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With Supplement

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Part One
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EUROPE SEEN FROM LONDON

Crowned Heads and Diplomats Excited by the Death of Lobanoff.

RECKLESS PLANS OF THE ARMENIANS

For Once the Great Powers Are All United in the Policy of Firm Action Against the Porte.

SPAIN ON THE VERGE OF REVOLUTION

A Great Strike About to Begin in England—The Dublin Convention—National Rivalries in Africa.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—It is a long time since any sudden death has excited Europe so much as that of Prince Lobanoff. The confused statecraft of the past eighteen months had put so many strings into his hands that his wholly unlooked for dropping out affected every diplomatic interest in the Old World. Moreover, no room had been left for doubt that Russia's policy was his own personal affair and shaped entirely by himself, and, though there were signs that this was not to be so much longer, he was still the individual master of the whole international situation when he fell dead. Being naturally a silent, preoccupied man, much more of the Moltke than of the Bismarck type, the public knew very little about his personality, but it was beginning to realize that he must be a man of extraordinary powers, if only from his ability to hold all Christendom quiet while the Turks massacred Armenians by the tens of thousands. Naturally the assumption that he alone did what had been done suggests the belief that no possible successor to his place will be able to carry on his work unchanged.

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Effect on the Czar Feared.

Letters received from Russia to-day report the existence there of a public rumor that the Czar has been deeply affected and depressed by the Lobanoff tragedy, of which he and his wife were close spectators. That terrible disaster at the coronation is still a vivid memory in the Russian Court, for it nearly broke down the Czar's frail nervous system, and this new shock cannot but raise fresh forebodings. He appears in Breslau to-day, striving to look and act as if nothing had happened, but no more is heard of the decision, reached at Vienna, that his wife should remain in Russia and leave him to travel alone. When the Czar arrives at Copenhagen it will be possible to learn something definite about his physical and nervous condition, concerning which since May all sorts of alarmist hints have been circulating.

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Candidates for Lobanoff's Office.

The question of Lobanoff's successor remains entirely a matter of speculation. The German press displayed prompt unanimity in calling attention to Count Schouvaloff as the obvious and only man for the place, and no doubt from the German point of view he would have been an ideal selection, but before Berlin's plea for him had reached St. Petersburg he was stricken with paralysis, and thus summarily wiped out of the list of possibilities. What advice Nicholas will get from Emperor William these next two days, if indeed he gets any, it is impossible to conjecture, but in the ensuing month of domestic seclusion at Copenhagen and Balmoral he will encounter a united family pressure in favor of M. de Staal. Both the Danish and the English royal families, and, it is understood, the Czar's mother as well, wish to see M. de Staal installed in the Russian Foreign Office, and circumstances seem to be helping them. On the other hand, the most powerful Russian groups would prefer either Nelidoff or Shishkine, the latter having probably the stronger backing. Austria and France are both praying for Count Kapnist, who is intimately known and liked at both Vienna and Paris.

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Is It Russia and Austria vs. Germany?

The experiences of the past year's kaleidoscopic shiftings should have prepared one for any novelty, but it is none the less very puzzling to find that the Austrian official press is now vigorously denouncing England and sneering at the Armenian miseries, while the German papers have veered around completely and are declaring that Europe can no longer tolerate the savagery of the Turk. What this all means it is difficult to say. Very likely future events will furnish an explanation, and if it turns out that during the Vienna visit Russia and Austria struck a bargain on the Eastern question behind Germany's back, perhaps that would cause the least surprise. But if anything of the sort was done at Vienna, who shall say that Prince Lobanoff's death has not undone it?

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Armenians May Raid an Embassy.

For some unexplained reason it is believed at Marseilles that the fifteen Armenian heroes of that extraordinary Ottoman Bank exploit will be shipped to America. Of course, it is taken for granted that France will pay no attention to the Turkish demand for their extradition. The Armenians themselves say that, wherever they may be sent, they will return, re-enter Turkey by way of Greece and Macedonia, and make another demonstration in Constantinople. They are said to regret now that they abandoned their original scheme for raiding and seizing the embassy of one of the great powers instead of capturing the bank, and there is a story that they are resolved to put this plan into operation when they get back again. There is a certain bizarre originality about this which fascinates one. To seize, say, the Russian or the Austrian Embassy and to hold its staff for ransom under threat of dynamite bombs would undoubtedly arrest the attention of Europe. What else it would do is a matter of doubt, but perhaps the Armenians are right in holding that, whatever the result, it would necessarily be an improvement on their present condition.

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The Powers United for Once.

These last massacres in Constantinople have had the effect of bringing the various embassies close together in a vigorous and common action. Never before has the Sultan heard such plain talk from visibly united powers, and it seems to have had a profound effect on him. I have reason to believe that a project for putting those provinces of Anatolia in which the Armenians are most numerous under an autonomy similar to that secured for Crete has been presented by England and is now under consideration by the powers, with a considerable chance of its adoption. If the Armenians were not such a scattered race, with hostages planted all over the Turkish Empire, this would be a simpler task, but even as it is it is hoped that something may be done. As for Crete, it seems on the surface to have gained all its points, but it is so impossible to rely on the good faith of the Sultan that every step toward carrying out a settlement will be surrounded with suspicion till it has been actually accomplished.

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Belgian Plans in Equatorial Africa.

Although Dr. Schweinfurth, who ought to be an authority, says it is physically impossible that a Belgian force from the Congo State can form a junction with the British column in equatorial Africa or can influence by its operations anything the English may try to do, it seems certain that the expedition of Baron Dhanis has some such end deliberately in view. German explorers report that he is mustering at Kilongalonga a force of over 3,000 troops, with both Maxim and Krupp guns, and that he is going first to the Albert Edward Nyanza, thence to Lado by way of the Nile, and so to Khartoum. As against Dr. Schweinfurth, other specialists say that this is not impracticable. It is understood that the French Government has asked that of Belgium for explanations.

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England Again Denounced in Paris.

To judge from the speeches at the annual meeting of the French Central African Company in Paris yesterday, we are on the threshold of another series of Franco-British wrangles over the many-sided Niger question. The Presidential address of M. Tharol was one sustained denunciation of England and the Niger Company, with a vehement demand for an active policy on the part of the French Government. Experience shows that the colonial group in Paris rarely bursts forth in these demonstrations unless the French Foreign Office sees some profit in the thing. It is fair, therefore, to regard M. Tharol's unexpected violence as a sign that M. Hanotaux wishes to revive the Mizon squabble, which was supposed here to be dead and buried, in order to use it as a makeweight in some new set of negotiations with England. No one in England can believe that the two nations will ever seriously fall out over the Niger question or any other African issue, but it is recognized as a part of M. Hanotaux's policy to keep alive and well nourished as many of these grievances as possible.

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Revolution Brewing in Spain.

It is reported here that grave Parliamentary trouble is imminent in Spain. Both the Carlist and the Republican Deputies have withdrawn from the Cortes as a protest against the passage of the Railway Subsidy bill, which they denounce as the blackest kind of corruption. The charges of villainy which they prefer cover almost every branch of the Spanish Government, and range from talk about wholesale thefts in the departments and a Parliament packet with members not really elected, down to assertions that the municipal administrations are rotten to the core. That of Madrid is described as specially infamous, and it is said that it would be a very easy matter to excite in the capital a popular rising which would tax the resources of the Government to the utmost. The Marquis de Cabrinana, who leads the Reform Party in Madrid, professes to believe that a revolution cannot be staved off much longer.

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Facts About the Dublin Convention.

Naturally enough, the delegates from abroad who finally attended the Dublin convention feel disposed to describe it publicly as a great and important affair, but they really return home dismayed at the state in which they found Irish politics. It can only be said that they left this state worse than they found it. From the outset they were used as tools by the ring of incompetent egoists who, through misuse of party funds, have obtained control of the party organization. Privately, they more or less comprehend and regret this, but publicly they let themselves be driven round like a flock of sheep by Dillon's heelers. On the strength of this docile subservience to the Dillonite machine, the bosses of the Federation of Great Britain proceeded yesterday to throw out of their organization every independent Irishman, beginning with the honored and venerable figure of T. D. Sullivan, and it is officially declared that at the next election the seat of every Healyite will be contested. With the exception of a single young man, who impresses one as sincere but devoured by vanity, every Bishop in Ireland held aloof from the convention, and Cardinal Logue even condemned it in a speech which The Freeman's Journal suppressed. Not a single priest of any influence beyond his own parish attended the convention, and its pretensions to authority are derided by four Nationalist papers out of every five throughout Ireland. The English Liberal press lauds the convention to the skies, of course, because Dillon is regarded as an invaluable annex to the Liberal Party, and because his lieutenants can be "squared," when the Liberals are in power, by offices for their relatives and dependents; but in Ireland all sensible men are grieved and depressed by the whole business.

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An Industrial War Imminent.

Another great strike in the shipbuilding industry will begin the end of next week, unless a miracle intervenes. This time it will be a straight-out fight, trade union labor versus free labor, with no confusing side issue whatever. One Clyde yard employed a non-unionist workman, and the union men left. The Federated Shipbuilders, under last year's agreement, called on the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to fill up the vacancies. The society replied that it could not force its members to work in a particular yard against their will. The federation thereupon issued notices of a progressive lock-out of union men, the first quarter to go on the 12th inst. and the remainder in three weekly batches. The society retorts by threatening a general strike for the 12th, and the Tynesiders have already voted to go out on that day. The year has been one of unprecedented prosperity in shipbuilding, both the masters and the men making exceptional profits and wages. Both sides are fat and full of fight, and apparently no outside influence has any chance of persuading them to arrange their differences. I understand that the masters have been preparing for this struggle ever since a truce was last patched up, and that they are confident of their power to smash the union this time once for all. The men, however, are equally sanguine that they will bring the federation to terms. At all events, if the contest is once fairly begun, it is likely to rank among the biggest and most stubbornly fought trade wars in English industrial history.

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English Agitators Expelled from Belgium.

An attempt made recently by the Radical papers and some others, including, oddly enough, The Pall Mall Gazette, to arouse British indignation over the arrest and expulsion of English labor agitators in Belgium, has not had much success. Perhaps Ben Tillett had a certain grievance. He had made no speech, and was only suspected of an intention to speak; but Sexton of the Dockers' Union did deliver an intemperate harangue to a couple of hundred Antwerp dock laborers, or, as the Belgians describe them, dock loafers, after he had been warned that it was against Belgian law. He could expect, therefore, nothing but what he got, and English trade unionists, even those of the advanced sort, see this.

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Varying Phases of Freemasonry.

English-speaking Freemasons must always be puzzled at such an episode as the recent Anti-Masonic Congress, over which a Cardinal presided, and which was favored by the Pope with a special message of approbation, but on the Continent, especially in Latin countries, Masonry has never lost its original anticlerical spirit, and in many cases it is little but a decorous cover for an energetic free-thinking propaganda, which it is natural for priests to fight as hard as they know how. In Ireland, on the other hand, Masonry is wholly confined to the dominant class, and is as much a partisan organization as the Orange Society. For that reason priests who live pleasantly with other Protestants hate the Irish Masons vehemently on nationalist, rather than on religious, grounds. In England, however, neither objection exists, and Cardinal Vaughan has probably more lay friends who are Masons than he has who are not.

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Seven New Cardinals to be Created.

Mgr. Edmund Stonor, uncle of Lord Camoys and the best-known English ecclesiastic in Rome, is to be made a Cardinal at the Consistory, beginning in November. This is quite in line with the new English policy of pushing aristocrats to the front in the hierarchy, though Mgr. Stonor's fine personality warrants any dignity the Church could bestow. Three other Cardinals will be made at the same time from the Vatican household—two Italians and one German—and there will also be three foreign creations, probably going to France and Spain.

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Priests Not Forbidden to Ride Bicycles.

The statement that the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris had forbidden the use of the bicycle by his clergy is contradicted. The explanatory circular says that he only advises priests not to use the machines merely for pastime inside Paris, where other means of locomotion exist, but he warmly favors their utilization by the country clergy, especially on sick calls.

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Opposition to a Stevenson Memorial.

Lord Rosebery's movement for a Scotch memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson meets with unexpected criticism. Andrew Lang leads one group in objection in advance to a statue, partly because Stevenson's gaunt figure is not likely to inspire a sculptor to his best work, and partly because he is an idol of literary men rather than of the public, and, therefore, we are told, we ought to wait a generation and see if his fame is durable. Others, led by Wallace, one of the Edinburgh members, protest that Stevenson by his attack on Burns showed himself to be a bad Scotchman, undeserving of any national recognition. The discussion has settled the fact that Stevenson's widow is extremely well provided for by copyrights, but the project itself seems likely to drop out of sight.

H. F.

BROOKLYN POLICEMAN KILLED.

A Coney Island Train Hurls a Patrol Wagon into a Creek.

A locomotive attached to a Brighton Beach Railroad train, bound from Coney Island to Brooklyn, struck a patrol wagon of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, at 11:30 o'clock last night, at Emmons Avenue and Shore Road, and threw it into Coney Island Creek. Doorman Daniel Bayley was killed and Policeman John P. Morgan was seriously injured. The two horses attached to the wagon were drowned and the vehicle was wrecked.

The train proceeded on its way, and no arrests were made.

Morgan was driving the patrol wagon and Bayley was acting as conductor. They had taken a woman prisoner to Sheepshead Bay and were returning to the Coney Island Station when the accident happened.

Neither Morgan nor Bayley saw the train approaching, and the wagon was struck before they were aware of their danger. They were hurled through the air into the creek with the horses and wagon.

The engineer stopped the train, and word of the accident was sent to the Coney Island Police Station. All the reserves of that station and of the Sheepshead Bay Station were called out, and a hook and ladder company also went to the scene.

With great difficulty the men rescued Bayley and Morgan, but Bayley died while an ambulance surgeon was attending him. He was terribly injured about the head and body.

Morgan, who was also badly hurt, is not expected to live. The horses were dead when they were pulled out of the creek.

Bayley was fifty-five years old. He leaves a wife and two daughters. He had been on the police force six years.

Morgan also has a wife and two children. He is thirty-six years old and has been a policeman four years.

DEADLY FIGHT OVER A DRINK.

Bartender Shot and a Wild Bullet Hits a Man in the Street.

Joseph Rodriquez, thirty-eight years old, a cigar dealer at 54 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, entered a saloon at 32 Atlantic Avenue, where five-cent whisky is sold, and got into a dispute with the bartender, Solomon Bahr, over the payment for a drink.

Rodriquez, during the dispute, fired three shots from a revolver, one of which struck Bahr in the left breast and caused a probably fatal wound.

Martin Mullaly of 30 Emmett Street, was passing the saloon at the time, and one of the shots went through the window and struck him on the left shoulder, but did not cause a dangerous wound.

Bahr was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and Coroner Coombs was sent for to take his ante-mortem statement. Rodriquez is in Amity Street Police Station.

The shooting created a good deal of excitement in Atlantic Avenue, and when James McManus, a saloon keeper of 4 Atlantic Avenue, heard of it he got drunk and decided to do a little shooting himself. He fired four shots with a revolver at Edward McGrath of 143 Fourth Avenue, and another at Henry Redden of 66 Fourth Place, who were in the place. He hit McGrath in the shoulder and Redden in the chest.

JESSE R. GRANT A POPULIST.

Neither the Republican Nor Democratic Platform Pleases Him.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 5.—In the Populist Convention Judge Wade McDonald of this city read the following letter from Jesse R. Grant, son of the late Gen. Grant, espousing the People's Party cause. The letter set the convention wild with enthusiasm, and the cheering lasted several minutes. It was as follows:

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 1.

My Dear Judge: I have noticed with much interest your withdrawal from the Democratic Party and espousal of the People's Party. This action meets my approval, since I have concluded to enroll myself in the same cause. The financial plank in the Republican platform must drive from that party any one who believes as I do, and the anarchical plank in the Democratic platform must lose to it many persons who believe in the protection of American citizens at home as well as abroad. The platform of the People's Party, on the contrary, has no objectionable principles, and offers a political home any man can proudly enter. Yours truly, JESSE R. GRANT.

Mr. Grant has been heretofore a Republican. Judge McDonald is a very recent convert to Populism from the Democratic ranks.

Both Wives Testify Against Morris.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 5.—Augustin H. Morris of New-Haven, charged with marrying Miss Julia Smith of this city while he had a wife living, was held for trial in the Superior Court under bonds of $3,000. Both of Morris's wives were in court. Mrs. Morris, who was Mary Gallagher of New-Haven, testified that she was married to Morris at St. John's Church, New-Haven, about ten years ago, and that they lived together here until about seven months ago, when they moved to New-Haven. Julia Smith said she made the acquaintance of Morris in March and believed he was single. She married him at New-London Aug. 25. The two women's marriage certificates were put in evidence. Morris made no statement.

To Teach the President's Daughters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Miss Mary Bannister Willard, niece of Frances E. Willard and a recent graduate of the Pestalozzi kindergarten school at Berlin, Germany, has been chosen by Mrs. Cleveland as the White House kindergartner. She will have charge of the education of the President's daughters, beginning her duties upon their return to Washington for the Winter season.

Bishop Curtis Going to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Cardinal Gibbons announces that Bishop Curtis of Wilmington, Del., will come to Baltimore to fill an important position as soon as his successor is named by the Pope. A list of priests from among whom a successor to Bishop Curtis will be named will soon be sent to Rome.

Another Exhibition in Munich.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Consul Steiner writes the Department of State from Munich that a second exhibition of power and labor machines will be held there in 1898. American manufacturers are invited to participate. Noteworthy exhibits will be awarded "distinction" in the form of medals.

The Bermuda Coming to New-York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Permission was given to-day by the Treasury Department to the steamer Bermuda at Philadelphia to proceed to New-York. The Bermuda, it is alleged, has been engaged in filibustering operations in Cuba, and protest against her leaving port was made.

PEEKAMOOSE CLUB TROUBLE

SOME STIRRING INCIDENTS WHICH OCCURRED AUG. 29.

An Exciting Sequel to Litigation Instituted by Sculptor Ward—Mr. Kelly Was Having Good Luck Trout Fishing When He Was Ordered Off and Two Guns and a Rifle Backed Up Demand—Shots Fired at an Agent.

The long-standing troubles in the Peekamoose Club resulted in stirring incidents on Saturday, Aug. 29, which first became public yesterday.

Hugh Kelly, a guest of the club, was the innocent cause of the trouble. Mr. Kelly, who is the Superintendent of a department in B. Altman & Co.'s store, this city, was married last month to a Miss Vogel of the north side, and Louis E. Howard, the Vice President of the Peekamoose Club, invited the young couple to pass their honeymoon at the club's romantic and wild preserve in the heart of the Catskills, seven miles from the nearest village, and where game of all kinds, from rabbits to bears, is found in profusion, as well as fish.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly had been married less than a week on Saturday, a week ago, when Mr. Kelly went out to fish in a trout brook that trickles through the dooryard of the club, within earshot of the "Cabin," as the big log structure occupied as a clubhouse is called. Mr. Howard, the immediate host of Mr. Kelly, had left the clubhouse for the day, and Homer Burgner, the man in charge of the "Cabin," was on a distant part of the club estate attending to some work. The only man near besides Mr. Kelly was W. M. Dibbell, a coachman, of West Spokane. He took a pole and went fishing with Mr. Kelly. With them was a seven-year-old son of Mr. Howard.

J. W. Wentworth was at one time so intimate a friend of all the members of the Peekamoose Club that the club gave him a tract of land off the club's preserve in order to have him for a neighbor, and on this tract he built a house called the Wigwam. When quarrels arose later on, and Mr. Wentworth and his family became estranged from all his former associates in the club except one, that one, who is J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, made his home with Mr. Wentworth at the Wigwam. Mr. Ward, who was a charter member of the Peekamoose Club and a former intimate friend of all the other members, now has two lawsuits on hand with the club.

Mr. Ward Orders Mr. Kelly Off.

Mr. Ward makes several claims in his suits against the club which have yet to be passed upon by the courts, and under some of his contentions he decided that the act of Mr. Kelly in fishing in the waters of the club was in derogation of his individual rights as a club member, and he promptly undertook to enforce his rights by ordering Mr. Kelly to desist from fishing. Mr. Kelly at that moment was pulling out a beautiful trout, and as he landed it and remembered that there was only one more day in which trout fishing was permitted, he adjusted a fat worm on his hook, dropped it back into the water, and declined to budge.

Shotguns Brought Out.

Mr. Ward, as the story goes, disappeared into the Wigwam. A few moments passed and Mr. Kelly had increased his creel, when Mr. Ward was seen hastening down to the stream opposite Kelly, with a shotgun. Mr. Wentworth was with him, and he, too, had a fowling piece. Mr. Ward's hired man, who helps him about his studio and is called Smith, also came, carrying a rifle.

"Now you stop fishing or I'll kill you!" it is said Mr. Ward shouted. "You take your line out of that water or I'll fire."

"Fire if you dare," returned Kelly. "You know that I've a clear right to fish here, and you don't dare shoot. I'll shoot you if you fire at me. So be careful."

The Women in Terror.

Shriek after shriek meanwhile was arising from the clubhouse, where the shouts of the angry men were distinctly heard and the guns plainly seen. The men at the stream, confronting each other with guns and angry threats, were the only men in reach, and the "Cabin" was full of women and children. When the bride of a week saw her husband with guns pointed at his breast and violent threats uttered against him, she screamed, and cried to him to come away.

Her husband was too much excited to heed, and she went into a violent fit of hysteria, ending by falling in a dead faint, and it was hours before she was restored to consciousness. The other women at the house, Mrs. Anthony W. Dimock, Miss Mabel Dimock, Mrs. Howard, her married daughter; Mrs. Theodore M. Squires, her mother, Mrs. J. W. Lewis, a venerable lady, who was greatly agitated by the shock, were all thrown into consternation, and from the veranda of the "Cabin" begged Mr. Kelly to come away.

Coachman Dibbell laid down his pole in terror and abandoned the one fish he had landed to the angry waves, and little Burgie Howard, the seven-year-old boy, was frightened out of his wits by the guns aimed at him, and was too much paralyzed even to run away. Mr. Kelly, however, stood his ground, and defied the sculptor.

Dropped Guns and Used Pebbles.

Then Mr. Ward and his two associates, dropping the guns, seized big handfuls of pebbles and began hurling them at Mr. Kelly, so it is charged. The latter stood his ground against the pebbles, as he had against the guns, but here Mrs. Dimock dashed down from the house, unmindful of the storm of pebbles, caught the little boy up in her arms to take him to a place of safety, and telling Mr. Kelly that his wife had fainted, begged him to return to her. At the same moment a bell was violently rung by one of the women to summon Mr. Burgher. Mr. Kelly, on hearing it, announced that, since it was dinner time, he would go to dinner and return to finish his fishing afterward.

When Mr. Burgner, his day's work over, left the club for his home, he says three shots were fired at him. He returned the fire from his revolver, but no one was hit.

The matter has been laid before the District Attorney of Ulster County.

History of the Club.

The Peekamoose Club was incorporated July 16, 1880, the members being Frank A. Simpson of Boston, Sculptor Ward, and his brother, Edgar Ward; Anthony W. Dimock, the banker; John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Lewis E. Howard, J. W. Lewis, James R. English of Elizabeth, N. J.; Edward N. Whiton, and William Fardon. The club's domain covers about 2,000 acres, all of it, except a lawn about the "cabin," wild and mountainous, and inhabited by many kinds of game, such as deer, bear, and wild cats.

Once after a snowstorm the footprints of twenty-seven different species of wild animals were counted about the grounds. The domain includes the entire shores of a lake half a mile long, surrounded by wild and picturesque shores and swarming with fish. A private telegraph wire connects the "Cabin" with the office of Mr. Dimock, at 66 Broadway.

When the former pleasant relations between Mr. Ward and his fellow club members were severed, Mr. Ward sued the club for $1,500, alleging that he had contributed that amount in excess of his share of the club expenses. This was in May, 1894, and the suit has not come to trail, but the next month Ward asked the court for a dissolution of the corporation and the appointment of a receiver.

Notice was given, according to the code, to the Attorney General, but the other members of the club did not know that the proceedings had been brought until Mr. Howard, going to the club when ill, was denied admittance by Mr. Wentworth, who had been appointed receiver. Justice Andrews, who appointed Wentworth, on application by the other members of the club removed him, and substituted as received Capt. William H. Ricketts, adding some severe comments on the way in which the appointment of Wentworth had been secured, and censuring his conduct in office.

Capt. Ricketts appointed Mr. Dimock as his agent in managing the property, and Mr. Dimock in turn appointed Mr. Burgner as custodian. Mr. Burgner has a suit for $15,000 damages pending against Mr. Ward for evicting him, while acting as custodian under the order of the court, from the "Cabin," with his sick wife and baby, in a driving rainstorm in midwinter.

FIRE AT NARRAGANSETT PIER

Central Block Destroyed and Halcyon Hall Badly Damaged.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 5.—A fire which at one time to-night seemed to the excited residents destined to sweep through the village destroyed the Central Block, a wooden structure opposite the station, and badly damaged Halcyon Hall, the adjoining structure. The fire started about 9:30 o'clock, and by 10 o'clock the Central Block was a roaring furnace. The local Fire Department was unable to cope with the flames, and assistance was summoned from Wakefield and Peacedale. The station at one time was thought to be doomed, but the firemen thoroughly drenched it with water, preventing its ignition from flying sparks. Fortunately, the wind was from the east, and the flames were blown away from the settled section of the village. By 11 o'clock the fire was under control.

The loss will probably be less than $10,000.

PERRY BELMONT HAS RESIGNED

He Gives Up His Post as Democratic State Committeeman.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 5.—Perry Belmont has sent to Chairman Hinkley a letter announcing his resignation from the Democratic State Committee.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for rain in the early morning, followed by clear weather; southerly gales shifting to westerly.

The storm had moved last night from Manitoba to Lake Huron, increasing in intensity. A second storm was reported developing off the Atlantic coast of Florida, and a third storm north of Montana.

The area of high pressure had moved from Northern New-York to Newfoundland, and a second high area had moved from Wyoming to Nebraska.

Rain had fallen in the lake region, the Middle Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, in the Middle Atlantic States, and in Florida.

The temperature was lower in the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and had risen slightly or remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Rain may be expected to-day in New-England, in Florida, and on the South Atlantic coast, clearing in the lower lake region, and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	68	58	61
6 A. M.	66	58	60
9 A. M.	70	63	61
12 M.	77	64	63
4 P. M.	78	63	66
6 P. M.	76	59	64
9 P. M.	72	63	65
12 P. M.	70	65	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63.50
Weather Bureau	61.00
Corresponding date 1895	72.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	69.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 6, Column 4.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 5.—William Johnson, a steamboat engineer, stabbed his wife in the breast last night, and then stabbed himself twice. The wounds were not serious, and Johnson took poison before he could be arrested for the assault on his wife, and died in jail this morning.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5.—Judge Toney held this morning that the Mayor and Board of Aldermen had not absolved themselves from contempt in the Board of Safety injunction case, and gave them another week in which to expunge the impeachment proceedings from the records.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Horace Barney, aged seventy, an inmate of the Masonic Home at Wallingford, was killed by a train on the Consolidated Road at North Haven about 7 o'clock last night.

CHADRON, Neb., Sept. 5.—The Coroner's jury has found that the fire which resulted in the death of the two Danely children was of incendiary origin, the blaze being started by unknown parties.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Sept. 5.—Joseph Knopf, a bachelor farmer, residing in Galloway Township, about two miles from this city, was found hanging in the garret of his house this morning.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Sept. 5.—Prof. Kenneth Mathieson, Principal of the public school of this place, who disappeared from his home a month ago, has been located by his brother.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 5.—E. Costa, alias J. E. Wilbur, who is wanted in Boston for embezzlement from the Stock and Grain Exchange, has been arrested here.

NORWAY, Me., Sept. 5.—There was frost here this morning heavy enough to kill vegetation in exposed places. Crops not ripe were damaged considerably in some locations.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5.—J. F. Callahan, aged thirty-five years, of Taunton, Mass., was run over by a train in this city to-day. Both legs were cut off, and he may die.

TERRYVILLE, Conn., Sept. 5.—John Fox, an employe of the Yale Lock Company, was found drowned in the Pequaback River at 9 o'clock this morning.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 5.—"Joe" Williams, who left San Francisco Oct. 1 last to walk to Boston, passed through this city to-day.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 5.—The platform of the railroad station at Sterling was wrecked last evening by a freight train dashing into it.

MONEY TALK BY MR. SCHURZ

Impressive Address Before a Large Chicago Audience.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL FULL

Strong Anti-Bryan and Anti-Silver Argument That Was Enjoyed by All Who Heard It.

THE ISSU CLEARLY PRESENTED

Critical Analysis of the Chicago Candidate's Talks in New-York—Logical and Convincing Speech.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Carl Schurz discussed the silver question this evening before an audience that completely filled the Central Music Hall. Every seat was taken and many who desired admission were unable to get into the hall. The meeting was under the direction of the American Honest-Money League. Mr. Schurz's argument was closely followed by his audience, and his critical analysis of Bryan's talks in the East was greatly enjoyed and frequently applauded. In the course of his speech Mr. Schurz said:

"Fellow-Citizens: I have come from the East to the West to speak to you for honest money. I do not imagine myself to be in an 'enemy's country.' There is to me no enemy's country within the boundaries of this Republic. Wherever I am among Americans, I am among fellow-citizens and friends, bound together by common interests and a common patriotism. In this spirit I shall discuss the question of the day. I shall not deal in financial philosophy, but in hard and dry facts.

"There are sporadic discontents in the country, partly genuine, partly produced by artificial agitation. They may be specified thus: There are farmers who complain of the low prices of agricultural products; laboring men complaining of a lack of remunerative employment; men in all sorts of pursuits complaining of a general business stagnation and of a scarcity of money. In some parts of the country, especially the South and West, there are many people complaining of a want of capital and a too high rate of interest. The cry for more money is the favorite cry. These are the principal and the most definite complaints. Beyond them, however, an impression has been spread by agitators that an organized conspiracy of moneyed men, mainly great bankers, in America and in Europe, backed by the monarchs and aristocracies of the Old World, is seeking the general establishment of the gold standard of value to monopolize or 'corner' the world's money to the general detriment.

Look at the Facts.

"Are these complaints well founded? Look at facts which nobody disputes. That there has been a considerable fall in the prices of many articles since 1873 is certainly true. But was this fall caused by the so-called demonetization of silver through the act of 1873? Now, not to speak of other periods of our history, such as the period from 1846 to 1851, everybody knows that there was a considerable fall of prices, not only as to agricultural products—cotton, for instance, dropped from $1 a pound in 1864 to 17 cents in 1871—but in many kinds of industrial products, before 1873. What happened before 1873 cannot have been caused by what happened in 1873. This is clear. The shrinkage after 1873 may, therefore, have been caused by something else.

"Another thing is equally clear. Whenever a change in the prices of commodities is caused by a change in supply or demand, or both, then it may affect different articles differently. Thus wheat may rise in price, the supply being proportionately short, while at the same time cotton may decline in price, the supply being proportionately abundant. But when a change of prices takes place in consequence of a great change in the purchasing power of the money of the country, especially when that change is sudden, then the effect must be equal, or at least approximately so, as to all articles that are bought or sold with that money. If by the so-called demonetization of silver in 1873 the gold dollar, or the dollar on the gold basis, became a 200-cent dollar at once and for everything. It could not possibly be at the same time a 200-cent dollar for wheat and a 120-cent dollar for coal, and a 150-cent dollar for cotton, and a 100-cent dollar for corn or for shovels. I challenge any one to gainsay this.

"Now for the facts. The act of 1873 in question became a law on the 12th of February. What was the effect? Wheat, rye, oats, and corn rose above the price of 1872, while cotton declined. In 1874 wheat dropped a little; corn made a jump upward; cotton declined; oats and rye rose. In 1875 there was a general decline. In 1876 there was a rise in wheat and a decline in corn, oats, rye, and cotton. In 1877 there was another rise in wheat, carrying the price above that of 1870 and up to that of 1871, years preceding the act of 1873.

The Rise and Fall of Prices.

"What happened? In 1880 wheat rose above the price of 1879, likewise corn, cotton, and oats. In 1881 wheat rose again, also corn, oats, and cotton. In 1882 wheat and cotton declined, while corn and oats rose. The reports here given are those of the New-York market. They may vary somewhat from reports of farm prices, but they present the rises and declines of prices with substantial correctness.

"These facts prove conclusively to every sane mind that for nine years after the act of 1873—six years before and three years after the resumption of specie payments—the prices of the agricultural staples mentioned, being in most instances considerably above 1860, show absolutely no trace of any such effect as would have been produced upon them had a greater and sudden change in the purchasing power of the money of the country taken place; that it would be childish to pretend that, but for the act of 1873, those prices would be 100, or 50, or 25, or 10 per cent. higher, and that therefore all this talk about the gold dollar having become a two-hundred-cent dollar or a one-hundred-and-fifty-cent dollar or a one-hundred-and-twenty-five-cent dollar, is—pardon the expression—arrant nonsense. Since 1882 the price of wheat has, indeed, very much declined, although in 1891 it reached once more in New-York $1.09, while

corn sold in 1891, two, three, and four higher than in 1879. But if the act of 1873, which, had it really enhanced the purchasing power of the dollar would have done so promptly and uniformly, produced no such effect for nine years after its enactment, it would be absurd to say that it produces it twenty years after its enactment. Is not this clear?

The "Crime of 1873."

"What, then, was in reality that law that has since been so fiercely denounced as 'the crime of 1873'? Why, it was simply an act revising our coinage laws and providing, among other things, that certain silver coins should be struck to be legal-tender in the payment of debts only to a small amount. The standard silver dollar that had practically been out of use since President Jefferson, in 1806, had stopped its coinage, was simply not mentioned in the enumeration. This is all. The act of 1873, therefore, did not create a new state of things, but simply recognized a state of things which had existed for many and many years. It did thereby not only not destroy half the money of the country, but not a single dollar of it.

"But I hear myself asked, if this is so, why was this act of 1873 passed secretly, surreptitiously, stealthily? For silver orators have been persistently dinning into the popular ear for many years, until millions believed it, the story that the silver dollar was 'assassinated' through the law of 1873 by some dark, corrupt plot. This fable has been so often and so authoritatively disproved that I am unwilling to take it up again in detail. Senator Sherman did that recently in a most conclusive manner. I will only add that I was a member of the Senate at the time, and know whereof I affirm; and I emphatically pronounce all the stories about the act of 1873 being passed surreptitiously; about Senators and members being somehow hypnotized, so that they did not know what they were doing; about some Englishman being on the ground with much money to promote the demonetization of silver, and so on, as wholly and unqualifiedly false. I wish to be scrupulously courteous to my opponents, but as a conscientious student of contemporaneous history I am bound to say that in the forty years during which I have been an attentive observer of public affairs I have never witnessed or heard of such unscrupulous, shameless, persistent, audacious, cumulative, gigantic lying as has been and is now done with regard to the act of 1873, its origin, its nature, and its consequences.

"Some of the silver philosophers have invented a mysterious phrase—that prices have gone down because by the act of 1873 the 'money of ultimate redemption' had been curtailed—only gold being available for this purpose. But according to the Treasury statistics we had in 1873 only $25,000,000 of coin, including subsidiary silver, in the country, and now we have much over $600,000,000 of gold alone, or more than twenty-four times as much 'money of ultimate redemption' as in 1873. And yet prices are low. The man whom such facts do not convince that the decline of prices cannot have been caused by any effect produced upon our currency by the act of 1873 must have a skull so thick that a trip-hammer would not drive a sound conclusion through it.

An Appeal to Common Sense.

"But what is it, then, that has caused the decline of prices? I appeal to your common sense. Do you think that when one man, aided by machinery, does as much productive work as formerly ten or more did, and when our modern means of transportation carry the product from the producer to the consumer with five times the speed at one-fifth the cost, and when in the transmission of intelligence time is quite and cost almost annihilated—do you think that then the product of human labor should not in due proportion become cheaper? If it did not, then modern civilization would, in one of its most important and beneficent functions, be a flat failure. For what is the inventive genius of the age that devotes itself to practical objects engaged in—what else than in devising and developing means and methods by which the things required by mankind for the sustenance and comfort of life be made better and more easily attainable—that is, cheaper?

"Permit me here a word on what in my humble opinion is the true source of the discontent so far as it is entertained by honest men. The new economic conditions somewhat suddenly created in our time by the vast improvements in the means and methods of production and transportation have surprised, puzzled, and perplexed the minds of many well-meaning people. Some of them found it very hard to adapt their ways of thinking and doing to the new state of things. There are a great many prosperous farmers to-day in spite of low prices. They are farming farmers. There are others who do not prosper. They are largely the political farmers. The reason is this: The successful farming farmers have been studying the most economical methods of production, the most profitable varieties of farm products, and the changing opportunities offered by the market, while the political farmers have studied 'Coin's Financial School' and the question how free coinage would give them double prices for what they would have raised if their financial studies had not absorbed so much of their time and attention.

History of the Greenback.

"Soon after the beginning of our civil war the Government issued the greenback. The greenback dollar was a bit of paper on which was printed the promise of the Government to pay to the holder one dollar—meaning one dollar in gold coin, for nobody thought of anything else. It bore the Government stamp and was made a legal tender for public and private dues, except duties on imports. At first, when there were but few greenbacks out, and it was hoped that the war would speedily be ended and the Government would soon be in condition to redeem the greenback, that greenback passed at par with gold, in spite of its not being receivable for duties on imports. But as the war continued and the quantity of greenbacks grew larger and larger the public confidence as to the Government soon becoming able to redeem them was shaken, and the greenback, in spite of the Government stamp and its legal-tender qualities, fell in purchasing power compared with gold. What caused the subsequent rise of the greenbacks to par with gold was the limiting of the greenback issues to a manageable quantity, the preparation made by the Government for redemption, and the returned public confidence that the Government was able as well as willing to redeem its promises.

"What is now the status of the silver dollar in this respect? The greenback dollar is an evidence of indebtedness on the part of the Government to the amount of just one dollar—the bit of paper out of which the greenback is made being worth nothing. Under the pledge of the Government to keep the silver dollar, to all intents and purposes, on a parity with the gold dollar, the silver dollar is virtually an evidence of indebtedness on the part of the United States to an amount equal to the difference between the mercantile value of the metal in the silver dollar and the gold dollar—that is to say, to the amount of 50 cents if the metal in the silver dollar can be bought at 50 cents. Notwithstanding this difference, the silver dollar will, like the greenback, pass in mercantile transactions as the equivalent of the gold dollar as long as there is public confidence in the ability and willingness of the Government to fulfill its pledge to 'maintain the two metals at a parity.'

Sixteen to One.

'What, then, is the policy of the Bryan Democracy? It is expressed in its platform: 'We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.' And, secondly, 'We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace.' What does the free coinage of silver mean? It means that any one, here or abroad, who has any silver of any kind may take it to the mints of the United States to be coined into dollars without charge, and that the silver dollars so coined shall be returned to him and shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. And what does the 'ratio of 16 to 1' mean? It means that under the law sixteen ounces of silver shall be held to be worth one ounce of gold. But are sixteen ounces of silver to-day worth one ounce of gold in the markets of the world? Why, there is not a sane person in the United States or anywhere else who would to-day give one ounce of gold for sixteen ounces of silver, knowing that he can get more than thirty-one ounces of silver for one ounce of gold. What, then, would free-silver coinage mean if suddenly introduced to-day? It would mean that any one, American or foreigner, could at pleasure expand our silver currency and thereby increase our public obligation by taking to our mints silver bullion worth about 50 cents and get back a silver dollar worth about twice as much in its debt-paying power.

"It is true, some of the free-coinage men reason 'that free coinage would increase the demand so as to restore the old price.' Let us see. The act of 1873, as has been shown, did not curtail existing demand, for there had been no such demand in this country for many years. The demonetization of silver in the Old World did curtail the demand, but it was far from being the only cause of the fall in the price of silver. The price of silver began to decline in the market, at first slightly, two years before the demonetization took place. The cause was, then, the increase of supply. Between 1866 and 1870 the average annual production of silver in the world was 43,051,583 fine ounces. Between 1871 and 1875 it was 63,317,014 fine ounces, and it went on increasing until in 1895 it was 174,796,875 fine ounces, four times as much as the annual average had been thirty years before. And the rise in production would have been still greater had not the fall in price made the mining of some low-grade ores unprofitable.

"Now, I ask any sensible person whether against such an increase of production any product in the world could have maintained its price, even if the demand had remained the same. What, then, would the effect of free coinage in the United States be on the price of silver? It would probably produce at first an upward tendency. But as soon as the price goes up, silver production, greatly facilitated by constantly progressive reduction of its cost, will jump up, too, and once more depress the price. It is therefore certain that free coinage would not raise the price of silver to anything near the old figure, and that an ounce of gold would continue to buy far more than sixteen ounces of silver.

It Is Repudiation.

"How, then, could, under such circumstances, the parity of the two metals be maintained with an indefinite increase of the silver circulation? It would be impossible, unless the gold reserve behind all our obligations were also indefinitely augmented. And how could that reserve be augmented at all? Only by loans effected through the issue of bonds of the United States. But here the Bryan Democracy steps in with its platform, declaring: 'We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace.' Thus by making the increase of the silver circulation indefinite and at the same time stopping the only source from which the gold reserve can be replenished, the Bryan Democracy will render the maintenance of the parity of the two metals utterly impossible. This is a clear repudiation of the solemn pledge contained in the law of 1890, with more acts of repudiation to follow.

"Now who will get that Treasury gold when, after Bryan's supposed election, the rush for it is made? Not the farmer, not the laboring man, not those whom the Populists usually call the people. They have no greenbacks ready to present for redemption, and if they had, they would hardly be quick enough about it. No, that Treasury gold will be promptly got hold of by the big bankers, by Wall Street men, and by other persons called by the Populists 'the money power,' to be by them used as they think most profitable.

"The quantity of gold vanishing from circulation will amount to about $600,000,000, the disappearance of which will make a tremendous hole in the volume of our currency. Nearly one-third of it will be gone, and what remains will be reduced nearly one-half in purchasing power. But, says the silver man, there will be free silver coinage to fill the gap promptly with coined silver or silver certificates. Oh, no, my fellow-sufferers. The disappearance of gold will happen promptly after the election of Mr. Bryan, and there will not possibly be any free coinage of silver for at least six months, and it will require a great many more months to fill a gap of $600,000,000.

The Bryan Panic.

"What will happen meanwhile? The St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports Mr. Bryan to have said some time ago: 'I think it—meaning the victory of the free-coinage movement—will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity.' Whereupon the St. Louis paper pointedly remarks: 'Evidently Mr. Bryan has heard of the doctor who always threw his patient into fits before administering any curative medicine.' Just so.

"How, then, would Mr. Bryan's 'fit' work? The sudden disappearance of our gold from circulation would produce the most stringent contraction of the currency on record. Business men who owe money and at the same time have money due them will be forced to collect that money by every means at their disposal. Nobody will be inclined to lend out any money except upon extraordinary security. The banks will naturally consider it their duty to keep themselves strong, and therefore to call in loans and to restrict their discounts and advances to business men with the utmost caution. Business establishments, manufactories, mercantile houses, unable to get the money for meeting their obligations, will by the hundreds succumb to their embarrassments and tumble down like a row of bricks. Others will cautiously restrict their operations to the narrowest possible limit, and wage earners by the thousand will lose their employment and be turned into the street.

"How can I foretell these things with so much assurance? Because they have already cast their shadows before. Do you remember the crisis of 1893, when the silver basis was in sight? And now, again, the mere apprehension of a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election and of the consequent slipping of our country upon the silver basis has already caused untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market in Europe, as well as here. Scores of business orders are already recalled, a large number of manufacturing establishments have already stopped or restricted their operations, enterprise is already discouraged and nearly paralyzed. Many works of public utility by industrial or railroad companies have already been ordered off, thousands of workingmen are already thrown out of employment, gold is already being hoarded, capital is already being sent out of the country to be invested in Europe for safety. There is scarcely an imaginable limit to the destruction certain to be wrought by the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan's mere election would cause, even before his inauguration.

Bryan's Ignorance Exposed.

"After five or six months of such a deadly crisis, Mr. Bryan's extra session of Congress would begin and give us free coinage. Then, as Mr. Bryan solemnly promised us in his great New-York oration, free coinage will give us bimetallism, bimetallism will give us an abundance of money, and all will be right. Bimetallism? What is bimetallism? It is a monetary system in which the two metals circulate together for all the purposes of money on a parity with each other upon a fixed legal ratio—which in our case is 16 to 1. Evidently, to have bimetallism, gold must be on hand, as well as silver.

"How will Mr. Bryan get the gold back from the 'money power'? Evidently he must offer an inducement? What inducement? To be sure, the mints will be open to gold as well as silver. But who will offer gold bullion to have it coined into dollars for circulation when he can have silver dollars with the same legal-tender power at half the price? Only an idiot would do that. Of course, gold would be offered only when the silver dollar is up again to the gold standard. There is the rub. But here Mr. Bryan steps in with a theory which is a curiosity in statesmanship. He said in his New-York speech: 'Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the Government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply.' And again: 'When a mint price is thus established, it regulates the bullion price, because any person desiring coin may have the bullion converted into coin at that price, and any person desiring bullion can secure it by melting that coin.'

"What? Is this to mean that under free coinage the Government will purchase silver bullion and pay a certain fixed price for it? If so, then Mr. Bryan, the great free-coinage apostle, does not know what free coinage is. Let us remind him. It means that the owner of silver bullion may take it to the mint and have it coined and returned to him in coined pieces, so many dollars for so much weight of pure silver. It does not mean that the Government 'stands ready to purchase the entire supply of silver at a certain price.' The Government does not purchase a single ounce of it. It merely receives the bullion, stamps it, and returns it.

Do Not Want Bimetallism.

"Every sensible person, I trust, will now admit that free silver coinage in the United States alone will make bimetallism, the equal use of both gold and silver as money, utterly impossible, here as well as abroad. It will confirm Europe in gold monometallism, and condemn us to silver monometallism—the exclusive use of silver as money and of paper based upon silver. No doubt this is what the silver men are really aiming at.

"Let us now consider how it will affect the various interests of the people. The first blessing we are promised to flow from free coinage is a general rise of prices. This means that the silver dollar will buy less than the gold dollar did, and this for the reason that it is no longer worth as much as the gold dollar. Evidently the promise of bimetallism, of silver rising to its old price on the one hand and the promise of higher prices, owing to a less valuable silver dollar, on the other hand, do not go together. The one or the other is a fraud. Of course, the fraud is the promise of bimetallism. The rise of prices owing to the debasement of the dollar will begin at once as soon as gold departs, and we slip on the silver basis. Bread will be dearer; milk, coffee, sugar, tea, meat, vegetables, will be dearer; clothes, shoes, and hats will be dearer; rents, furniture, coal, kerosene—in short, every article the price of which can be raised by the seller.

"High prices are a two-edged sword—handy to the seller, but unpleasant to the buyer. They press, of course, hardest upon those who are compelled to buy most in proportion to their income or their earnings. And who are they? The poor people. What a rich family spends upon the actual necessaries of life, the indispensable food, clothing, and shelter, is very little compared with its income. Most of its expenditures go for things that are not necessaries and may be classed as luxuries, the purchasing of which may be suspended or postponed without hardship. But the poor family, the wage earner's family, is obliged to spend a very large part of its income from day to day upon food, clothing, shelter, heat, and light, that can not be temporarily dispensed with without hardship. From a rise in the prices of the necessaries of life the poor people, therefore, suffer by far the most.

A Practical Application.

"Make the practical application. Some time ago I read among the published utterances of various persons on the silver question the following from a street-car conductor: 'I am for Bryan and free silver,' said he. 'If he is elected, money will be plenty and circulate more, and then we'll get some of it.' The poor fellow! Let us suppose, then, Mr. Bryan elected. We are happily on the silver basis. The dollar buys its 50 cents' worth of goods, or thereabout. The wages of our street-car conductor are, say, $2 a day. His wife—poor woman—goes to the grocer and finds that everything she used to buy for 10 cents now costs 20. She plaintively remonstrates. 'I cannot help that,' says the grocer. 'You pay me in silver, 50 cents on the dollar. I have to use this money in buying my stock, and need twice as many dollars as I did before. So my customers must pay twice as much or I must close my store.' There is nothing more to be said. It is the same thing when she goes to the butcher, the baker, the shoemaker, and so on.

"Our street car conductor finds that while he and his family could with strict economy live on $2 a day, they are fearfully pinched when the $2 buys only as much as one formerly did. He consults with his friends, and a committee of them apply to the President of the street railway for higher wages. 'Higher wages!' says he. 'I have been thinking that a reduction of wages will be necessary. For all our supplies and material we have now to pay $2 where we formerly paid one. But we get only our 5 cents fare, which is really now only 2½ cents. And besides, our bonds are payable, principal and interest, in gold, and we have to buy that gold at the rate of $2 in silver for one gold dollar. How are we to make both ends meet? I really do not know whether we can tontinue to pay you even $2 a day!' The committeemen growl and speak of striking. 'Strike!' says the President. 'Why, the streets are full of laboring men thrown out of work by the closing of shops since we are on the silver basis. There are thousands of them, men with families, who will jump at the chance of earning even less than $2 a day.'

"The same will happen to the hundreds of thousands of employes of the railroads in the United States. There is hardly one of those railroads that will not be prevented either by law or by other powerful influences from raising its passenger fares or freight ratio to meet the depreciation of the money they receive, and 60 per cent. of their bonded indebtedness is contracted to be paid, principal and interest, in gold. Bankruptcy will stare them in the face, and even those of them that may manage to escape it will hardly be able to make good to their employes the damage they suffer through the depreciation of their wages through the silver dollar.

Silver and Wage Earners.

"How stands the case of the wage earners whose product can be raised in price proportionate to the debasement of the dollar? As the dollar falls in value the manufacturer or the merchant marks up his goods. The workingman or the clerk, finding himself hard pressed by the rise in price of the necessaries of life, applies for a corresponding increase in wages. The head of the factory or the mercantile establishment admits that some increase is called for. 'But,' says he, 'you are not the only person in trouble. The value of our money is fluctuating. We hardly know what it is to-day. We surely do not know what it will be next week. Profits are excessively close anyhow. We make a sale or a purchase to-day and think it is at a profit. To-morrow we may find that it was at a loss. We hardly venture to make a contract to be filled at a future time, because we can make no safe calculations. We can increase your wages a little, but not much. For that you will have to wait until things get more settled. Besides, this silver free coinage has thrown all business into dreadful confusion, and there are plenty of people out of employment who would do your work for less than you get now.' And so the wage earner has to be satisfied with a little increase of pay, and wait for more while the advanced prices of necessaries prey upon him.

"And what have the apostles of free-silver coinage to say to this? Hear Mr. Bryan himself in his famous New-York oration: 'While a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar—employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable, and re-employment less certain.' Is that all? Yes, all. Does not Mr. Bryan know that under what was practically the gold standard we had in the fifties one of the most active and prosperous periods this country has ever seen? Let him study the history of the crisis of 1893. Not the gold standard, but distrust of silver, destroyed the confidence that employs labor. This is the truth, and Mr. Bryan will in vain try to deny it.

"I must confess, of all the deceptive appeals resorted to by the silver orators, that addressed to the wage earners seems to me the most heartless and damnable. And of all the instances of reckless credulity we witness, that of wage earners who actually permit themselves to be persuaded that free silver coinage will be a blessing to them is the most incomprehensible and the saddest. There is something pathetic in their delusion. Of all things human, labor is the one that has during the last fifty years in this country largely and almost steadily risen in price. Average wages have nearly doubled since 1840, and have risen more than 60 per cent. since 1860. The steady rise has been owing partly to organization, in greater part to the larger average productiveness of human labor in connection with machinery—in one word, to the progress of civilization.

What Is the Creditor Class?

"The free-coinage men profess especial solicitude for those whom they call 'the debtor class.' Who are the debtor class? Our silver friends speak as if, as a rule, the rich people were creditors and the poor were debtors. Is this correct? The employes are, as a rule, only creditors, and as they lay up savings they are apt to become creditors in a larger sense. They deposit their money in savings banks or invest it in building associations, in mutual benefit societies, in loan companies, or in life insurance policies, and become capitalists in a small way. The amount deposited by people of small means in the savings banks of the United States is at present something over $1,800,000,000, that invested in building associations about $800,000,000, in mutual benefit societies $365,000,000, and in life insurance many hundred millions more.

"The number of such creditors belonging to what our silver friends often call 'the toiling masses' is therefore very large. Together with their dependents, it may, for aught we know, amount to $15,000,000 or $20,000,000. Who are the debtors of these creditors? The savings banks had, according to the reports of 1894, loaned out about one-half of the money deposited with them on real-estate mortgages and invested the other half in United States bonds, State, county, and municipal bonds, and railroad and other bonds and stocks. The investments of the life insurance companies were about proportionately the same. The investments in real-estate mortgages are always preferably in large amounts, on property belonging to comparatively wealthy persons, or to business corporations. Thus the debtors to these creditors belonging to the toiling masses are the United States, States, and municipalities, railroad and other corporations, and persons very much richer than the creditors. Here we have, then, rich debtors owing to many millions of poor creditors thousands of millions of dollars.

Savings and Insurance.

"And what have these friends to say in their own defense? I will again let Mr. Bryan's New-York oration speak. He says, first with regard to the insurance companies: 'Since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders.' How wise! And that the companies may not have this benefit, he proposes by the silver standard to strip the policies of the policy holders of nearly half their value!

As to the savings-bank depositors, he says: 'Under a gold standard there is increasing danger that the savings-bank depositors will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets.' And to avert this danger Mr. Bryan advises a policy which would, by the introduction of the silver standard, at once cut down the value of those assets to 50 cents on the dollar. He further says: 'If the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, the depositors in savings banks may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.' Indeed! It is a remarkable fact that since 1873, the year of the great crime, until 1895, during the period when we had to suffer all the calamities of the gold standard, the deposits in savings banks have, instead of being withdrawn for living expenses, increased—positively increased—much over $1,000,000,000. And they would have increased still more had not some depositors withdrawn their deposits, not for living expenses, but to send them to Europe for safety, out of the way of Mr. Bryan and other friends of the toiling masses. They will, no doubt, bring that money back as soon as Mr. Bryan is beaten.

"Let us go on. Almost every man in active business is a debtor and a creditor at the same time—every merchant, every manufacturer, a creditor to his customers and a debtor to those from whom he buys. Let Mr. Bryan bring on his panic, and hundreds, if not thousands of them, although ever so solvent under ordinary circumstances, will break because they cannot pay what they owe, being unable to collect what is due them.

In the West and South.

"Among the farmers of the West and South there seems to be an impression that the embarrassment of the banks will be of small concern to them. I would advise them well to consider how much the sale of their staple products depends upon the ability of the banks to advance the money for moving the crops. They would do well to remember 1893, when, owing to the crisis of that year, the banking machinery did not work, when the large grain storage houses were suddenly obliged to sell out, and the grain prices dropped like lead in water. Do the farmers want to have that experience repeated in a ten-fold aggravated form?

"But we are told that the Bryan panic cannot last forever; that finally the business of the country will adjust itself to the silver basis; that then unrest will cease, and that confidence and prosperity will return. No, the unrest will not cease. For with the establishment of the silver basis will come the disappointment of those who brought it on. It will be found that the West and South, in spite of the bombastic speeches now made, will need Eastern or European capital for the more rapid development of their resources just as much as before; that, while capital is lying idle in heaps, the South and West cannot get it as before, because the free-coinage business will have ruined their credit and frightened capital away by a sense of insecurity. It will be found that if the South and West, in their eager desire to get that capital would gladly make gold contracts for it, they will, according to the Chicago platform, be prevented from that, too, by a Bryanese law prohibiting gold contracts, as Mr. Bryan himself expresses it, 'in the interest of public policy,' and that thus the South and West will be stripped of the only means to get the capital they so sorely need. It will, in short, be found that the disastrous consequences of the free-coinage policy will fall upon no part of the country with such crushing weight as upon the South and West.

After Bryan, Tillman.

"Well, and the upshot of it all? Those who now cry out that there must be more and cheaper money, because there is not gold enough, will then cry out that there must be more and cheaper money because there is not silver enough. And then it will be argued that, inasmuch as there must be more money, more money, more money, just as well as we can make 50 cents' worth of silver a dollar, we can make a worthless bit of paper a dollar, and that, after all, the regular unadulterated fiat dollar without redemption is the true money of the people, the only money that costs nothing, the coinage of which will be truly free, independent, and unlimited, the only money that can be made in indefinite quantities until everybody has enough. Madness? Yes. But there is logic and method in this madness. The difference between making 50 cents' worth of silver a dollar and making a bit of paper a dollar is not a difference in kind, but only in degree. After Bryan, Tillman.

"However, the ultimate result is not at all uncertain. After a period of infinite confusion, disaster, humiliation, suffering, and misery, the American people will at last regain sanity of mind and arrive again at some very simple conclusions: That, if you call a peck a bushel, you will have more bushels, but not more grain; if you call a foot a yard you will have more yards, but not more cloth; if you call a square rod an acre you will have more acres, but not more land, and if you call 50 cents, or 1 cent, or a bit of paper a dollar, you will have more dollars, but not more wealth—indeed, a great deal less chance of wealth, for you will have far less credit, because far less honesty. We shall then have learned again that the wit of man cannot—although insanity tries very hard—invent an economic system under which everything you have to sell will be dear, and everything you have to buy will be cheap. And having got hold of these very simple truths, the American people will then in sackcloth and ashes repent of this insane free-coinage debauch.

A Terrible Price to Pay.

"And at what price will this ultimate result be gained in the case of Mr. Bryan's election? At the price of the most violent and destructive crisis on record, such a crisis as can only be brought on by a sudden subversion of the standard of values and of the whole basis of credit. At the price of indefinite business paralysis and distress. At the price of the ruthless spoliation of the savings accumulated by the toiling masses. At the price of robbing our war veterans of half of the value of their pensions. At the price of greatly increasing the number of unemployed by discouraging enterprise, and of curtailing the value of the wages of those remaining at work. At the price of the respect of the world for our intelligence and practical sense. And worse, far worse than all this, at the price of something that has never been forfeited since this Republic was born—at the price of the greatest good a nation can possess and for the preservation of which it should shed its last drop of blood—at the price of our National honor.

"It is not my habit to boast of a warm heart for the poor and suffering. But my sympathy is no less sincere because I do not carry my love and solicitude for the common people constantly at my tongue's end. If there be those who are satisfied with everything that exists, I am not one of them. There are few, if any, who abhor that which may properly be called plutocracy or detest the arrogance of wealth more heartily than I do. I know, also, that the industrial developments of our time have brought hardship to some classes of people which only the more sagacious, active, and energetic among them have been able to counterbalance profitably with its benefits. There are laws and practices which, had I the power, I would promptly change, in the interest of common justice and equity. But because I am so minded, I must oppose to the utmost a policy which, I am convinced, will immeasurably aggravate existing evils. I also know full well that a large majority of those who support free coinage are honest and well-meaning citizens, wishing to do right. But because I know this my blood stirs with indignation when I see the unscrupulous efforts made to goad them on to their destruction. I have witnessed in my long life ten Presidential campaigns, but never one in which the appeals to prejudice, passion, and cupidity were so reckless, and the speculation upon the assumed popular ignorance or rascality so audacious and wicked. Some of the silver orators actually speak as if they believed the American people to be born fools or knaves, or both.

Enormous Store of Misinformation.

"Mr. Bryan is certainly a remarkable man, being still so young. I wonder how he found time to accumulate so enormous a store of misinformation and to develop so mature an incapacity for understanding this subject. I say this in all seriousness, compelled by my respect for the exalted office to which Mr. Bryan aspires. Considering that for years the discussion of these questions has been his only business, and that he has remained so entirely unacquainted with the most rudimentary of economic principles and with the most conspicuous of business experience, we must conclude that he not only does not know, but is unable to learn. Imagine such ignorance coupled with such assurance clothed with great power! Imagine him, as President of the United States, parading such childish absurdities in his messages! It would make us the laughing stock of the world, and every self-respecting American would hang his head in shame.

"They seek to excite the people of the West against the East, because, as Mr. Bryan said in the Chicago Convention, the East injuriously interferes with the business of the West. Ay, the East has interfered with Western business, but how? In helping to build Western railroads, to dig Western canals, to set up Western telegraphs, to establish Western factories, to build up Western towns, to move Western crops, to allay Western distress caused by fire, flood, or drought. Has this served to enrich the East? Yes, and so it has enriched the West. Their wealth and greatness have been mutually built up by the harmonious co-operation of their brawn and brain and money, just as the blood of the East and the West mingled on the common battlefields of the Republic. And now comes this young man, as if we had not suffered enough from sectional strife, and talks of 'enemy's country'!

"They seek to excite what they call 'the poor' against what they call 'the rich'—in this land of great opportunities for all, where, now as ever, so many of the poor of yesterday are among the rich of to-day, and so many of the rich of to-day may be among the poor of to-morrow.

"They tell the farmer—most cruel deception—that he must and will be made independent of the world abroad, while year after year from $500,000,000 to $700,000,000 worth of our agricultural products must seek the foreign market to find purchasers, and while nothing will hurt the farmer more than a serious impairment of the great home market by a business crisis.

"They proclaim themselves the special champions of the toiling masses, while their policy would rob the laboring man of half of his savings, and grievously curtail the value of his wages.

"They pretend to be enemies of plutocracy, and advocate a policy which, if I were a selfish, unscrupulous money shark, I should welcome as my finest opportunity.

The People Must Think It Out.

"Fellow-citizens, think this out. It is a grave matter—a matter of vital import to the existence of this Nation. The father who teaches such moral principles to his children educates them for fraud, dishonor, and the penitentiary. The public men who teach such moral principles to the people educate the people for the contempt and abhorrence of mankind. The nation that accepts such moral principles cannot live. It will rot to death in the loathsome stew of its own corruption. If the nation accepting such moral principles be this Republic, it will deal a blow to the credit of democratic institutions from which the cause of free government will not recover for centuries.

"But, thank God! the American people will never accept such moral principles. The American people will, before election day arrives, have fully discovered what all this means. They will indignantly repel the unspeakable insult offered to them by the politicians who have dared to ask for the votes of honest men upon the offer of such a bait. They will know how to resent the deep disgrace inflicted upon the Nation in the eyes of the whole world by those Americans who exhibited their own belief that the American people were capable of taking such a bait.

"Mr. Bryan has a taste for Scriptural illustration. He will remember how Christ was taken up on a high mountain and promised all the glories of the world if He would fall down and worship the devil. He will also remember what Christ answered. So the tempter now takes the American people up to the mountain and says: 'I will take from you half of your debts if you will worship me.' But then brave old Uncle Sam rises up, in all his dignity, manly pride, and honest wrath, and speaks in thunder tones: 'Get thee behind me, Satan! For it is written that thou shalt worship only the God of truth, honor, and righteousness, and Him alone shalt thou serve.'

"This will be the voice of the American people on the 3d of November. And the Stars and Stripes will continue to wave undefiled, honorable and honored among the banners of mankind."

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The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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GOLDMAN'S DAMAGE SUIT.

Against Russia for $100,000 for Illegal Arrest.

Myer Goldman, a watchmaker and jewelry repairer of 146 Essex Street, has retained Lawyer Elias Rosenthal of 333 Grand Street to prosecute a suit for $100,000 damages against the Russian Government for the alleged persecution of a native-born American citizen.

The claimant asserts that, in addition to serving in a Russian prison, his property was confiscated, and the facts so perverted in an official document that he has been unable to secure redress through the United States Government.

Mr. Goldman says he was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1839. He served in the civil war under the name of George Evans, having adopted a fictitious name to escape from an unfortunate marriage. When he returned from the war, he resumed his trade of watchmaker at Chicago, and prospered. But, his health failing, he retired in 1888 with a comfortable fortune, and upon the advice of his physician started on a tour of Europe.

In his travels he reached the town of Stopnica, in Poland, the native land of his parents. He had a passport, which he had used in other European countries, but when he reached Stopnica his troubles began.

Goldman could not talk Russian or Polish, and his passports were in English. His efforts to make himself understood attracted the attention of two Russian police named Fitko and Derbido. To these officials, Goldman says, he gave his passport, and when he asked for its return, a pair of handcuffs were clasped on his wrists. He says that the officers charged him with being a deserter from the army, and when he was brought before the Mayor, the police attempted to show that his name was Israel Joel Schwartz, and an old woman named Balla Schwartz was brought forward to prove that the prisoner was her son.

The woman swore that she had a son named Israel Joel Schwartz, but that he had been dead several years. The charge of being a deserter was thereupon dismissed and a charge of smuggling was preferred against Goldman. He says he was stripped of all his jewelry and money and had twenty-four hours to get out of Russian territory.

He returned to New-York and began business anew. His case was brought before the State Department at Washington and an investigation was begun in 1889, and dragged along for three years, when it was dropped on the strength of a protocol or an alleged transcript of the proceedings before the Mayor of Stopnica.

The protocol stated in effect that Goldman had alleged at the examination that he was a native of Stopnica, and that he had returned to that village to see his mother, who was still living there. It further alleges that Balla Schwartz had appeared before the Mayor and acknowledged that her name was not Goldman, but Schwartz, and that she had declared that Myer Goldman was her son. This document being duly certified by the various Russian Government officials, the State Department could do nothing but drop the investigation until Goldman could prove his identity.

Lawyer Rosenthal says he has verified Goldman's story and that he is ready to prove that the United States Government was misled by the false report of the Russian Government. He says he will press the claim for damages, and believes that he will be sustained by the Government when the facts are made known.

Election Officers' Appointment.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—The new election law provides that persons holding public office shall not be eligible to appointment as election officers. The Attorney General's Department has received many inquiries from the Justices of Peace, Postmasters, and District School Trustees and collectors, asking if the appointment as election officials of persons holding such other public offices would hold providing the designations were made before the new law took effect, on May 27 last. Deputy Attorney General McCormick has written an opinion, in which he holds that such appointments as election officers would hold good.

DR. GALLAGHER CALMER

PASSED A GOOD NIGHT AT THE HOTEL SAVOY.

Lucid Intervals and Erratic Spells Yesterday, but Condition of the Released Irish Prisoner Inspires Hope—May Be Taken to the Amityville Asylum—Pleased with a Roll of Bills and a New Outfit of Clothing.

Dr. Thomas Gallagher had lucid intervals for hours at a time yesterday in his rooms at the Hotel Savoy. His improved condition was, no doubt, partly due to refreshing sleep, which was not broken until 4 o'clock A. M.

The doctor and his party occupied five rooms on the fourth floor and south side of the hotel. Four rooms were used as bed-rooms. In one slept Dr. Gallagher, with no guard nearer than beyond the door, in the next room. The rest of the suite was occupied by Dr. A. McBride, Treasurer of the Amnesty Association, who had him in charge during the ocean voyage; Mrs. Catherine Connolly, Dr. Gallagher's sister; Mrs. Connolly's daughter, Agnes, who so quickly calmed the doctor as he left the St. Louis Friday, and two trained nurses. Manager Ries of the hotel had a room across the hall, but there was no occasion to call on him for assistance during the night.

When the doctor awoke, at 4 o'clock, he partly dressed and began to pace back and forth in his room, occasionally muttering to himself. There was no outbreak requiring forcible restraint. By 8 o'clock he had taken his breakfast of tea and toast, after which he again retired and slept until 10 o'clock.

Did Not Remember Mr. Carew.

Michael H. Carew of the Reception Committee was the first visitor after the doctor awoke.

"Who are you?" exclaimed Dr. Gallagher, fiercely. "Have you a card? Are you a builder?"

He did not seem to recall that he had seen Mr. Carew frequently the day before. He seemed about to strike his caller, but was soon calm.

When Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Commissioner of Charities and Chairman of the committee that received the doctor, entered the room Dr. Gallagher inspected his visitor's shoes and black clothes and then said he wanted some just like them. The General told him he should have the clothes, and for a few minutes they talked quietly. Then suddenly the doctor's mind reverted to his clothes.

"I want money," he shouted. "I must have money for clothes."

Pleased with a Roll of Bills.

A check for $25 had just been received for Dr. Gallagher from Thomas J. L. Sullivan, an undertaker. To calm Dr. Gallagher, this check was converted into one-dollar bills at the hotel office, and the roll was handed him. He seized it and quickly put his hands behind his back, meanwhile glancing around suspiciously.

In one of his more violent moments, he seemed to imagine that Dr. McBride was his enemy, for he seized his guardian by his black, pointed beard, which he twisted as if he would tear it out by the roots. At another time the patient and prisoner fell on his knees in prayer to the Virgin.

"She never deserted me," he said. "She never will."

These were the most violent outbreaks during the day. In his lucid intervals he recognized his sister, Mrs. Connolly, for whom he showed anxiety when he noticed that her hand was very cold. A little later, however, he led her up to Dr. McBride and said: "Mac, this was my widow after I was murdered."

Early in the afternoon Gen. O'Beirne went out for the clothes he had promised Dr. Gallagher. Soon the parcels came—a suit of black clothes, an umbrella, derby hat, shoes, and neckties. The patient at once put them on, and took a childish delight in them that was most pathetic.

Wanted to be Outdoors.

"Why don't you take me out?" urged the prisoner. "I want to see the trees and the green grass and the flowers."

So it was planned that he should go out for a drive with his sister immediately after the visit of two physicians, who were to pass as experts upon his insanity. Before they came the rain had set in, and it was necessary to postpone the outing.

Gen. O'Beirne took a decidedly hopeful view of Gallagher's condition.

"I believe," said he, "that a few months' rest in a pleasant sanitarium will restore Dr. Gallagher, if not to perfect health, at least to a nearly rational condition—one in which he can enjoy life free from decided hallucinations. He hasn't been violent to-day, though occasionally he would turn on some of us and thrust a fist against our shoulders or faces, but there was no force in these blows.

"It has been practically decided to send Dr. Gallagher to the asylum at Amityville, L. I. The choice lay between that one and the one at Poughkeepsie, and the selection was largely influenced by the fact that his sister and niece live in Brooklyn, so that they will be able to visit him frequently. His removal will be under a court order for his commitment. Such order would naturally follow upon the certificate of the two physicians we are now expecting. Or, we, friends and relatives of Dr. Gallagher, may simply petition the court to grant the order, which as I understand, is legal. The removal will immediately follow the granting of the order, probably Monday or Tuesday."

Meetings to be Held Later.

Although Dr. Gallagher's condition prevented the meetings and public demonstrations that had been arranged as his welcome, they have only been postponed. Representatives of the United Irish Societies of New-York and vicinity will meet Tuesday evening at the Hotel Metropole to name new dates for these meetings. A stirring campaign for funds will doubtless be started in aid of Dr. Gallagher, those freed with him, and the other seven for whose liberation the Amnesty Association is working.

These men, according to a list from which Dr. McBride read their names, are Timothy Featherstone, Henry Dalton, Terence McDermott, Henry Wilson, Patrick Flannigan, Harry Burton, and John Duff. Featherstone and Flannigan are said to be insane, and all are political prisoners.

Money for Freed and Prisoners.

"No one can say, officially," said William Lyman, President of the Irish National Alliance, "just how much money has been collected for the support of these freed prisoners and for the liberation of those still in prison. The several societies have not yet made their returns. But whatever they have must fall far short of the amount that should be spent for these objects."

Estimates of the amount on hand vary from $5,000 to $20,000, with a probability that half the latter sum is nearer correct. At any rate, there are ample funds to make certain that Dr. Gallagher, during his hoped-for convalescence, has the best of everything.

Several labor organizations sent word yesterday that they wished to contribute to the fund for Dr. Gallagher's support. The Liberty Dawn Association of cabmen was the first to invite a visit from a soliciting committee, but the message was quickly followed by a similar one from the bricklayers.

There was a report last night that the Irish societies intended to forward to Washington representations regarding Dr. Gallagher's case, with an urgent request that the State Department take sharp official action.

Gen. O'Beirne admitted that there had been some discussion of the matter, but said nothing definite would be done until the committee of the Irish societies had met.

Dr. Allen Fitch of the Bellevue Pavilion for the Insane visited Dr. Gallagher last evening. He talked only a few moments with him, but when he came from the room said the doctor should be committed to an asylum as soon as his nervous condition would permit. Dr. Fitch said that if that were done, he thought there was a chance for Dr. Gallagher's recovery.

His visit was principally to inform the patient's relatives regarding the legal procedure necessary to commit an insane person. In accordance with his advice, Dr. Gallagher will not be brought into court for an irritating examination, but two relatives—his sister and his niece, or a brother—will petition the Supreme Court to-morrow for his commitment to the Amityville private asylum. If his condition warrants, he will be taken there the same day or Tuesday.

Dr. Gallagher's last meal before retiring last night was a little bouillon—no solid food. He spent the evening quietly. If there is no change in his condition he will probably be driven about the city to-day. Otherwise his friends have arranged no plans for him.

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OGDEN'S GREAT EASTERN

UNDER TARAL'S SKILLFUL RIDING HE DEFEATS TYPHOON.

Close of the Autumn Meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club—A Splendid Run of a Mile and a Half on the Turf, Which Was Won by Keenan—Buck Massie Stopped by the Weight in a Run of a Mile.

It seemed yesterday as if the Coney Island Jockey Club had designed its racing card for the Fall meeting so that the season should end in a blaze of glory. At all events, it managed to get together for the final day the best racing card it has had in a meeting of thirteen days. Perhaps it was not the fault of the club, but that of the owners, who have allowed equally good chances for a rattling good day's sport to slip by them, instead of trying to win a little money when they had the chance. Trainers are a lot of absolute cowards when it comes to racing in these days, and rather than try for a race in which they think they have a pound or so the worst of the weights, they sulk in their stables and allow purses they could win to go away to the owner of some inferior animal.

Too many owners and trainers race exclusively for the betting ring in these days and there is too little of the sporting spirit. Probably that is the reason that some of the cards for the races have been very weak during the season. There could hardly be any other good reason, as there have been horses enough at the stables, and the club has been liberal in purses. It is racing for the betting, rather than for the stakes and the purses, that is killing the game, and The Jockey Club Stewards would do well to look into that fact, as well as into the stories about the "combinations" of bettors, if they would find the real reason for the decline of the sport, of which they complain.

However, for the many shortcomings of the meeting yesterday's races would have atoned sufficiently had it not been for the rain that began falling during the running of the Great Eastern Handicap, and which continued in a downpour until people left the track.

That race for the Great Eastern Handicap was the event of the afternoon, for in it the two placed horses in the Futurity and Typhoon II., winner of the Golden Rod Stakes, were to meet with George Rose, Sunny Slope, Voter, The Friar, and some others to make a final trial of their quality over the Futurity course. It was the third race of the afternoon, and ten horses went to the post to try conclusions for the stake of $5,000 which was hung up. There were quiet tips for the public on all of the starters in the race, with the exception of Box and Bannock, the latter being started for some reason known only to his owner, who had secured Doggett to ride the apparently worthless beast.

"Johnny" Campbell's Tip.

A number of the men who were here on the opening day of the meeting, when Ogden won the Futurity, were at the track, they having remained here for a long visit on the strength of their winnings over the Futurity. They were down again, hook, line, and sinkers, on the pride of Montana to win the race. John Campbell had told them that the colt was just as good a thing for the Great Eastern as he was in the Futurity, and that he would again win just as easily, as he was to have the benefit of Taral in the saddle. He told them they must throw out the defeat by Ornament in the Flatbush Stakes in making an estimate of the abilities of the colt. They took Campbell's word, as they had done once before, and made another raid on the ring. In it they were joined by Riley Grannan, who went back on Ornament this time, as he seemingly does not believe in backing the same horse in two successive races.

There was a general public backing of Ornament and Typhoon II., the hottest kind of a tip on Voter, and another good one on George Rose, the story being that Murphy, the owner of the latter, and his friends were going to have a genuine "killing" over the colt in this race. Sunny Slope also had a host of backers, but principally for the place or to show. It was a very lively betting race, and the bookmakers had a chance to do all the business on it they cared to.

Ornament was on his bad behavior when the horses were in line at the starting post, and there was a delay of nearly half an hour in consequence. A stiff wind was blowing across the track, and the rain had begun to come down in a spiteful sort of fashion before Mr. Flynn could get all the horses faced the right way and in motion for a start. When he did send them it was to a very pretty start, however, the field being well aligned when he dropped the flag. Voter, Typhoon, and Sunny Slope were the first to leave the line and shoot to the front, Ornament being rather slow to get in motion, and George Rose halting a bit just at the instant that the flag fell.

Voter and Sunny Slope were in the middle of the track, and Typhoon at the rail as the horses made their run up through the chute leading to the main track, Ogden trailing just behind Typhoon. Taral was apparently waiting a bit on Ornament, whom he suspected was the horse he would have to beat if he would win the race. But Ornament could not get up to the leaders, and so Taral began to pay more attention to Typhoon and less to the others, and made him the object of his attack.

Voter and Sunny Slope held the lead until the horses made into the main track. There Typhoon took command, and Voter was the only one that was able to keep pace with him, Sunny Slope falling back into the ruck when the pressure was applied by Martin pushing Typhoon into the lead. With Ogden following like a shadow, Typhoon and Voter raced well together to the last furlong pole. Martin saw that he had his hands full to beat Voter. He lost his head and began riding with one hand and swishing his whip with the other. The attempt was ludicrous in the extreme, and Martin's performance was as bad as that of any stable boy that has recently been performing at the track.

Taral Outrode Martin.

Seeing that Martin was so thoroughly rattled that he did not know whether he was afoot or horseback and that he was hindering, rather than helping, Typhoon at every jump, Taral quietly gave his mount a bit of a push, as he then had Voter as the dangerous one. He rode carefully and patiently, caught Typhoon when there was less than a sixteenth of a mile to run, and nursed Ogden so successfully that he was able just at the end to make a short and successful rush and win the stake by a half length. Typhoon was rolling all over the track under the peculiar ride that Martin was giving him. Voter cnucked it up at the end, even worse than did Typhoon, and was beaten a length and a half for the place. Then followed George Rose, Ornament, Sunny Slope, and The Friar in a bunch, and Box, Bannock, and Salmak brought up the rear.

Ogden had apparently vindicated his Futurity form and atoned for his defeat in the Flatbush Stakes. But if there had only been two Tarals, and had one of them had the mount on Typhoon, it was the very general opinion that Typhoon would have won and that he was the best of the pair, in spite of the fact that Ogden beat him. It was unquestionably the jockey that did the business, and Marcus Daly can thank Taral rather than the horse that the Great Eastern Handicap of 1896 is to his credit.

Immediately preceding this, there had been a race at a mile and a half over the turf track, which was the best race of the day, and probably the best of the meeting. It was a triumph for the handicapper, for Mr. Vosburg had so adjusted the weights that nearly every horse in the race was backed to win it. He had done his work so well that the first six horses at the finish were all in a bunch, heads and necks apart, that bunch comprising all sorts of weights, wih Ferrier and Deerslayer well up to the bunch. They could have been closer than they were, had not the riders, seeing that there was no chance for them to get into the money, pulled up and galloped by the judges.

Keenan, that arrant rogue from the Blemton Stable, was on his good behavior yesterday, and, running very freely, managed to land this event, thus in part retrieving some of the bad racing he has been doing at various times during the season. Griffin allowed him to trail along in the bunch until the race had been about half run. Then he saw a good clear path to the front, and pushed the handsome counterfeit on through it. Taking the lead, Keenan held it to the end. But it was no easy task for him, for Marietta, Damien, Sue Kittie, Goldcrest, and Lily of the West were all right up with him, and all of them making a sharp bid for the money. It was the prettiest sort of a finish, and set the crowd to cheering more wildly than any race has done in some time.

A Favorite to Start With.

As a starter for the day's sport, Scarf Pin, the favorite for the opening dash of five furlongs, won it without much trouble. He rushed to the front at the fall of the flag and maintained his lead to the end, winning in a canter by three lengths from Don Blas, who just managed to beat Hi Daddy home by a head.

Religion, who has been on the verge of winning several races this season, and who has cost her backers a snug fortune in bets, won the fourth race at five furlongs. It was a run for horses that have not won a race this year, and had a field of eleven starters, with Waltzer the favorite in the speculation. When the flag fell Hill rushed Waltzer to the front, having apparently been ordered to make every post a winning post. Waltzer was at one time a good half dozen lengths in front of the field and looked to have the race at his mercy. But he had an attack of the sulks in the stretch, and in the last furlong stopped so fast that Religion was able to make up all the lost ground and beat him home by a neck after a driving finish. Titmouse, who was backed by Riley Grannan as a good thing, was a poor third at the end.

Buck Massie could not give Connoisseur thirty-eight pounds in a run at a mile and an eighth, and that was the reason why the favorite was beaten in the fifth race. Connoisseur and Lake Shore broke away from the heavyweights at the head of the stretch, and had the finish between them. Connoisseur had, however, got so much of an advantage in the early stages of the race that he had a rather easy victory of it, although he was only a length in front of Lake Shore when they went by the judges. Riley Grannan was once more in evidence in this race, and was the principal backer of the winner.

Harry Reed made a runaway race of the selling dash at a mile, for which he was the favorite. He led the field all the way in the run through the heavy shower. So much of a contest as was had was for the place. In this Sir Francis and Chugnut were the contenders. The former just got the money from Chugnut by a half length.

St. Anthony won the steeplechase, which was the last race of the day and of the meeting, because Lion Heart, who had made all the running, was so dead beat at the end that he could hardly stagger home. So St. Anthony caught him and beat him by a half length in the last two jumps of the race. Of the rest, Mars Chan refused after going half the route, and Red Pat, the favorite in the betting, had a bad tumble over the brush on the back stretch on the last time around the course.

The stewards of the National Steeplechase Association—Messrs. S. S. Howland, Foxhall Keene, and J. G. Follansbee—did not like the way in which Lion Heart was ridden, evidently thinking he was ridden out for the purpose of losing. So they ordered that Jockey Hamilton's license be revoked, and that no further entries by the Wellington Stables be accepted. The investigation into the race will be continued at the Brooklyn track on Monday.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01.

1—Scarfpin, Cambridge Stable's ch. f., by Springbok-Emerald, 102 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5 ....(Cody)
2—Don Blas, Cohn & Driscoll's b. c., 109, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..........(Doggett)
3—Hi Daddy, Mrs. L. Curtis's b. g., 90, 10 to 1..........(Coylle)

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

Arbuckle, 116, 5 to 1, (McCafferty;) Clymena, 93, 6 to 1, (Hewitt;) Break o' Day, 90, 8 to 1, (Powers;) Florian, 93, 50 to 1, (Wapshire;) Dr. Jim, 92, 5 to 1, (Hirsch;) Stachleberg, 96, 40 to 1, (Lambley,) and Leedsville, 105, 15 to 1, (Hill,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $1,200 added, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a half on the turf track. Time—2:37.

1—Keenan, Blemton Stable's ch. h., 4, by Lisbon-Patrimony, 120 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..........(Griffin)
2—Marietta, Marcus Daly's b. f., 3, 90, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1..........(Powers)
3—Damian, P. Dunne's b. c., 3, 106½, 3 to 1..........(Martin)

Won by a half length; a neck between second and third.

Sue Kittie, 4, 108, 7 to 1, (O'Leary;) Goldcrest, 3, 98, 10 to 1, (Harris;) Lily of the West, 3, 94, 20 to 1, (Nutt;) Deerslayer, 4, 116, 9 to 2, (Doggett;) Ferrier, 6, 127, 6 to 1, (Taral;) Volley, 3, 97, 10 to 1, (Garrigan;) Long Beach, 8, 98, 15 to 1, (Coyle,) and Lookout, 6, 110, 7 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran, and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern Handicap of $5,000, for two-year-olds, of which $750 to second and $250 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:10.

1—Ogden, Marcus Daly's br. c., by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 125 pounds, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5..(Taral)
2—Typhoon II., J. C. Cahn's ch. c., 124, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5..........(Martin)
3—Voter, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. c., 114, 6 to 1..........(Clayton)

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

George Rose, 121, 8 to 1, (Hill;) Ornament, 128, 16 to 5, (Sims;) Sunny Slope, 120, 20 to 1, (Griffin;) The Friar, 122, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Box, 107, 20 to 1, (Ballard;) Bannock, 107, 40 to 1, (Doggett,) and Salmak, 103, 15 to 1, (Sloane,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won a race in 1896; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Religion, Erie Stable's ch. f., 3 years, by Buchanan-Sunlight, 99 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..........(Lambley)
2—Waltzer, D. Gideon's b. h., 4, 112, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5..........(Hill)
3—Titmouse, Stockwell Stable's b. c., 3, 108, 5 to 1..........(Clayton)

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

Mistral, 5, 107, 8 to 1, (Cody;) Declare, 5, 108, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Dr. Grimes, 3, 115, 10 to 1, (McCafferty;) Rock Ledge, 3, 99, 40 to 1, (Wopshire;) Florena Hubbard, 3, 99, 25 to 1, (Powers;) Tanis, 3, 103, 20 to 1, (Bergen;) Izmir, 3, 103, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) and Marsian, 3, 99, 6 to 1, (Sloane,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; a handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57 4-5.

1—Connoisseur, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Dixianne, 87 pounds, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5..........(Powers)
2—Lake Shore, F. L. Parker's ch. h., 5, 109, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5..........(Sloane)
3—Buck Massie, J. M. Murphy's br. h., 4, 125, 7 to 10..........(Hill)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Gotham, 4, 122, 8 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:44 1-5.

1—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Himyar-Violet, 99 pounds, 11 to 10 and 1 to 4..........(Sloane)
2—Sir Francis, Eagle Stable's ch. g., 6, 104, 5 to 2 and 7 to 5..........(Clayton)
3—Chugnut, R. Bradley's b. g., 3, 89, 10 to 1..........(Powers)

Won by three lengths; a half length between second and third.

Cromwell, 4, 107, 6 to 1, (Hill;) Amanda V., 3, 89, 6 to 1, (Hewitt;) Brisk, 3, 92, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Captain T., 6, 102, 25 to 1, (Wapshire,) and Handspun, 4, 109, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—Steeplechase; a handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Full course. Time—5:45.

1—St. Anthony, Erie Stable's br. h., aged, by Mortemer-War Paint, 147 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Chandler)
2—Lion Heart, Wellington Stables's br. g., 5, 160, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5..........(G. Hamilton)
3—Winship, Westbrook Stable's ch. m., 5, 140, 4 to 1..........(Canovan)

Won by a half length; twenty lengths between second and third.

Maudite, 5, 135, 15 to 1, (Cannon;) and Hesperian, aged, 144, 8 to 1, (M. Lynch,) also ran and finished as named. Mars Chan, 5, 140, 15 to 1, (Tallman,) refused to go the route. Red Pat, 5, 175, 6 to 5, (Dunlap,) fell.

BROOKLYNS LOSE AGAIN.

Unable to Bat Cincinnati's Pitcher at Eastern Park.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 5; Cleveland, 2.
*Cleveland, 7; Boston, 5.
Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 5.
*Second game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	77	34	.694
Cincinnati	71	43	.623
Cleveland	71	44	.617
Boston	66	51	.564
Chicago	65	52	.556
Pittsburg	61	51	.545
Philadelphia	56	59	.487
New-York	55	61	.474
Brooklyn	53	61	.465
Washington	46	66	.411
St. Louis	35	82	.299
Louisville	29	82	.261

The Brooklyn and Cincinnati baseball teams managed to play six innings at Eastern Park yesterday before the rain stopped the game. The visitors won, as they batted Payne at the right time. Dwyer pitched for Cincinnati, and the Brooklyns were unable to put the ball in safe places.

Miller made a pretty home run to far centre. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gray, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Griffin, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Hoy, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
McPhee, 2b	1	1	4	2	0	Jones, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Miller, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Daly, 2b	1	2	1	5	1
Vaughn, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	Corco'n, ss	0	2	3	2	0
Smith, ss	0	1	1	4	0	Ander'n, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Irwin, 3b	1	1	1	3	0	McC'thy, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Peitz, c	1	2	0	0	0	Burrill, c	0	0	1	0	0
Dwyer, p	0	1	0	5	0	Payne, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	5	9	18	14	0	Total	3	6	*20	11	1

*Two out when game was called in the seventh inning.

Cincinnati	1	2	1	0	1	0	0—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	1	..—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Dwyer, 2; off Payne, 3. Struck out—By Payne, 1. Home run—Miller. Two-base hits—Hoy, Peitz, Daly. Sacrifice hits—Peitz, Shindle. Stolen base—Gray. Double plays—Smith and Vaughn; McPhee and Vaughn. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Boston, 14; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Boston, 2; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Klobendanz, Bergen, and Ganzel; Cuppy and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Second Game.

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	3—5
Cleveland	4	0	0	2	0	0	1—7

Base hits—Boston, 7; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Sullivan and Ganzel; Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

The game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2—10
Chicago	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0—5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 13. Chicago, 13. Errors—Chicago, 3. Batteries—Taylor and Boyle; Briggs and Donohue. Umpires—Messrs. Campbell and Henderson.

The two games between the Baltimore and Louisville Clubs, at Baltimore, were postponed on account of rain. The New-York-Pittsburg game was called at the end of the first inning on account of rain. The Washington-St. Louis game, at Washington, was postponed on account of rain.

Patrson, 2; Athletic, 0.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 5.—The game between the Athletics and Patersons here to-day was called in the sixth inning on account of rain with the score 2 to 0 in Paterson's favor. Wagner knocked a home run in the second inning. Smith pitched a good game for Paterson, striking out seven men in six innings. The score:

Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Paterson, 4; Athletic, 3. Errors—Paterson, 3. Batteries—Smith and Smink; Ames, Fox, and Shoub. Umpire—Mr. Troy.

Newark, 9; Hartford, 4.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 5.—The Hartfords could not hit Garvin to-day except in the second inning. Newark won easily, the locals not being able to overcome the big lead. Score:

Newark	5	2	2	0	0	0	0—9
Hartford	0	4	0	0	0	0	0—4

Base hits—Newark, 9; Hartford, 2. Errors—Newark, 1; Hartford, 2. Batteries—Garvin and Rothfuss; Fry and Bottenus.

Lancaster, 5; Wilmington, 3.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 5.—Lancaster defeated Wilmington this afternoon in a close game. Only five innings were played, rain stopping the game. Score:

Lancaster	0	0	4	1	0—5
Wilmington	0	1	2	0	0—3

Base hits—Lancaster, 7; Wilmington, 2. Errors—Lancaster, 1; Wilmington, 4. Batteries—Sprogel and Huth; Amole and Kinsella. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

Baseball at Orange.

The Atlantic City baseball team of college players, which has won the seashore championship in a league composed of Newport, Asbury Park, and Cape May, will be the star attraction to-morrow. Two games will be played that day—morning at 10:30 and afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Boston National League team will play at Orange Oval Friday, Sept. 11.

South Orange Field Club.

The South Orange Field Club will hold invitation track and field events to-morrow at 2:30 P. M. The following events will be given: Half-mile run, running broad jump, 220-yard run, 120-yard hurdle, 100-yard dash, one-mile bicycle, half-mile bicycle, putting the hammer, sixteen pounds; putting the shot, twelve pound; obstacle race, and throwing baseball. Over 100 entries have been received. The track has been improved for the games.

RAIN PREVENTS CRICKET.

International Contest with Canada Remains Undecided.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The international cricket match between the United States and Canada, which was commenced here on Friday, was interrupted by rain to-day, which allowed of no play after luncheon, and an adjournment had to be taken until Monday morning.

The score:

CANADA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
J. T. MacIntosh, b. King	0	c. Wood, b. King	20
W. H. Cooper, b. Patterson	22	c. Clark, b. Patterson	13
P. C. Goldingham, c. Brown, b. King	10	b. King	14
G. S. Lyon, c. Wood, b. Patterson	23	b. King	1
J. M. Laing, c. Wood, b. King	1	b. Patterson	23
W. A. Henry, b. Patterson	3	c. Clark, b. King	6
H. Ackland, c. Wood, b. King	3	c. Patterson, b. King	12
E. G. Rykert, c. and b. Patterson	2	not out	12
W. C. Little, b. Patterson	2	run out	0
W. E. Dean, c. Clark, b. Patterson	6	not out	1
H. B. McGiverin, not out	3	c. Biddel, b. Patterson	1
Byes	10	Byes	12
Wides	2	Leg byes	2
Total	87	Total	117

BOWLING ANALYSIS—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
King	125	8	87	4
Clark	25	1	8	..
Patterson	110	18	22	6
Brown	20	..	8	..

SECOND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
King	180	19	41	5
Patterson	175	15	40	3
Clark	20	1	13	..
Cregar	5	..	2	..
Brown	15	..	7	—

UNITED STATES.

G. S. Patterson, b. McGiverin	3
J. W. Muir, b. Laing	3
W. W. Noble, b. Laing	0
A. M. Wood, c. and b. McGiverin	5
F. H. Bohlen, b. McGiverin	6
L. Biddle, b. Laing	0
E. M. Cregar, b. Laing	0
J. B. King, b. Laing	0
H. I. Brown, c. and b. Laing	1
E. W. Clark, Jr., b. McGiverin	9
F. W. Ralston, not out	14
Byes	7
Leg byes	4
Total	52

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Laing	60	4	17	6
McGiverin	60	4	24	4

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

FIRTS INNINGS.

Canada	7	27	57	64	68	74	76	80	84	87
United States	7	7	7	19	20	22	22	23	26	52

SECOND INNINGS.

Canada	1	40	41	42	62	79	91	109	110

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A YACHT RACE IN COURT

J. M. STRONG RESTRAINS A CONTEST FOR THE ADAMS CUP.

Claims that the Cup Was Not Properly Awarded—Had Agreed to Sail for the Cup Against the Penguin, but His Boat Did Not Appear—His Action Condemned by Yachtsmen—The Atlantic Club to Protect Its Interests.

The Atlantic Yacht Club members were surprised yesterday by being served with an injunction restraining the club from racing for a cup offered by Vice Commodore Fred T. Adams for a race for sloops. The injunction was granted by Justice Smyth on the application of J. Montgomery Strong, the owner of the sloop Choctaw.

The Choctaw was purchased by Mr. Strong from T. L. Arnold, and has been sailed by Mr. Arnold in all her races this Summer. The rivalry between the Choctaw and the Penguin, owned by George E. Brightson, has been very keen all the season, and first one boat and then the other has won a race. The action of Mr. Strong in taking the matter to court was severely criticised by yachtsmen yesterday.

There was to have been a race between the Penguin and the Choctaw for the cup offered by Vice Commodore Adams. This cup was offered at the beginning of the yachting season, and, according to the records of the Regatta Committee, each of these two yachts has won a race. The Choctaw won the first race by a margin of five seconds and the Penguin, five days after the race had been sailed, entered a protest on the ground that the Choctaw had not been properly measured. This race was sailed on June 6, and, according to the rules of the Atlantic Yacht Club, a protest must be entered within twenty-four hours after the race is sailed.

When Mr. Brightson, the owner of the Penguin, filed his protest, five days after the race had been sailed, Mr. Strong, who owns the Choctaw, objected on the ground that the twenty-four hours allowed for filing a protest had elapsed. The Regatta Committee very properly heard both sides of the case, and then decided that as the race for the Adams Cup was for the best two out of a series of three, the twenty-four hours allowed for the protest did not expire until after the third race had been sailed, if a third should be found necessary.

Second Race Won by the Choctaw.

On June 13 the second race was sailed and was won by the Choctaw by a good margin. The Regatta Committee had then under consideration the protest of Mr. Brightson, and, bringing the owners of the two yachts together, they suggested that some way should be devised for adjustment of the difficulty that had arisen between the two, so that the race for the cup could be sailed in a sportsmanlike way. It was finally agreed that John Hyslop, the official measurer of the New-York Yacht Club should measure the two boats, and that the first race, which had been won by so close a margin, should be decided on the figures that resulted from his examination. The Penguin was on hand to be measured at the appointed time. But the Choctaw failed to appear.

The Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club had further communication with the owners of the two yachts, and it was finally decided that both the Choctaw and the Penguin should be measured in the Atlantic Club basin yesterday morning and hold themselves subject to measurement, and that they should race in the afternoon over the regular club course in the upper bay, and the winner of this race, with time allowance calculated on the figures deduced from the morning's measurement, should win the Adams Cup. The Penguin was in the basin and was measured. The Choctaw failed to appear, and it was afterward learned that she was at Stamford. When it came time for the race to be sailed, an injunction was served on the Regatta Committee, which had been issued by Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court. It restrained the club from having the race sailed for the Adams Cup.

The action of Mr. Strong made the members of the Atlantic Yacht Club and of other clubs very indignant. No one had ever heard of a sportsman taking such action when he thought there had been an infringement of the rules, and judging from the expression of opinions, Mr. Strong will suffer considerably from his course of conduct. Col. David E. Austen, the Secretary of the Atlantic Yacht Club, said that in all his experience as a yachtsman he had never heard of a similar case. Mr. Strong, if he thought he had not been treated fairly by the Regatta Committee, had full recourse with the club from the decision of the Regatta Committee to secure redress. The committee had heard both sides of the case fairly and impartially, and it had decided the case on its merits in so far as it was able. If the Regatta Committee had been wrong in its decisions, the club would have set the matter right, and it seemed to the Colonel that the only sportsmanlike way of settling the matter was in the way offered by the Regatta Committee, that of having both boats remeasured and sailing the race yesterday afternoon, as had been agreed. Col. Austen said:

"The Regatta Committee is composed of John L. Bliss, Chairman; George W. McNulty, William L. Gerrish, and myself. We have no other course to follow but to declare the race off for the present. The matter will be reported fully to the Board of Trustees, and it will take such action as it sees fit in the matter. In the meantime ex-Commodore Newberry D. Lawton will look after the interests of the club in the court. It seems to me that this is a most unsportsmanlike action, and I think that Mr. Strong has had bad advisers. It will certainly injure him very much as a yachtsman, and he will live to regret his action. I cannot remember in all my experience as a yachtsman any case where a member of the club has taken a protest into the courts."

Three Classes Left to Race.

With the Penguin and the Choctaw out, the regatta yesterday resolved itself into three classes—that of sloops, and cats over 25 feet and under 25 feet. A nice fresh breeze from the southeast was blowing when the yachts came to the starting line off the clubhouse dock at 2 o'clock. There were five catboats and four sloops to race, and the outlook for a good contest was very bright. At 2:10 o'clock the preparatory signal was given, and five minutes later the gun was fired for the sloops to cross the line. The Eclipse was the first to cross, followed by the Moccasin, the Gaviota, and the Awa.

Then came the catboats. The Squaw was the first boat over the line in this class. She is owned by H. S. Jewell, and since her last race her owner has decided that the modern snouts used on yachts nowadays are a great advantage, and she had her straight stem altered to the overhanging kind now prevailing. Next to her came the Dorothy, then the Estelle, the Scat, and the Streak. The courses sailed by these yachts lay off the clubhouse, and the wind made of it a reaching race all the way around. They started on the port tack, jibed at the first mark, and stood on the starboard tack for the second mark. Then they trimmed in sheets and just fetched the third mark, where they tacked and made a close haul to the finishing line. They sailed three times over the course, the catboats sailing inside the course laid for the sloops.

The Gaviota, sailed by Capt. Holly, quickly overhauled the leaders. She had her topsail set, while the others were without topsails, and the Moccasin was reefed. At the end of the first round the Gaviota was well in the lead, with the Eclipse more than a minute behind, and then came the Moccasin and the Awa. On the second round the wind freshened, and on the second leg the Captain of the Eclipse thought he had more sail than he could carry. He put his boat up into the wind, took in a reef, and doused his staysail, and when he started off again was tailing the procession. The order after that was not changed. The Gaviota finished well in the lead, and after the race she was towed into the basin to be measured. The Regatta Committee figured that if the Gaviota is fifty-five feet racing length the Awa wins by 25 seconds, but if she is less than fifty-five feet she wins the contest.

Squaw Beats Dorothy.

In the catboat classes the Squaw, with her new bow, got off first, and led the Dorothy and the Estelle all around the course, finally winning the race from Dorothy by 48 seconds. In Class 2 of cats the Scat, well handled by F. M. Randall, soon passed the Streak, and won the race by 1 minute and 51 seconds.

Among those who watched the race from the clubhouse were Gen. Thomas L. Watson, ex-Commodore Newberry D. Lawton, Col. David E. Austen, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bishopric, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Randall, Capt. and Mrs. Coston, Mrs. Esmonite, Major J. F. Ackerman, Major McNulty, W. L. Gerrish, E. B. Havens, Spencer Swayne, Brig. Gen. Whitlock, E. B. West, S. H. Mason, Jr., H. S. Jewell, C. H. Lary, Capt L. J. Callanan, C. F. Larzelere, and C. H. Polk. To-morrow there will be a race for prizes for sloops and catboats. Capt. L. J. Callanan offers a silver cup, valued at $35, for sloops, and the club will give a cup worth $25 to the second boat. The entries in this class are the Eclipse, the Gaviota, the Awa, and the Moccasin. Capt. R. B. Lynch offers a cup, valued at $35, for catboats, and the club will give a second and third prize. The entries for this class are the Dorothy, the Squaw, the Oconee, the Streak, the Estelle, and the Scat. Following is the table of yesterday's race:

Yacht.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
SLOOPS.				
Gaviota	2 17 54	4 27 31	2 09 37	....
Awa	2 19 08	4 33 50	2 14 42	....
Moccasin	2 16 23	4 32 55	2 16 32	....
Eclipse	2 16 13	4 42 06	2 25 53	....
CATBOATS—CLASS 1.				
Squaw	2 25 38	4 26 19	2 00 41	2 00 33
Dorothy	2 25 47	4 27 08	2 01 21	2 01 21
Estelle	2 26 31	Did not finish.		
CATBOATS—CLASS 2.				
Scat	2 26 02	4 38 44	2 12 42	2 09 11
Streak	2 27 02	4 38 04	2 11 02	2 11 02

ASAHI WINS A CUP.

Puck Gave Her a Hard Race in the Thirty-Footers' Contest.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—Woodbury Kane, who sailed on the Defender in her races with Valkyrie last Fall, offered a cup for thirty-footers, which was sailed for to-day, and won by the Boston boat Asahi, owned by Bayard Thayer. It was a fast and interesting contest, and was followed by scores of cottagers and others in steam yachts. The wind was southeast, and the course was from Brenton's Cove to and around Brig Ledge Buoy and return, a distance of eighteen miles. It was a run and a reach to the mark and a beat back.

The Puck, which was beautifully sailed later on in the dead beat, crossed first, and got a good start, but every one of the fleet outfooted her and beat her to the mark, which was turned as follows: Vaquero, 3:27:03; Asahi, 3:27:12; Wawa, 3:27:20; Puck, 3:27:31. Duryea's Vaquero continued in the best position till she rounded Conanicut Point, when she overstood, and "Nate" Watson, quick to take advantage, worked the Asahi into the lead, and won the race right there. Morgan, with the Puck, though, outsailed the Asahi and all the fleet on the way home, but the race had been lost to him on the run before the wind with spinnakers out. Mrs. Duryea, as usual, occupied a place with her husband on the Vaquero. The time was as follows:

Name and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	2:25:00	5:01:03	2:36:03
Puck, E. D. Morgan	2:25:00	5:01:14	2:36:14
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	2:25:00	5:02:55	2:37:55
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	2:25:00	5:05:06	2:40:06

STAMFORD YACHTS RACE.

The High Wind Forced Many of the Boats to Take Shelter.

The annual regatta of the Stamford Yacht Club was sailed on the Sound yesterday in a strong southeasterly gale, and, while the racing was good, the wind was so strong that a great many of the yachts withdrew, while a number of the smaller boats were forced to seek shelter in Greenwich, and did not finish at all.

The open cat Bubble, owned by A. M. Bradley, was reported to have upset and her crew rescued, but nothing definite could be obtained about the accident, as the judges' boat, the Halcyon, remained at anchor and did not follow the yachts over the course.

Another accident which caused not a little trouble to the club members was due to Collector Goddard of Stamford swooping down on the club tug Excelsior and fining the Captain $10 because he could not produce his papers. Not only this, but about twenty of the members who had purchased tickets were not allowed to sail on the Excelsior, as, under her license, she was only permitted to carry fifteen passengers. The feature of the racing was the way the Norota beat the Uvira boat for boat, and the wonderful sailing of C. S. Hoyt's half-rater Paprika. The Uvira and Norota, however, did not sail in the same class, and the Uvira towed a boat over the course, or she would have done better. The winners were: Uvira, Norota, and Infanta, walk-overs; Ninita, Paprika, and Oconee. Summary:

Boat, Length, and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
SLOOPS, 51-FOOT CLASS.		
Uvira, 47.13, E. M. Lockwood	2:32:26	2:32:26
SLOOPS, 43-FOOT CLASS.		
Norota, 41.64, F. M. Hoyt	2:27:15	2:27:15
SLOOPS, 36-FOOT CLASS.		
Infanta, 33.30, Clifford Brokaw	2:45:37	2:45:37
SLOOPS, 30-FOOT CLASS.		
Madrine, 26.97, Schuyler Merritt	2:58:36	2:56:22
Ninita, 28, F. A. Dingee	2:56:06	2:54:03
OPEN SLOOPS, 20-FOOT CLASS.		
Eos, 19.05, P. T. Dodge	2:20:42	2:20:42
B. O. B., n. m., F. M. Hoyt	Withdrew.	
Paprika, 15, C. S. Hoyt	2:27:10	2:14:49
CABIN CATS, 30-FOOT CLASS.		
Onaway, 26.48, C. T. Pirie	Did not finish.	
Oconee, 26.32, C. T. Pierce	2:15:28	2:15:28
Uarda, 25.51, H. H. Gordon	2:17:26	2:17:27
CABIN CATS, 25-FOOT CLASS.		
Drift, 23.50, W. T. Bernhard	Did not finish.	
OPEN CATS, 25-FOOT CLASS.		
Osprey, 24.47, C. H. Holmes	Did not finish.	
Elsie, 23.52, R. H. Gillespie	Did not finish.	
Bubble, 20.89, A. M. Bradley	Did not finish.	

CORINTHIAN'S FLEET RACE.

Only a Light Breeze and Many Were Unable to Finish.

The annual regatta of the Corinthian Fleet of New-Rochelle, which was postponed on Aug. 15, was sailed Friday on the Sound. The race started off briskly, a fine northeast wind favoring the yachts. They made good time to the second mark, and then the wind died out, and it was very late before the last boats got in.

The course sailed by all yachts of thirty-foot rating and over was from the starting line to and around the Black Buoy off Mattinnecock Point, south and east one-quarter east, leaving it on the starboard hand. Thence to and around Gangway Buoy, leaving it on the starboard hand. Thence to the finish. The distance was about seventeen miles.

The courses for half-raters were triangular, five miles around and sailed twice over, making a total of ten miles. The feature of the race was the contest for the Dewar Cup for cabin cats. The boats in this class had not finished, but at sundown the Scat was leading. The winners, as far as known, were Uvira, Vaquero, Eos, Paprika, Ma Honey, Ondawa, and Starling.

After the race there was a "smoker" in the clubhouse, on Harrison's Island. Among those who appeared were Marshall P. Wilder, Hyperion Quartet; Thomas Eberts, Benjamin Lowenthal, A. E. C. Chamberlain, John G. Bell, Guy Standing, Frank Tunison, and George Bleekman.

Yacht.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
SLOOPS, 51-FOOT CLASS.			
Awa	1:28:15	6:28:47	5:00:12
Uvira	1:29:00	5:38:45	4:09:45
SLOOPS, 21-FOOT CLASS.			
Vaquero	1:42:00	5:48:34	4:06:34
SLOOPS, 20-FOOT CLASS.			
Eos	1:42:00	5:31:46	3:49:36
Hyale	1:42:00	Withdrawn.	
SLOOPS, HALF-RATERS.			
Paprika	1:42:00	6:27:27	4:45:27
Willada	1:42:00	Withdrawn.	
SPECIAL MOSQUITO CLASS.			
Ma Honey	1:42:00	5:00:30	3:18:30
I Don't Think	1:42:00	5:22:56	3:40:56
OPEN CATS.			
Edwina	1:37:25	6:39:36	5:02:36
Ondawa	1:36:50	6:33:29	4:57:29
Dorothy	1:34:55	Withdrawn.	
OPEN CATS.			
Starling	1:36:21	6:51:55	4:15:34
Cora	1:38:03	....	....
Susie D.	1:36:43	7:00:35	5:23:42

ACUSHLA HAD A MISHAP.

Ran into the Stakeboat and Had to be Beached.

The Larchmont Yacht Club had a race yesterday for thirty-four-raters, thirty and twenty-one footers. The course was a triangular one, the first leg being to a mark boat in Hempstead Harbor, then to a stakeboat off Parsonage Point, and then to the finishing line. The wind was blowing strongly from the southeast, and this meant a beat on the first leg, and then two reaches. The thirty-footers made a remarkable performance, as the table will show.

Just at the finish the Acushla got wild and ran into the stakeboat. A hole was knocked into her bow, and she had to be beached on the flats in Larchmont Harbor. This gave the race to the Dragoon. Following is the table:

SPECIAL THIRTY-FOUR-FOOT CLASS.

Boat. Length. Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Dragoon....34..F. M. Freeman	4:16:03	3:52:18
Acushla....34..Hanan Brothers	disabled.	
Adele.......34..Mr. Smith	4:45:30	4:20:25

SPECIAL THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Boat. Length. Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Musme.....30..J. Macdonough	4:06:15	3:35:15
Departure..30..C. B. Seeley	withdrew.	
Hero........30..Ralph N. Ellis	4:04:45	3:33:45
Mai.........30..O. G. Jennings	4:07:21	3:36:21

SPECIAL TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Boat. Length. Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Celia.......21..C. A. Gould	2:23:53	2:05:33
Houri.......21..E. B. Hart, Jr.	2:29:48	2:04:04

RACED FOR FLEET PENNANTS.

Regatta of the New-Jersey Athletic Club on Newark Bay.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 5.—New-Jersey Athletic Club yachtsmen this afternoon held a regatta on Newark Bay and raced for fleet pennants offered by Former Commodore Howard M. Cook. They sailed three times around a triangular course, starting off the boathouse and running three times around to cover ten miles. East by southeast wind prevailed, and was puffy, notwithstanding the rain.

Samuel Brown's Brownie captured the pennant in the open-sloop class, defeating Wilmerding and Gennett's Iroquois on time allowance. Thomas J. Parker's Tiche defeated James Thurston's Volage in a clean race. John S. Macdonald's Doctor sailed a pretty race and won on allowance. Messrs. Henry Meigs, Allan Lawrie, Henry M. Popham, and Howard M. Cook conducted the regatta.

The summary:

Name.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
OPEN SLOOPS.				
Brownie	2 54 41	4 36 38	1 41 57	1 01 57
Iroquois	2 53 33	4 32 38	1 39 25	1 05 02
CABIN CATS.				
Tiche	2 53 48	4 36 06	1 42 18	1 10 36
Volage	2 53 43	4 39 30	1 45 47	1 11 24
OPEN CATS.				
Doctor	2 53 13	4 38 29	1 45 16	1 03 41
Henriette	2 53 59	4 34 19	1 40 20	1 08 55
Chip	2 53 53	4 53 50	1 59 57	1 15 32
Yankee Boy	2 54 06	Did not finish.		
Flirt	2 53 16	Did not finish.		

Wasp Ran on the Beach.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—The sloop Wasp was injured in coming across the bay Friday night. She ran on the beach on the north end of Gould Island, and was nearly high and dry there at low tide. She lay there all night and part of to-day. To-night she was pulled off by the tug Aquidnick.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 5.—Passed East—Steam yachts Sapphire, James Stillman; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Viking, H. A. Hutchins; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Narada, Henry Walters; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Giralda, E. S. Renwick; Nooya, E. N. Dickerson; Armorica, James W. Haviland; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans, and Eleanor, Robert A. Ballentine. Schooner yachts Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Clytie, Henry C. Ward. Sloop yacht Vision, Mark Hartley.

Passed West—Steam yachts Thelma, J. A. Mollenhauer; Allegra, C. M. Pratt, and schooner yacht Mon Reve, John Cartledge. Schooner yacht Meteor, Alfred Peats, from Greenport, came to anchor.

Came to anchor from Larchmont on account of the easterly storm: Schooner yachts Colonia, Clarence A. Postley; Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw; Alcaea, L. V. Clark; Priscilla, Frederick B. Camp; Monhegan, Clark A. Miller, and yawl Huron, Edward S. Hatch.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—Yachts arriving to-day were: Steamer Sapphire, James Stillman, and sloop Wasp, R. L. Lippitt. Steam yachts Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt, and Fedelma, F. L. Osgood, and sloop Wayward, Mr. Ellsworth, sailed.

BUFFALO POLOISTS GET THE CUP.

They Defeat the Meadowbrook Men in the Rain at Prospect Park.

Despite the rain yesterday the final game of polo for the Riding and Driving Club Cup was played by the teams of the Buffalo Country and Meadowbrook Clubs on the parade grounds at Prospect Park. Probably 5,000 spectators had gathered when play began. The weather had been threatening up to this point, and the size of the crowd was something surprising under the circumstances.

With the beginning of the first period the rain began to fall, but it did not drive the people away until the fifth goal was scored. Then it came down in sheets, and there was such a scurrying as was never before seen on the parade grounds. Only a few of the real enthusiasts saw the game out. The Buffalo men won, having things pretty much their own way except in the second period, when they scored 4 goals to Meadowbrook's 3. The final score was 16 to 11½. The details will be found in the following:

The line-up was as follows:

Meadow Brook—1, H. K. Vingut, 3; 2, Craig Wadsworth, 1; 3, E. W. Roby, back, 3; Laurence George, 3; total handicap, 10.

Buffalo Country Club—1 Dr. Charles Cary, 5; 2, Thomas Cary, 3; 3, Seward Cary, 4; back, H. T. Davis, 2; total handicap, 14.

The summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

	Player.	Club.	Time.
First goal	S. Cary	Buffalo	1:30
Second goal	Vingut	Meadow Brook	2:30
Third goal	C. Cary	Buffalo	0:30
Fourth goal	Davis	Buffalo	1:30
Fifth goal	Dr. Cary	Buffalo	0:30
Sixth goal	George	Meadow Brook	0:30
Seventh goal	Davis	Buffalo	0:30
Eighth goal	Vingut	Meadow Brook	8:00
Ninth goal	S. Cary	Buffalo	5:00
Tenth goal	Davis	Buffalo	3:30

Buffalo, 7; Meadow Brook, 3.

SECOND PERIOD.

	Player.	Club.	Time.
First goal	George	Meadow Brook	0:30
Second goal	S. Cary	Buffalo	1:30
Third goal	Roby	Meadow Brook	1:30
Fourth goal	Davis	Buffalo	4:30
Fifth goal	Vingut	Meadow Brook	5:30
Sixth goal	S. Cary	Buffalo	0:30
Seventh goal	S. Cary	Buffalo	3:30

Buffalo, 4; Meadow Brook, 3.

THIRD PERIOD.

	Player.	Club.	Time.
First goal	S. Cary	Buffalo	0:30
Second goal	Vingut	Meadow Brook	3:00
Third goal	Vingut	Meadow Brook	1:00
Fourth goal	Davis	Buffalo	1:00
Fifth goal	S. Cary	Buffalo	3:00
Sixth goal	Dr. Cary	Buffalo	3:00
Seventh goal	S. Cary	Buffalo	4:00
Eighth goal	Davis	Buffalo	1:00

Buffalo, 6; Meadow Brook, 2.

Buffalo—By play, 17, less ½ goal penalty for foul and two ¼-goal penalties for safeties; total, 16.

Meadow Brook—By play, 8; by handicap, 4, less two ¼-goal penalties for safeties; total, 11½.

Stockbridge Golfers Won.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 5.—The Stockbridge players came up to Lenox to-day and beat the Lenox golfers on their own grounds. These four, William Worcester, Howard Kerner, William Lawrence, and Joseph H. Choate, Jr., beat Lindsay Fairfax, R. F. Cutting, R. B. Cutting, and D. W. Bishop, Jr., 10 up. The day was excellent for playing, and there was a large audience of Stockbridge and Lenox people. G. H. Kinnicutt and F. A. Tucker were the successful winners of the silver cigar boxes given as prizes by Warren E. Dennis.

Was Unconscious and Had $5,660.

An unknown man was found unconscious in front of 435 East Fifteenth Street last evening. He had a scalp wound, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from alcoholism. He had $5,660 sewed in his inside vest pocket. Although the man became conscious later on, he was not in a condition to talk intelligently as to how he came by his wound or who he was.

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200 pairs figured all over CHENILLE CURTAINS, assortment of patterns and colors, a pair 5.67, 7.49, 9.74
2,000 yards TAPESTRY FURNITURE COVERING and drapery effects, large assortment of designs and colors, yard .32, .39, .44
300 SILK LAMBREQUINS, also suitable for piano scarfs, trimmed with fine fringe figured silk, at 1.29
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Season of 1896.
Unexcelled for strength and flavor; sold elsewhere at $1.00 per pound.
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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 6, 1896.

THE NEW SECTIONALISM.

The war ended thirty years ago and more, but this year is the first in which it would have been prudent to nominate a Confederate officer for the Presidency or for the Vice Presidency. During the intervening years there have been given many proofs of the attainment of so complete a reconciliation as was never seen in the world before after a great civil war in the lifetime of any man who took part in it. The funeral of Gen. GRANT, eleven years ago, lost something of the sadness of the occasion in the demonstration of reunion that the presence and participation of famous ex-Confederates made. Not the least affecting incident of Gen. GRANT'S last illness was the visit to him of the man who had given up to him his sword at Fort Donelson, who had already in his pecuniary troubles offered to come to his rescue, and who is now the candidate of the National Democracy for the Vice Presidency of the United States. When the Mayor of Charleston, S. C., acknowledging the help of New-York in a local calamity, declared in a public dispatch to its Mayor that "it is a great thing to belong to the United States of America"; when a Confederate General, become a Federal Senator, said in behalf of his people "that they were glad the war had ended and glad it ended as it did"; when the Republican candidate for the Presidency, in his letter of acceptance, in effect invites Southern votes and in effect promises that he will not sanction any such sectional legislation as his party has more than once endeavored to enact—when such things happen we have already shown the world an example of reconciliation which is a triumph of American kindliness and good feeling. But the demonstration was not complete until a Federal soldier and a Confederate soldier had stood upon the same platform and appealed together for the suffrages of their countrymen of all sections to preserve the civilization and save the honor of the United States.

It is known to everybody that an attempt has been made to provoke a new sectionalism, and it is singular and fortunate that the most effective public rebuke to this endeavor should have been given by the ex-Confederate candidate of the National Democracy. At Indianapolis, Gen. BUCKNER said that he could not and would not say, in any part of the United States, that he was "in the enemy's country," and this rejection of BRYAN'S unpatriotic and unhappy phrase evoked an instant response from all parts of the Nation. When TILLMAN declared at Chicago that the contest was sectional, the sentiment was at once disavowed on behalf of the South by the more politic Senator JONES. But it is so far well founded that the advocates of anarchy and repudiation find one of their chief hopes in an appeal to sectional prejudice. We should be very sorry to believe that a majority for anarchy and repudiation could be obtained in any State of the Union if the issue were clearly understood by the voters. But we have heretofore shown statistically that, excluding the States of which silver is a chief product, the communities in which the silver craze prevails are the States lowest in the scale both of intelligence and of thrift, and that, where education and providence are most widely diffused, the case of silver is quite hopeless. BRYAN himself has all along made as much of an appeal to sectional prejudice as he dared. Since the election in Vermont has shown him that he had no chance of securing an Electoral vote from an Eastern State, he has made this appeal more boldly and more bitterly, and he may be expected to increase its boldness and its bitterness as his desperation increases.

The National Democracy is well named. It is the only Democratic Party in the field, if party names are to be used to describe party principles, and it is the only National party in the field. By the necessity of its origin and the very reason of its being, the Republican Party was a sectional party. It has never succeeded completely in nationalizing itself, and it is now admitted that its only hope of receiving the Electoral vote of a Southern State lies in the diversion effected in its behalf through the division of the Democratic Party in the South. The free-silver party is, by the avowal of its most active spirits, a sectional party, and it is likely to become even more plainly such. The men who met at Indianapolis represent the National Democracy, because they are men who have been led by conscience and by patriotism to disregard party obligations and to conquer sectional prejudices. They comprise "men of light and leading," and they represent conscience and patriotism in every State of the Union, and already, forlorn hope as in a sense their party is for the present, they visibly form the nucleus for a great National party of the future.

PARDONS AND CORRUPTION.

The State Board of Pardons yesterday recommended to the Governor a full pardon for NUMA DUDOUSSAT, late Alderman of the City of New-Orleans, convicted of having received a bribe. There seems little doubt that CAUFIELD and HALEY, bribe-taking and bribe-demanding Aldermen of this city, but now in the penitentiary, will soon be pardoned out. The Picayune does not seriously object to this pardoning of the boodlers, since it will make it easier to convict those who are under criminal indictment when it is understood that they will soon be free, with full absolution; but The Picayune would most seriously object to having them pardoned or enlarged before they can be impressed with the penitentiary seal. Let the mark be first put upon them. Politicians can never be severely punished. It is a great triumph for justice even if they can be convicted. [New-Orleans Picayune.]

The honest people of New-Orleans have been striving for some two years past to purify their municipal Legislature and bring to justice the bribetakers and thieves who have infested it. The State Board of Pardons and the Governor are willing, it appears, to prevent the execution of the sentences imposed by the courts. "Politicians," The Picayune cynically remarks, "can never be severely punished."

JOHN BARDSLEY of Philadelphia was not wholly unfamiliar with politics. Before he became City Treasurer, in 1889, he had been for years the Chairman of the Councils' Finance Committee. It should be said that in those days his reputation was that of an honest man. In 1891, owing to disclosures which shocked the people of the city and the State, he was prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for fifteen years and to pay a fine of $237,000. Now, when less than half of his term has been completed, the State Board of Pardons recommends that he shall be pardoned, and the Governor, it is reported, will honor the recommendation by setting the man free.

The history of BARDSLEY'S operations was extremely discreditable to many other persons as well as to himself, and several of those associated with him were sent to the penitentiary. He had loaned hundreds of thousands of dollars of the public money—recklessly in many instances—and had enjoyed a large income derived from the interest paid by borrowers. With respect to all the charges he admitted his guilt. By these transactions the City Treasury, and the State Treasury lost a great sum. BARDSLEY was virtually the criminal associate of a group of swindlers who, with his assistance, robbed not only the city and State, but also hundreds of poor people who were induced to surrender their little savings to them. The evidence, as we recall it, showed that the loss of the State exceeded $1,000,000. During the last few years there have been notable examples in this country of robbery by the defalcations of public Treasurers, but BARDSLEY'S crimes and those of his associates have been the most notorious of all.

Time has blurred the outlines of the record in the public mind, and now it is urged that he should be pardoned. The reasons given do not seem to us to be sufficient. We notice that they do not satisfy that prominent Republican paper, The Philadelphia Press, which says:

"No one denies JOHN BARDSLEY'S guilt. No one doubts the justice of his sentence. There is no man who can witness gray hairs within prison walls without sorrow. But if the Government of this city is to be free from corruption and its Treasury is to be protected from spoliation, it is indispensably necessary that when sentence is passed on a man in public position for the theft of public moneys, it shall be executed. Justice and law require that for a crime like JOHN BARDSLEY'S, the well-considered sentence of the Court shall be fully enforced. Any other course will bring both law and justice into contempt."

Corruption in American Municipal Governments can be prevented only by fearless investigation, the effective use of the evidence procured by such inquiry, and a strict enforcement of the sentences imposed by the courts. The very recent disclosures concerning the passage of the ordinance for the Automatic Telephone Company in Philadelphia should have restrained the Board of Pardons from recommending the release of BARDSLEY.

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

Hope undoubtedly springs more nearly eternal in the Irish breast than in that of any other nationality, and there may have been a touch of pathetic sincerity in the statement issued by the foreign delegates to the Irish Convention in Dublin as to the harmony they found there. They know, better even than the Irishmen at home, that whatever can be got in the way of Irish home rule from the British Parliament can be won only by the utmost unity among the Irishmen in public life. They are so deeply convinced of this that perhaps they had not the heart to describe what they really saw.

Be that as it may, there is no doubt that the truth is as our London correspondent describes it. The convention spent nearly all its time in listening to speeches as to the absolute, vital need of harmony and to professions of the greatest goodwill from the Irishmen of other lands. But the only reason why the fatal quarrel in the ranks of the Irish party at home was not manifest is that nothing was done regarding it. Practically it was not touched. Had it been, the convention would have rung with cries of pain and rage.

To a disinterested but sympathetic observer one consequence of this situation is not discouraging. It will prove a serious check on contributions from Irishmen abroad to Irish politicians at home. No man with his eyes and ears open comes away from Dublin in ignorance of the fact that the splendid generosity of Irishmen the world over had been worse than vain, that the golden stream they had poured unstinted into the patriotic fund had been wasted, or worse, in the final reservoir. Considering whence the stream flowed and by what unselfish sacrifice by men and women of little means it was fed, it is well that it should not be renewed. It is well also that the Irish people at home should be taught in the hard school of experience that if they cannot comply with the one condition of success—intelligent harmony—they cannot get help from the Irish of other countries.

THE INCONSISTENT BRYAN.

One of our contemporaries remarks that it has the record of a speech made by Mr. BRYAN in 1892, when, his subject being the tariff, he said:

"You must attribute it [the decline of prices] to the inventive genius that has multiplied a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm, and enabled us to do to-day with one man what fifty men could do fifty years ago. That is what brought prices down in this country and everywhere."

Of course, this exhibits the silver candidate's inconsistency, for he now asserts that the reduction of prices has been caused by an alleged "appreciation of gold," but it is not necessary to go back four years for such evidence. His address in this city and many of the speeches since delivered by him contain abundant proof of inconsistency and self-contradiction.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

It is a doubtful and complex outlook that our London dispatches reveal this morning. The one question that haunts the thoughts and troubles the dreams of the great diplomats—the question of how long the carving of Turkey can be deferred—does not become less perplexing with time. At this hour two contradictory phases present themselves. The acceptance of an arrangement as to Crete, with which all parties profess to be satisfied, is one and is encouraging. But even as to this there is the disquieting fact that the more promises the Sultan makes the more he will break, and the more responsibility falls on those who try to bind him by them. The other and not at all encouraging phase is offered by the deep uncertainty as to the immediate future policy of Russia. This is described by our correspondent.

The death of Prince LOBANOFF takes a powerful influence from behind the policy to which the late Czar was openly committed—the policy of general peace at all hazards and at any price until Russia should be ready for war. Over the choice of his successor a hot struggle is going on between the radical Russian group at home and the various powers outside. Should the former succeed, Russia may be ready to strike much sooner than had been expected. Should the latter succeed, it will open up the question whether Great Britain can be allied with Russia, or whether a combination can be formed, if not hostile, at least jealous and not friendly to her. And on that question more than on any other now turns, not merely peace or war in Europe, but possibly the course of civilization for a generation to come.

There is a strong feeling in England that demands, first, the settlement of the vexed problem of Turkey and the rescue of Christian Turkish subjects from the wretched rule under which they have so long and so cruelly suffered, and, second, an understanding, if possible, with Russia that shall remove from the future of Great Britain and of the whole world the terrible menace of war between the greatest of modern powers. If the latter aim were practicable, the former would follow necessarily. Every intelligent observer who can appreciate the great burden imposed by this menace, which has been impending for the last half century, will earnestly hope that in some way Russia and Great Britain may find a basis of agreement. Lord SALISBURY, in whom Englishmen have as a nation much confidence and pride, would find in such an agreement a splendid crown for a great career.

THE SUPREME COURT.

On Tuesday, Sept. 8, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department will sit to hear arguments in appeals from orders. The Justices assigned to hold the term are VAN BRUNT, P. J.; RUMSEY, WILLIAMS, and O'BRIEN. A session for the same purpose was held late last July, at which Mr. Justice BARRETT presided, with Justices RUMSEY, PATTERSON, and INGRAHAM as his associates. These vacation sittings of the Appellate Court are a new feature in the conduct of judicial affairs. Heretofore no business was transacted by the General term (which, under the old régime, was the intermediate appellate tribunal) between June and October, unless it met to hear some particular case of public importance. When the new judicial scheme went into operation, the Justices of the Appellate Division undertook to furnish relief for what was considered a hardship, viz., that parties should be left without any opportunity for three months to correct errors of the court below, in maintaining attachments, injunctions, arrests, and in making other binding orders, and, therefore, the two midsummer terms, as they have been called, were ordered.

The judicial system established by the State Constitution of 1894 has been in effect since Jan. 1, 1896, and with results in some respects demonstrating the value of the alterations made in the organization and powers of the tribunals of the State, while in other matters, perhaps from accidental and remediable causes, the benefits anticipated have not been realized. The abolition of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Superior Court, and the transfer of the Judges of those courts to the Supreme Court, have not thus far facilitated the transaction of business in the trial or jury terms; but it has done so to a gratifying extent in the special or equity terms by permitting the assignment to them of the Justices elected to the Supreme Court and some of the transferred Judges who were considered to possess in largest measure the necessary training and experience fitting them to deal promptly and efficiently with the mass of arrears of untried causes on the equity calendar. In January last there were eighteen hundred equity issues unreached and uncalled. At the end of the June term they had all been called, and an opportunity given to try every one of them, but the causes on what were known as the circuit calendars have for some reason lagged most lamentably. It is to be hoped that in future assignments, now that the equity calendars have been so effectively dealt with, some provision will be made for the more speedy disposal of jury issues, even if it involves the transfer of some of the present special term Justices to the trial terms.

The mass of litigation in the Supreme Court in the First Judicial Department and District (the City and County of New-York) is something enormous. We have . . been able to procure a detailed statement of the number of cases tried in the jury and equity terms of that court during the six months ending June 30, but they must aggregate many hundreds. We have had compiled, however, from trustworthy sources, a statement of the business transacted in the Appellate Division, and it shows the great amount of work done by the Justices of that branch of the court. The Appellate Division consists of twenty-two Justices, and is arranged in four departments. Seven Justices were appointed by Gov. MORTON to the first and five to each of the other three departments. The subjoined statement shows that the work actually performed in the First Department nearly equals that done in all the other three combined, while the opinions of the court written by the seven Judges of the First Department exactly correspond in number with those written by all the fifteen Judges in the Second, Third, and Fourth Departments. No inference is to be drawn from this that the Judges in the last-mentioned departments have not done all the work they had to do, but it merely shows how much greater the volume of litigation is in the City of New-York than in other parts of the State.

In the First Department the Presiding Justice generally sits with the court during all its sessions. That is required by the routine duty of the office. Each of the Associate Justices sits in about two-thirds of the cases, as the Constitution of the State limits the composition of the court to five members at any one time. The Presiding Justice has, therefore, passed upon and examined all the matters heard, except those presented when he may have been temporarily absent; while each Associate Justice has examined, discussed in consultation, and participated in the decision of over five hundred and fifty appeals from judgments, decrees and orders, and opposed motions. Besides strictly judicial duties, each branch of the Appellate Division is charged with the general administration of the whole court in its particular department. It must assign the various Judges to duty, appoint the terms of court, make and from time to time modify local rules not covered by the general rules of practice, supervise the whole machinery of the court, attend to the appropriations and expenditures incident to the general business of all the branches of the court, appoint from the civil service nominees all the clerks, stenographers, and officers, and assign them to their respective places, and attend to many other matters of detail. The greater part of this executive work falls in the First Department upon the Presiding Justice, who, in addition, must keep the run of every case heard in the Appellate Court and examine every order or judgment entered upon its decisions. His post is undoubtedly the most onerous and responsible in the whole judicial system of the State of New-York. The following statistics will give a correct idea of the labors of this court in the various divisions:

Summary of business disposed of by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York since Jan. 1, 1896:

	1st Dept.	2d Dept.	3d Dept.	4th Dept.
Decisions 824	370	223	288	
Opinions of the Court.582	250	149	183	

Opinions of the court written by the several Justices of the Appellate Division in the First Department and opinions per curiam: VAN BRUNT, P. J., 58; RUMSEY, J., 73; PATTERSON, J., 71; INGRAHAM, J., 76; BARRETT, J., 73; WILLIAMS, J., 74; O'BRIEN, J., 54; per curiam, 103, including three Special Term opinions adopted.

Dissenting opinions were also written by the several Justices as follows: BARRETT, 3; RUMSEY, 3; WILLIAMS, 5; PATTERSON, 3; O'BRIEN, 5; INGRAHAM, 15.

Opinions of the court were written by Justices in Second Department, and opinions per curiam, as follows: BROWN, P. J., 50; CULLEN, J., 43; BARTLETT, J., 51; PRATT, J., 20; HATCH, J., 42; per curiam, 44, including five Special Term opinions adopted. Fifteen dissenting opinions were also written as follows: BROWN, P. J., 1; CULLEN, 2; BARTLETT, 4; PRATT, 6; HATCH, 2. Opinions of the court were written by Justices in Third Department as here stated: PARKER, P. J., 28; HERRICK, J., 25; LANDON, J., 34; PUTNAM, J., 23; MERWIN, J., 29; EDWARDS, J., 2. There were also sixteen dissenting opinions written, viz.: PARKER, P. J., 2; HERRICK, 6; LANDON, 3; PUTNAM, 3; MERWIN, 2. Opinions of the court were written in the Fourth Department, and opinions per curiam: HARDIN, P. J., 49; FOLLETT, J., 56; WARD, J., 23; ADAMS, J., 35; GREEN, J., 25; per curiam, 15, including ten Special Term opinions adopted. Seventeen dissenting opinions were also written, viz.: HARDIN, P. J., 1; FOLLETT, 5; WARD, 7; ADAMS, 1; GREEN, 3.

Per curiam opinions are those in which the unanimous views of the court are briefly stated in cases not requiring an elaborate discussion of fact or law. Some one Justice draws up the opinion, and it is supposed that that labor is about evenly distributed.

"They are two old fossils," says Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN in response to a reporter's request for his opinion of PALMER and BUCKNER; and he thinks their nomination "insures the election of BRYAN and SEWALL." But this is a campaign of moral issues, Mr. SHEEHAN. The people are appealed to for a judgment between partial repudiation and full payment, between fraud and square dealing, between defalcation and faithful stewardship. Are you prepared to discuss these issues—here and in Buffalo?

One of the fiercest industrial fights yet known in Great Britain is, according to present reports, to open next Saturday in the shipping trade of the Tyne. It will turn, according to our London dispatch, on the single question whether a man not belonging to the trade union can be employed. Both sides are said to be determined to continue the struggle until that naked question is settled for all time. We do not believe that they will do anything of the kind. The same declaration has been made over and again, and fights without number have closed on some sort of compromise, leaving the question undecided. It is impossible to keep this single point of difference definite and uncomplicated with any other, and when the respective parties, one or both, reach a stage where they lose too much by keeping up the battle, they manage to settle it on some other ground. But every such fight, lamentable as its consequences are, generally tends to instruction and ultimate progress. Both sides learn what they cannot do, and are more ready to agree upon what they can do.

"Let the goldbugs honor that monster [LI HUNG CHANG] who for half a century has governed a province of 35,000,000 of people by unexampled cruelty on the slightest signs of disturbance. That man, who murdered thousands to keep himself in power, now presumes to lecture us because we are uncivil enough not to receive and accept the poor, downtrodden slaves of his tyranny, who never can be made American citizens, and must necessarily corrupt and degrade our civilization."—Senator WILLIAM M. STEWART.

Gentlemen who insist that we may repeal the laws of nature "without the aid or consent of any other nation whatsoever" may logically override the common rules of courtesy and be rough to the stranger within our gates when persons not bred in the mining camps are exerting themselves to show those decent attentions which civilized men always pay to distinguished and friendly visitors.

It is possible, of course, that the failure of the First National Bank of Helena, Mon., is due merely to "bad business," such as will bring a financial institution anywhere to grief, and that locality has nothing to do with it. On the other hand, the report that "heavy demands from Eastern creditors" have caused the failure indicates that distrust of the debtors of a free-silver community may have increased the urgency of their demands. It is natural that this should be the case, and it may be expected that the States which show sympathy with repudiation next November will suffer for a long time afterward in their industrial development through the distrust they will thus inspire.

HE FOUND THE VENUS.

Death of a Man Once Famous, but Long Since Almost Forgotten.

The recent death on the Island of Melos of M. Henri Brest, says The London Standard, recalls the fact that his name many years ago was a celebrated one on account of its connection with the statue of Venus, now one of the great treasures in the Louvre Museum, and brings to mind some interesting souvenirs connected with that statue. It was, indeed, M. Henri Brest who discovered the wonderful statue just after it had been unearthed by a peasant in the Island of Milo, and who bought it of him for a mere song in 1820. He soon sold it to M. de Marcellus, through whom it reached the Louvre.

The wonderful statue remained undisturbed in the gallery of the Louvre, of which it was the principal ornament, till the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870, when the means of preserving it against the possible pillage of the Germans caused great anxiety to the Curators. Few, probably, are aware that the Venus of Milo was on that occasion placed in an immense sort of padded oak coffin, and buried mysteriously in a great trench made to receive it in the courtyard of the Prefecture of Police. This was done in the middle of the night, in the presence of very few witnesses, with the object of keeping the hiding place of the statue perfectly secret.

It was thought by the officials of the Louvre that the statue was in perfect safety, but their anxiety for the fate of the treasure was revived, after the signature of peace, by the outbreak of the Commune and the setting fire to the Prefecture of Police and to the Palais de Justice opposite. Fortunately, however, when that insurrection had been put down the Curators of the Louvre, on once more unearthing the statue, found it had suffered no deterioration. The inscription on the pedestal of the statue in the Louvre does not even mention the name of M. Henri Brest. It relates simply that it was bought by M. de Marcellus for the Marquis de Rivière, the French Ambassador, who presented it to King Louis XVIII. in 1821.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the peasant who found the statue had no idea that he had dug up what has since proved to be the most remunerative effigy of a goddess that the world has ever known. M. Brest, having a pretty shrewd notion of her value, asked the peasant proprietor of the soil how much. The peasant proprietor could not understand what M. Brest could possibly want with a marble woman without arms, but this, instead of inducing him, as it would nowadays, to ask an exorbitant price, merely decided him to sell his Venus for a song, and M. Brest took her gleefully to Paris.

There, all sorts of attempts, by all sorts of eminent hands, were made to restore to her her missing members, but, as she persisted in looking ever so much better without arms than with them, the savants ultimately decided that she must have been built that way, and that way she must be left.

As is well known, this unarmed Venus has proved an immense commercial success. Millions of copies of her have been made and sold. She has adorned the virtuoso's gallery, the middle-class drawing room, and the lodging-house back parlor. She has descended in bronze to the prosaic uses of a paper weight. She has acquired a pile for many a peripatetic Italian image seller.

But all M. Brest got out of her was the academic palm. No doubt, if he had lived a bit longer—he was only 102—his buttonhole would have flowered with the red ribbon. Only, the other day, on the very spot where he had found his Venus, the end found him. "Sic nos non nobis!"

PUBLIC OPINION.

—Alluding to an article from THE TIMES, (which it kindly describes as "one of our best dailies,") The Christian Work thus defines its position on the political issues now before the country:

"The opposition of this journal to the Chicago platform is not simply to the silver plank in the platform, unsound as we believe it to be, but it extends to its Populistic clauses—to the attack upon the Supreme Court, to the denial of the right of the Federal authorities to put down rioting and suppress all attempts at interfering with public travel and the transportation of the mails, to the resistance to what the Democrats are pleased to call 'government by injunction,' as if the prerogative of injunction was not as valuable a feature of our judicial system, and oftentimes as necessary to the protection of the people, as the right of habeas corpus; and, finally, there is the attack made by the Chicago Democracy upon civil service reform—as if it could turn the clock of the century back and return to the old spoils system instituted under the Administration of JACKSON. For these and other reasons we are opposed to the Chicago ticket and platform as being antagonistic to the highest and best interests of the whole country."

—The Baltimore Sun (Nat. Dem.) thinks that Mr. BRYAN, in his defiance of the world's accepted principles of finance, has taken the step "from the sublime to the ridiculous." It says: "This country is indeed great and rich and powerful, but there are limits to what it can do. After all, in the phrase of the day, 'there are others.' Our Congress can create a fifty-cent dollar and make it pass current by the fiat of law within our own continental boundaries. It cannot make it pass current for anything more than its intrinsic value one foot beyond those boundaries. In the markets of the world nothing but real value counts, and the fiat half of our free-silver dollars would not be accepted in exchange for a single cent's worth of goods. The farmers and planters of the South must sell their immense surplus products in the gold markets of Europe and in terms of gold."

—A very fair way of putting the issues is adopted by Mr. KENDRICK, the General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in a circular described by The Railroad Gazette: "He states very briefly the principal claims made by both sides, and says that the management of the Northern Pacific does not pretend to suggest how the employes should vote. He simply asks that the employes inform themselves. To that end the company will furnish the publications of both parties, or of either. Surely this is a fair and candid way of getting at the matter, and shows the faith of the Northern Pacific management in the intelligence and the honesty of their employes. Indeed, we must all hope and believe that that faith is not misplaced. If the mass of the voters are not intelligent and honest, the Republic cannot endure. There is no escape from that."

—The Christian Work adds:

"In its own way, but not to the neglect of other important topics, The Christian Work has expressed its disapproval of the Chicago ticket and platform, whose success at the polls it would deplore. But none the less it has respect for the honest if mistaken convictions of others, whose way is not our way. And we can appreciate the perfect sincerity of other religious journals who do not see it to be their duty to take part in the current discussion, as to which it becomes every religious journalist and every minister as well to be 'firmly persuaded in his own mind.' For one thing, denunciation is not argument—in saying which we do not refer to THE TIMES at all—and contemptuous expression, whether in pulpit or of the editorial pen, serves no good cause, but rather injures it."

—Some Republican papers have a queer notion of how to treat Democrats who are fighting on their side of the money question, but who do not accept protection. Here is an example from The Chicago Journal, (Rep.,) referring to the tariff plank of the Syracuse Convention: "With their hearts beating for American labor, that quartet of cuckoos, the Hon. CHARLES SOPHOMORE FAIRCHILD, the Hon. ABRAM SOPHOCLES HEWITT, the Hon. WILLIAM REDUNDANT GRACE, and the Hon. CHARLIE TRACEY, and that grand old he-horse of Democracy, the Hon. ROSWELL POSEY FLOWER, twitters of the underpaid labor of China and Mexico and repudiates any monetary system tending to bring the American workman to such level."

—The State Committee of the BRYAN party in Arkansas is anxious for an offset to Vermont in the election of Monday. It has issued an appeal, in which it says: "The Arkansas Democratic State Central Committee is well assured of a large Democratic victory at the State election to be held on Sept. 7, but, for the sake of the moral effect upon the Democrats all over the United States, the committee earnestly requests that every Democrat in Arkansas will go to the polls and vote for the nominees of the party."

—The Richmond (Va.) Times (Nat. Dem.) defines its position as to the "poor" of whom the Populists are now making much: "The Times insists that they shall have the fullest and freest opportunity to improve their condition. If they are not able to do this when that opportunity is secured to them, they must be content to lag behind in the procession, and they must understand that they cannot expect to be provided for out of what others have acquired merely because they are unable to keep up."

—The value of the quotation in the following dispatch to The New-York Herald depends on the "application":

"CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4, 1896.—I asked Mr. BRYAN to-night what he thought of the nomination of PALMER and BUCKNER by the sound-money Democrats at Indianapolis.

"'Proverbs, i., 17,' he replied. Then he handed me the Scriptures and pointed to the text: 'Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird.'"

—The Boise (Idaho) Statesman (Rep.) says of the Idaho Republican platform: "In clear and unmistakable terms it indorses the declaration of principles adopted at St. Louis, and places the party squarely in line with the National organization. It cements that bond which makes Republicans the same in whatever State they may reside and aligns all in support of the credit and honor of the Government."

—A note of warning is given by The Chicago Inter Ocean, (Rep.): "Eastern Republicans, secure in their own States, will make a grand mistake if they underestimate the great battle the Republicans of the West have got to fight if they win. The talk of 'McKINLEY'S election being secure, and it is no use to spend money in these hard times' is a delusion."

—"Why does not some respectable Vermont Democrat rise and move to make it unanimous?" asks the New-Hampshire Palladium, (Rep.) But this motion always comes from the opposition, and the "respectable Vermont Democrats" were not on that side.

PERSONALS.

—Now it is Dr. HANS RICHTER who has come to the defense of SIEGFRIED WAGNER. He writes to The London Times: "The growing influence of RICHARD WAGNER'S son, Herr SIEGFRIED WAGNER, in the management of the festival performances at Baireuth has been animadverted upon in a tone which is very severe for the promising young man and unjust toward the able and conscientious managers of the Festspiele. Nevertheless, I should not have thought it necessary to join in the discussion, confident as I am that time will fully justify the high opinion Frau WAGNER entertains of her son's abilities, had not my name been introduced in a manner that almost makes it look as if there were at least a latent opposition between the leading factors of Baireuth and myself in respect to Herr SIEGFRIED WAGNER'S participation in the artistic work. I beg permission to declare publicly through the medium of your esteemed journal that this is not the case. I was present at the rehearsals led by Herr SIEGFRIED WAGNER, and if his performance had been in any measure unsatisfactory, I would not have failed, as one of the oldest friends of the family, to express my most decided opinion against his being intrusted with such a heavy responsibility. I have heard Herr SIEGFRIED WAGNER conduct, and I have seen him at work as stage manager. In my humble opinion he is a competent, and even a remarkable, leader, and he is a stage manager of great promise."

—The Duke of NORFOLK has purchased for £13,000 a site on which it is proposed to erect a Roman Catholic college at Oxford. It is about three acres in extent, and is within a short distance of Mansfield and Manchester Colleges. This college will be in addition to, and quite distinct from, the hall under the auspices of the Jesuit Order, which is about to be started by Father CLARK in St. Giles's, Oxford. The proposed college is a result of the favorable consideration given by the Pope to the petition presented to him in the Spring of last year for permission for Catholic laymen to attend the English universities. It is stated that before the commencement of the Michaelmas term, the Catholic Bishops intend issuing a joint letter of instruction with reference to the recently granted permission. One of the provisos is the appointment of a chaplain for each university. The one for Oxford has not yet been chosen, but a residence in Beaumont Street, Oxford, has been taken for him, and in all probability he will begin his duties next term.

—The residents of Méré, France, have honored one FRANCOIS QUESNAY with a statue. Even in his own country a great many people are asking who this prophet was. The question deserves an answer. QUESNAY, while acting as Mme. DE POMPADOUR'S doctor, and always professing sincere devotion to LOUIS XV., busied himself along with the other Eycyclopaedists, in laying the train for the revolutionary explosion. To some extent his claim to be the "Father of Political Economy" is superior to that of ADAM SMITH, for as the leader of the physiocratic school he directly influenced the Scotch thinker, and all his works had been published before "The Wealth of Nations" saw the light. One day the Dauphin, lamenting the burden of a crown which he was never destined to wear, cried, "What would you do, QUESNAY, if you were King?" "Nothing," replied the doctor. "Then who would govern?" "The Law." Mme. DE POMPADOUR noticed that his manner always changed directly the King came into the room, and asked the reason. "Whenever I see his Majesty," answered QUESNAY, "I say to myself, 'Here is a man who can cut off my head,' and the thought makes me uneasy." M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE, the eminent lawyer who acted as prosecutor in the Boulanger trial, is a great-grandson of this worthy.

—STRINDBERG, the poet and chemist, whose nephew is one of the adventurous trio that M. ANDREE was to have led from Spitzbergen to the pole, feels no surprise, it seems, at the failure of the expedition. In an interview he has expressed an opinion that the enterprise was hampered by material conditions which rendered success highly problematical. The balloon, with its 5,000 cubic meters of gas, and its weight of over 4,000 pounds, appeared to him a most unmanageable vehicle. He had no faith in the guide rope, thinking it more likely to do harm than good, inasmuch as to free it from any chance obstacles the balloon must be raised by an expenditure of ballast, while to descend again and keep touch with earth would necessitate a waste of gas. The time required for inflating the aërostat renders it practically impossible to take advantage of sudden changes of wind. In his judgment, the old-fashioned Montgolfier is the proper means of transport for this special business. With a fair-sized spirit lamp it can be inflated in as many hours as the gas balloon requires days. If the travelers wish to descend for the purpose of making observations, they can start again with little difficulty, and the warmth of the lamp would be a great comfort to them on their journey.

—Like many other French journalists M. JACQUES HEBRARD, editor of Le Temps, is a practical politician, and in that capacity has to brave the ridicule of sharp-witted opponents. He now sits for Corsica in the Senate, but he formerly represented the French East Indies in that august assemblage. There are only some forty Senatorial Electors at Pondichery, so it was no very extravagant attention on M. HEBRARD'S part to send each of them daily a copy of his highly respectable paper. According to a brother journalist, M. HEBRARD'S constituents justified their appreciation of this mark of favor in a somewhat original manner. On the arrival of the mail steamer, the lucky constituents rushed down to the quay, seized their respective packets, tore off the bands, and proceeded to fasten the broad sheets round their loins, as a substitute for their simple native attire. The post arrives there only once a fortnight, but every supporter of M. HEBRARD had wherewithal to supply most of his male relatives, while the supplement, or Petit Temps, came in very handy for children. Thus, for nine happy years a large proportion of the inhabitants were cheaply, if not elegantly, clothed by their grateful representative, and when at last he severed his connection with the colony he was far more sincerely bewailed than any tailor has ever been by his clients.

—The learned conservator of the Plantin-Moretus Museum, at Antwerp, M. MAX ROOSES, says that the work upon which he has now for some time been engaged—the publication of the letters of RUBENS—will be ready for the press at the beginning of next year. There is still ample time, however, for the owners of any letters of the great Flemish painter to communicate with the editor. There are gaps in the correspondence which can only be filled up by the good will of those who have letters of RUBENS in their possession, and he appeals to all such persons to communicate with him or to take the trouble to send him copies of these treasures. The collection, thus carefully annotated by one of the few men competent for such a task, will be published under the patronage of the City of Antwerp and of the Belgian Government.

THE TWO EMPERORS MEET

ARRIVAL OF THE CZAR AND CZARINA AT BRESLAU.

The Two Powerful Rulers Embrace and Kiss Each Other, and Are Driven Through Crowds of Cheering Citizens—They Go to Gandau to See the Parade of the Sixth Corps—The Czar Heartily Welcomed to the German Empire.

BRESLAU, Sept. 5.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here at 9:10 A. M. to-day. Their Majesties were met at the railway junction at Brieg, twenty-seven miles from Breslau, at 8 o'clock this morning by the German officials deputed to attend the Russian imperial visitors during their stay in Germany.

When the Czar and Czarina arrived they were met at the station by the Emperor and Empress and the German Princes. The Kaiser wore a Russian uniform, and the German Princes were similarly attired. The German Empress wore a salmon-colored costume and the Czarina was dressed in white silk. The Czar wore the uniform of the Prussian Alexander Guards, with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle on his breast.

The two Emperors embraced and kissed each other. The monarchs then reviewed the color company, after which they entered a carriage and drove off together to the new Staendehaus, where the Russian imperial party will be lodged during their visit to Breslau. The two Empresses followed the Emperor and the Czar, their carriage being driven at a smart pace. The streets through which the two Emperors, the two Empresses, and their attendants passed were lined with people, who cheered the Emperors with great enthusiasm.

About 11 o'clock the German and Russian imperial parties reappeared, and, in the same order in which they had come, drove from the Staendehaus to Gandau to witness the parade of the Sixth Corps. It was quickly noticed that the German Emperor had changed his uniform, having substituted the uniform of a German General for the Russian uniform he wore when he received the Czar.

The Nicholas II. Hussars and a squadron of dragoons guarded the imperial party on the way to the parade ground. The Czar opened the parade by leading his regiment of Alexander Guards past the Emperor. The weather was perfect.

A banquet was given this evening in honor of the imperial visitors, at which 325 guests were present. The Empress and the Czarina sat together, with Emperor William on one side of them and the Czar on the other. Emperor William, in proposing a toast to the Czar, thanked his Majesty, on behalf of the entire German people, for his visit, and extended to him a most hearty welcome, as a bulwark of peace, on ground where one of the Czar's ancestors had met the Kaiser's grandfather in closest friendship. The Emperor said he prayed that God would protect the Czar for the welfare of Europe.

The Czar, responding to the toast, spoke in French. He said:

"I assure your Majesty that I am animated with the same traditional sentiments toward you and your house that were entertained by my father, and, inspired by these sentiments, I raise my glass to the welfare of the Emperor and Empress"

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Emperor William has appointed the Czar an Admiral of the German Navy.

A PANIC IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

No Delay to be Allowed in the Trials of the Recent Rioters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—A complete panic was caused here yesterday by the falling of an Armenian from a window to the street below. The people who saw the man fall believed that he had been thrown out of the window, and a rumor spread like wildfire that rioting had been renewed. The shops in Constantinople and Galata were closed at once and kept closed until the scare was over, and the people had become quiet.

It is reported that the Armenian Revolutionary Association is making arrangements for a great Armenian demonstration.

The Armenian Catholic Patriarch has caused the distribution of certificates intended to identify the holders thereof as Armenian Catholics, and this measure has thrown the Gregorian Armenians into great consternation, they fearing that they may be made the chief victims of violence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Turkish Legation has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram:

"The extraordinary court, instituted after the recent troubles, held its first sitting, and 143 individuals, Mussulmans and Armenians, implicated in the disorders, were delivered to the regular courts. The imperial authorities arrested some Armenian revolutionists, disguised as Musselman priests and as soldiers. Thanks to the measures taken, order prevails everywhere in the empire.

"The Imperial Government has decided to proceed with no delay to the trial of the Armenian revolutionists implicated in the recent disorders of Constantinople, as well as of the individuals who, without motive, had allowed themselves to kill and plunder peaceful citizens. The severest penalties will be inflicted upon them. The agents of the police, who were present and did not prevent the crimes they saw, will also be tried and punished in an exemplary way. As, however, the trial of these people would be lengthy, if they were submitted to the ordinary court, an extraordinary court has been instituted solely for these cases, which will be tried publicly and with no appeal. The most part of the misdeeds committed during the recent disorders having been perpetrated by individuals of different classes, who came from abroad with seditious and criminal intents, the police received the order to expel them from Turkish territory."

CLARA BARTON SAILS FOR HOME.

A Grand Reception to be Given Her in Washington.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, with her party of aides, sailed for New-York on board the Cunard Line steamer Umbria to-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Friends of the American National Red Cross are endeavoring to arrange a proper reception for Clara Barton and her aides upon their arrival in New-York. Upon Miss Barton's arrival at her home in Washington it is understood that she will be given a grand reception by residents of the Nation's capital, in honor of the great success which has attended the extraordinary work of herself and corps during their sojourn in Turkey.

ONLY SKIRMISHES IN CUBA.

A Part of the Reinforcements Sent by Spain Arrived Yesterday.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Only scattering skirmishes between Government and rebel forces have been reported to-day.

The first installment of the 40,000 troops which it is expected Spain will send to Cuba arrived to-day, on the steamer Montevideo. The detachment numbered 1,962 men.

The insurgents have burned the sugar estate La Vega, owned by Serafin Mederos, near Colon, in the Province of Matanzas.

BEATEN BY SPANISH TROOPS.

A Successful Attack on the Philippine Island Insurgents.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—Official advices from Manila say that the Spanish gunboats made an attack upon the insurgents, who were intrenched upon the Isthmus of Cavite and the peninsula, while a column of troops pursued them upon land.

The rebels were routed and many of them were taken prisoners by the Spanish. Four prisoners were shot and 200 transported to the Marianne Islands.

A Monster Temperance Petition.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Queen has signified her willingness to receive a petition protesting against the traffic in opium and spirituous liquors, to which document are appended 7,000,000 signatures. The names were collected by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Lady Henry Somerset, President of the British Women's Christian Temperance Association, heading the list.

Whitehead Found in Cork.

CORK, Sept. 5.—Albert George Whitehead, the Irish-American dynamiter recently released from Portland Prison with his mind shattered, who escaped from the home of his relatives at Skibbereen on the night of Aug. 24, has been found in this city.

Whitehead was wandering along the quays asking to be directed to a steamer about to sail for the United States when he was recognized. He was in a distressed condition. He will give no particulars of his movements after his escape.

Gen. von Schouvaloff Worse.

WARSAW, Sept. 5.—Gen. Count von Schouvaloff, Governor of Warsaw, who was attacked by apoplexy two days ago, but who was said to be out of danger, is reported to be worse, and his condition is considered critical.

A New Steamship Launched.

HAMBURG, Sept. 5.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company's new twin-screw passenger and freight steamer Barbarossa, of 10,500 tons register and 7,000 horse power, was successfully launched to-day in the Hamburg shipyards of Blohm & Voss.

All Were Probably Drowned.

BANGOR, Wales, Sept. 5.—The coasting steamer Hector was wrecked off this port to-day. It is feared that all of her crew were drowned.

English Battleships for Crete.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The British battleships Devastation and Redoubtable have been ordered to proceed to Canea, Crete.

Ordered to the Levant.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The French cruisers Wattignies and Vautour have been ordered to the Levant.

AN OLD PUBLICATION SOLD.

The North American Review Now Has New Owners.

The September number of The North American Review contains the following announcement:

"Lloyd Bryce, having sold The Review and retired from all connection with it, the September number is issued by The North American Review Publishing Company. The fact that those who are to be for the future charged with the conduct of The Review have been associated together in its management for a number of years forms a sufficient guarantee that The Review will follow closely the policy and methods which, under the late Allan Thorndike Rice and Lloyd Brice, won for it the commanding position it is everywhere acknowledged to occupy among the great periodicals of the world."

The president and Treasurer of the new company is David A. Monroe, who has been connected with the publication for the last seven years. The controlling interest in The Review was bequeathed to Gen. Bryce by Mr. Rice, who died suddenly just after his appointment as Minister to Russia. Gen. Bryce purchased the remaining interests from the heirs, and assumed control of the publication.

The firsts number of The North American Review appeared in Boston in May, 1815, and its first editor was William Tudor. It was at that time a quarterly, and was modeled in its general scope on The Quarterly Review published in England. The magazine's editors between 1815 and 1830 were successively Willard Phelps, Edward Everett, and Jared Sparks. Alexander H. Everett became its editor in 1830, and remained in charge for six years. John G. Palfrey was the editor from 1836 to 1842, and from 1842 to 1863 the two editors were Francis Bowen and Andrew T. Peabody. James Russell Lowell and Charles Eliot Norton assumed control in 1834, and in 1876, after Henry Adams and Henry Cabot Lodge had both been associate editors of The Review, Mr. Rice purchased it outright. He transferred its offices to this city and increased the number of issues from four to six a year. Later he made it a monthly.

DEMAND FOR BLAINE'S SPEECH.

One Million Copies Ordered for Campaign Literature.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—One million copies of Blaine's speech on finance made while he was a member of Congress, in 1878, have been ordered printed by the Republican Congressional Committee. This order is only a "starter," it is said, and will be followed by others, if necessary. When it is remembered that the Blaine speech is only one of the many documents being issued by the committee, an idea can be gained of the tremendous volume of literature being scattered broadcast through the country in support of the McKinley platform and ticket.

It is said at headquarters that the Bryanites themselves are responsible, in a measure, for this great demand for Blaine's speech. They have quoted portions of his remarks having an apparent leaning toward free coinage, and this has invariably aroused questioning in the minds of the people, who doubt that Blaine ever took such an attitude, and therefore called for the facts of the case. When the whole speech is read, Mr. Blaine's remarks bear an entirely different application from the meaning attributed to them by the free-silver orators, and the Republican committee is glad to correct the false impression.

One of the callers at Republican Congressional headquarters to-day was Mr. Threet, who has again been nominated for Congress in the First Alabama District. Mr. Threet is well known among Republicans in Alabama.

"The Republicans have a good chance to carry Alabama this Fall," said Mr. Threet. "The Democrats are badly divided. There are practically three parties—silver Democrats, gold Democrats, and Populist Democrats. I do not think they will reconcile their differences, and the result is likely to be disastrous to them."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—12 A. M.—222 Thompson Street; N. Brigham; damage, $25.

—4:30 A. M.—1,997 Clinton Avenue; Edward Woodlock; damage, $50.

—5:50 A. M.—272 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Philip Ockenberg; damage trifling.

—12:45 P. M.—191 Eldridge Street; Jacob Gordon; no damage.

—3:15 P. M.—533 Sixth Avenue; Max Bernard; damage, $50.

—4:10 P. M.—315 East Sixtieth Street, Harry Defler; damage, $200.

—6 P. M.—96 Washington Street, Michael Deed; damage slight.

—6 P. M.—220 East Seventieth Street, Joseph Greenberg; damage, $300.

—7:15 P. M.—346 Lenox Avenue, George Setter; no damage.

—9:25 P. M.—1,343 First Avenue; no damage.

Pennsylvania Railroad announces that commencing Sept. 8 Long Branch and Point Pleasant trains leaving New-York at 3:30 A. M. and 3:10 P. M. week days, 1:20 P. M. Saturday only, and 8:15 A. M. Sundays, and trains leaving Toms River at 2:58 P. M. week days, Point Pleasant 6:10 A. M. Mondays only, 8:45 P. M. Sundays, will be discontinued, and the 6:50 A. M. train from Point Pleasant will make its last trip Tuesday, 8th.—Adv.

THEY CAME IN THOUSANDS

TWO GREAT DELEGATIONS FROM PENNSYLVANIA AT CANTON.

Beaver County Sends Three Special Trains Loaded with Enthusiastic Republicans—Three Other Trains Filled with Citizens of Pittsburg—McKinley Makes Two Speeches, in Which He Enlarges on the Value of Protection.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Decorated with clusters of goldenrod, emblematic of the money they favor, 5,000 Pennsylvanians visited Major McKinley to-day to cheer him and to listen to his speeches.

The first delegation, which came on three special trains, arrived at the house about noon. There were about 2,500 persons in the delegation, and they were escorted from the station by a mounted escort, a club of former citizens of Pennsylvania, now living in Canton, and by a committee of prominent citizens of this town. This delegation was from Beaver County, and was composed largely of persons from the towns of New-Brighton, Beaver, and Beaver Falls. The visitors represented sixty-five manufacturing establishments. With the delegation were Charles C. Townsend, Gen. John S. Little, and F. H. Thomas, President of the Lincoln Club.

Talks to Beaver County Men.

Edward A. Frethey, a molder, was spokesman. When he appeared on the porch with Major McKinley cheer after cheer burst from the great crowd in the yard and on the streets. In reply to Mr. Frethey's remarks, Major McKinley said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to receive this call from the workingmen and citizens of Beaver County of the State of Pennsylvania. I greet you at my home as friends and as allies in the great cause in which the honor of the country and prosperity of the people are involved. You are our nearest neighbors in the East, and are closely connected socially and in business relations with the eastern part of the old Congressional district which for so many years I had the honor to represent.

"The people of this country never were so eager to vote as now. The last four years have been long years—the longest four years since our great civil war. Everything has suffered but the Republican Party. Everything has been blighted but Republican principles, and they are dearer, more cherished, and more glorious than they have ever been before. The people of the country are only waiting for an opportunity to embody those great principles in public law and public administration.

"I have great affection for your old county and your great Commonwealth. [Cries of, "Hurrah for McKinley and Beaver County."] Both have stood for the Nation and its honor in every crisis of our history. No State in the Union has been more closely wedded to Republican doctrines and Republican policies than the State of Pennsylvania. No State has achieved higher rank in manufacturing and mining than yours, and no State has been more devoted to the great doctrine of a protective tariff than the State from which you come. And, my fellow-citizens, no State exemplifies the splendid advantages of that great system more than yours. I do not imagine that you are ready to give it up, but that you will still cling to it as the great American protective policy, the best for our advancement and prosperity.

"I do not recall a time in the history of the country when protection was at issue that your State did not declare by emphatic majorities in its favor. Two years ago you gave your distinguished Governor, Gen. Hastings, the largest majority ever given by your State, and probably the largest popular majority ever given to any candidate in any State of the Union.

Compliments for Quay.

"My fellow-citizens, I do not forget that this delegation comes from the home of that distinguished leader and unrivaled Republican organizer [Great cheers and cries of "Quay, Quay!"] whose unfaltering devotion to Republicanism has never wavered, and whose splendid services to the cause have more than once assisted to achieve the most signal triumphs in both your State and the Nation. [Great applause.]

"I remember well that when the Wilson tariff law went from the House to the Senate and was under discussion, Senator Quay stood resolutely for every interest in his State and prevented the destruction of great industries by his famous speech, whch was the longest ever delivered upon the tariff question in the history of the Republic, and which has not been concluded. When he was fighting for the industries of your State on the floor of the Senate, if he could not save them in any other way, he resumed his speech, which went on day after day without apparent diminution of his manuscript, which lay before him. [Continued laughter and cries of "Hurrah for Quay!"] I wish he might have been a part of this great delegation to-day, but his absence is fully compensated by the fact that in another part of this great field of contest he is serving the same cause in which you are engaged, and for the success of which so many of the people are striving.

"Our glorious country has suffered no dishonor in the past; it must suffer no dishonor in the future. The past is secure and glorious. The present and future are our fields of duty and opportunity. Those who have preceded us have done well their part. Shall we be less honest and patriotic and brave in the performance of our part?

Duty of Patriotic Citizens.

"In America we spurn all class distinctions. We are all equal citizens—equal in privilege and opportunity. In America, thank God, no man is born to power. None is assured of station or command except by his own worth or usefulness. But to any post of honor all who choose may aspire, and history has proved that the humblest in youth are frequently the most honored and powerful in the maturity of strength and age. It has long been demonstrated that the philosophy of Jefferson is true, and that this, the land of the free and self-governed, is the strongest as well as the best Government in the world. Let us keep it so.

"Men of Pennsylvania, friends and neighbors, let me bid you be faithful to the acts, traditions, and teachings of the fathers. Make their standard of patriotism and duty your own. Be true to their glorious example; and whatever the difficulties of the present or problems of the future may be, meet them in the same spirit of unflinching loyalty to country and to public morals, the same devotion and love for home and family, the same acknowledgment of dependence upon God that has always characterized those grand men who builded the Republic, and have sustained it ever since. Therein rests your greatest prosperity and happiness and the surest attainment of your best and dearest interests and hopes. We have confidence in the strength of our free institutions. They must be preserved, and there is no hope in the world like them.

"My fellow-citizens, it has given me extreme pleasure, I assure you, to meet and greet you here at my home this morning, and it will give me still greater pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally."

The audience was one of the most demonstrative that has gathered in Canton since Major McKinley's nomination. It applauded with vigor all the emphatic points of the speech and greeted with prolonged cheers the tribute to Senator Quay.

After Major McKinley ended his speech the desire to get near enough to him to grasp his hand was so general and so intense that men pulled, hauled, and jostled each other in a vigorous and at times alarming manner.

A Delegation from Pittsburg.

The second delegation of Pennsylvanians, under the auspices of The Pittsburg Leader, arrived on three special trains about 2:30 and marched with their bands to the McKinley residence. The committee at the head of the delegation, consisting of Congressman W. A. Stone, Major A. D. Hay, representing the professions; William A. Carney, representing the laboring men; Samuel Hamilton, representing the business men; J. F. Burke, Capt. William Fulwood, and T. W. Nevin, editor of The Leader, was taken to Major McKinley's study and presented to the candidate.

When a few minutes later the committee appeared on the porch with Major McKinley there was a demonstration which lasted several minutes. Men cheered and tossed their hats in the air, women waved their handkerchiefs and applauded, and the young men blew tin horns. When the noise had subsided Col. Stone made a short speech and introduced William A. Carney, First Vice President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Among other things, he said:

"I am a graduate of the rolling mills. The skin on my hands is thick from hard and honest toil. I am a workingman and know the hard-working men of this country will not be carried away by the balloonist in this campaign. I know, and they know, that no matter whether we have fifty billion dollars in silver or one dollar, to get money we must earn it by honest toil, and when we do earn it, we want it to be equal to the best in the world.

"I am here as a representative of organized labor to refute the charge that labor believes that the Republican Party is its enemy. It is false. The Republican Party has never been unfriendly to the cause of labor, and is not to-day. Some workingmen may have been led astray by the promises of false prophets, but the great body of laboring men want work and honest money, and believe that the success of the Republican Party will bring them prosperity."

Samuel Hamilton was the next speaker. He spoke in behalf of the business and commercial classes, and said the election of McKinley would restore confidence, bring capital from its hiding places, and restore good times.

Another Speech by McKinley.

Replying to these speeches, Major McKinley said:

"Mr. President, Gentlemen, and my Fellow-Citizens: It is a very great honor to have this large body of citizens from the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, [cries of "And Washington,"] yes, and the whole State of Pennsylvania, turned aside from their accustomed occupations to pay me this visit. This assemblage thoroughly typifies the National idea of a great American commonwealth in this, that it represents the equality of all which lies at the basis of popular government. It emphasizes the American spirit.

"Here are workingmen in every department of industry, professional men, newspaper men—the native born and the naturalized citizen—all equal in privilege and power before the law; all alike interested in the government of the country, and with equal voice in controlling and shaping the destiny of our great Republic. Here is a striking protest against the unworthy effort on the part of those who would divide our citizenship into classes, and a striking condemnation of such an un-American appeal to passion and prejudice.

"Nothing can better stamp with falsehood and indignant disapproval the effort to array class against class than this great demonstration before me to-day. I have no sympathy with such appeals, have you? [Cries of "No!"] Patriotism is a nobler sentiment. It exalts, but never degrades. Instead of seeking to 'work' the masses, it would be worthier on the part of all of us to try to get work for the masses.

"The country by a vote this year will either continue the present industrial and financial policies of the Government or abandon them. The Republican Party stands to-day as it has always stood, opposed to the continuation of an industrial policy which cripples industries at home, robs labor of its just reward, and supplies insufficient revenues to run the Government. It stands opposed to any change in our financial policy which would put us upon a silver basis and deprive us of the use of both gold and silver as currency. Involved in the contest is the fundamental question whether we are to have a Government by law. The Republican Party stands now as always, for the maintenance of law and order and democratic tranquillity. [Great applause and cries of "That's right, Major."]

Work and Wages.

"There are two things which deeply and personally interest the workingmen. They are work and wages. They want steady work and good wages. They are not satisfied with irregular work at inadequate wages. They want the American standard applied to both. They are not satisfied with steady work at poor wages. They want regular employment at remunerative wages. With steady work they want to be paid in sound money.

"They do not want to lose any part of their hard earnings through poor dollars, and they do not want to be paid in dollars whose value can only be ascertained by the daily market reports. Whatever work they have is paid in good money, and therefore no complaint is made on that score. They are satisfied with the money, but they are not satisfied either with the scant work or the reduced wages. They are satisfied with the present dollar bill, but they are not satisfied with the present tariff. [Tremendous cheering and blowing of tin horns.]

"We have learned by experience that we cannot increase work at home by giving it to people abroad, and it is poor policy to keep our own men in idleness while we furnish employment to those outside of our own country who owe no allegiance to this Government and who acknowledge no loyalty to the American flag. Washington said, 'There is no doubt of the wisdom of the policy of giving protection and encouragement in any proper legislative form to domestic industry.' There is not a workingman in the United States who has not learned in the last three years the wisdom of Washington's utterance. He appreciates it now more than ever before. Now another experiment is to be tried.

Workingmen Want Good Money.

"Your spokesman gave the whole philosophy of it when he said that no matter how much money was coined, you could not get it if you did not have work to earn it. Some people seem to think that a cheap dollar is the best thing for the workingman. The wage earners are creditors. Their wages are paid to-day in money whose purchasing power is good for 100 cents on the dollar anywhere in the world. Their dollars are as good as anybody's dollars and equal to anybody's dollars, just as they should be. Nobody anywhere gets better ones, but you do not have a chance under the present system to get work to earn enough of them.

"If a dollar worth less than 100 cents is a legal tender, the workingman will never get any other kind. They will always get the poorest, which will pass current, and then when the price of products they buy advance, who will be cheated? [Cries of "The workingman."]

"Who will raise the workingman's wages to meet the rise in the products he buys? [Cries of "Nobody. Give us a Republican Administration, with McKinley for President!" followed by cheers and blowing of horns.] He cannot do it unaided and by himself; he does not wholly control the pay roll of his employer; he must get somebody else's consent before his wages can be raised, and he knows from experience that the last thing to be advanced and the hardest thing to have advanced are his wages.

McKINLEY TO STAY IN CANTON.

He Denies a Report that He Is to Make a Stumping Tour.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 5.—When Major McKinley was informed this afternoon that a rumor was current in Chicago that he was about to take the stump in Illinois at the request of the National Committee he declared emphatically that he had no intention of making speeches outside of Canton.

"I see no reason whatsoever," said Major McKinley, "for altering my determination to remain at home during the campaign. I do not expect to take the stump. I am very much occupied here, and a great many delegations have arranged to call on me in Canton."

Thomas Curtis of 207 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, a short time ago sent a letter to Major McKinley advising him not to take the "stump" in the present campaign. His letter was as follows:

Hon. W. McKinley, Canton, Ohio:

Dear Sir: Will you allow an old-time Republican, who has been one since the time of Fremont and Dayton, to offer you a word of advice? Do not let your friends persuade you to "take the stump"; remain at home, and we will do our best to elect you President. Yours truly,

THOMAS CURTIS.

In reply to this Mr. Curtis has received the following letter:

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1896.

Mr. Thomas Curtis, 207 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: Referring to your recent friendly letter, I beg to say that I have no intention of making a speaking tour. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Mr. Curtis believes that he has contributed to saving Major McKinley much trouble.

BRYAN TALKS IN THE RAIN

HEAVY DOWNPOUR DOES NOT DAMPEN HIS ARDOUR.

Meeting at the Milwaukee Fair Grounds Attended by a Small Crowd—The Popocrat Candidate Turns His Attention to the Indianapolis Convention—Accuses the True Democrats of Double Dealing When They Put Up a Third Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5.—William J. Bryan reached the Northwestern Station here at 11:10 this morning and was met by ex-Gov. Peck and Willis C. Silverthorn, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin.

A rainstorm had a bad effect on the meeting addressed by Mr. Bryan at National Park this afternoon. A temporary stand had been erected in the centre of the half-mile race track within the park gate, and when Mr. Bryan arrived at the grounds, two miles and a half from Milwaukee, about 5,000 people were gathered about it. Many people had left when the rain began to fall, and those who remained hoisted umbrellas and decided to stick it out.

The speaker's stand was crowded with many Bryan supporters from Milwaukee and elsewhere in Wisconsin. The rain became a steady downpour as the meeting was called to order, and, mounted on a chair with a local committeeman holding an umbrella over his head, Mr. Bryan addressed the gathering. He said the Democrats knew not only what they wanted, but were going to get it. They had not only a policy which they could proclaim, but one they could defend. They were opposed to the gold standard because it was bad, because it had ruined the commerce of the country, and had been destructive of the country's interests. To a request by one of his listeners for "something about the old soldier," Mr. Bryan said:

"I am not afraid that any man who has risked his life in his Nation's behalf is going to be influenced by the arguments that are addressed to soldiers now by the financiers who during the war looked out for themselves and left the soldier to look out for himself. [Applause.] I am not afraid the men who were willing at that time to endure the dangers of war because they believed the black man should be free are going to join the ranks of the gold standard to enslave 70,000,000 of people, white and black. [Applause.]

To urge the necessity of every man thinking for himself, and not to listen to the advice of those who had self-interests to protect, Mr. Bryan told the following incident of his early career as an attorney:

"I remember when I first began to practice law, a man came to me one day and said: 'Will you take a little case for me over before the Justice?' and I said: 'Yes.'

"He said: 'I don't know whether I need anybody or not. I was over there the other day, and my opponent and his lawyer met me, and they both told me I would not need an attorney. But I thought it would be safer to see a lawyer for myself.' I went over with him, and as soon as they found the defendant had employed an attorney, they dismissed the case. [Laughter.] They had no reasonable claim, but the plaintiff and his attorney told the defendant they could fix it up by themselves and save him the expense. Whenever you find a man willing to settle this question for you, find out whether he is on your side."

The gold standard, Mr. Bryan declared, had never fought a battle in the open field and was not fighting it this year. It would be contrary to all precedent for advocates of the gold standard to say what they meant.

"The ones who have talked the most about international bimetallism do not want it," continued the speaker. "It is held out as a sort of bait, a bundle of oats in front of a horse's nose to make him pull. [Laughter.] When, in the Democratic Convention, the gold-standard advocates brought in a minority report, they did not declare for a gold standard, but declared they were afraid the free coinage of silver by this country alone would prevent international bimetallism, toward which all the efforts of the country should be directed. But the majority ruled at Chicago.

"Then what? Then their leading men at Chicago organized another convention, and what did they do? Did they adopt a platform they tried to get adopted at Chicago? Oh, no. When they got down to Indianapolis, they threw off the mask and declared in favor of the gold standard. What does that mean? It means that the attempt at Chicago to commit the Democratic Party to international bimetallism was a fraud and a deception practiced upon the party. [Great applause.]

"And the fact that those men who tried to get that sort of a platform at Chicago and failed went down to Indianapolis and then adopted a gold-standard platform is a confession that when they acted at Chicago their purpose was to deceive the American people. [Great applause.] We are willing to fight the Republican Party or anybody who opposes our position and will come out and so state, but when a party as at Indianapolis puts up one man for the purpose of electing another, we declare they are no more honest in their desire for international bimetallism than they are in the political methods. [Great applause.]

"The convention at Indianapolis was held in the interest of Republican success, and if they had the courage that ought to follow conviction, they would indorse McKinley, for whom they expect to vote. [Great applause.] They are attempting to get over into the Republican Party by degrees." [Applause.]

BRYAN WILL SPEAK IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. York Receives a Telegram from Chairman Jones Naming Sept. 23.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee met in the Thomas Jefferson, on Court Square, Brooklyn, last evening, with Bernard J. York presiding. There was a full attendance. The campaign was talked over and then it was ordered that a Campaign Committee be appointed with the Chairman of the Executive Committee acting as Chairman.

Mr. York said that the Democrats of Kings County would give the people a campaign that had not been equalled in the past four years. He read a telegram from Senator Jones calling attention to the fact that William J. Bryan had Sept. 23 open, and would speak in Brooklyn on that date. Mr. York also received a letter from Mr. St. John, calling his attention to the same fact.

Mr. York said he had communicated with Mr. Bryan and had arranged for the meeting, but had not as yet determined where the meeting would be held. He said he wanted to get the largest building in the city for this meeting.

The General Committee will meet on Tuesday night, and the announcement was made that James D. Bell, who is the Chairman of the committee, but who said he was in favor of sound money at the Chicago Convention, will preside

The Assembly District Conventions will be held on Thursday night, and delegates will be elected to the State Convention to be held in Buffalo on Sept. 16.

The Campaign Committee will be appointed during the present week, and headquarters will be opened in the Thomas Jefferson.

MR. SEWALL NOT TO WITHDRAW.

The Vice Presidential Candidate's Decided Denial.

Reports that Arthur Sewall would retire this week from the ticket nominated at Chicago have brought out a statement from Mr. Sewall. When asked at Bath, Me., if it were true that he intended to withdraw, he consulted with Chairman Hughes of the Democratic State Committee of Maine, and then made this statement: "Any statements or inferences that I propose to withdraw from the ticket are without foundation. I never had, and have not now, the remotest intention of doing so."

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Looking at the market movement for the week we perceive that McKinley is already elected. His election may be reversed by the vote of Arkansas to-morrow, but that has not come off yet. In the meantime, the professionals turned in with a will, and on the returns from Vermont put prices up with as much vigor as they fell on the bad days in August. This is exactly what was done in 1893, after the market touched bottom and the gold began to come in; only, on that occasion, the advance was compressed into five days, when prices were driven up from five to sixteen points. The advances for the past week of the active stocks have been, taking the closing prices Saturday to Saturday: St. Paul, 66⅛ to 69⅝; Burlington, 61⅝ to 66; Rock Island, 56 to 59¾; Northwest, 95¾ to 99¼. Yesterday's closing prices were nearly the best of the week for these stocks, and indeed for nearly all. In the industrials, advances were still more decided. Sugar advanced from 108 to above 114; Chicago Gas, from 53 to 59; Tobacco, from 59 to 65; General Electric, from 24 to 28. Western Union and Manhattan advanced about three points, but they had had sharp advances the previous week. On the other hand, Louisville has failed to make any net advance, which is doubtless attributable to fears that its earnings will be badly cut into by the rate war in the South. London seemed to be a seller of the stock.

It will be seen that the advances recorded show a large recovery from the very low figures made in the first part of August. Sugar, for example, was then about 95; and as it has since touched 115, a net advance of 20 points must be set to its credit in about three weeks. No other stock has such a record, but many have of 10 and 15 points. It was very plain by the way the market was going as the time for the Vermont election approached, that a sharp rise was coming, which would be most pronounced in those stocks where the short interest was largest. It is pretty evident that some of the professionals who had been bearing the market, turned quickly on the Vermont news and not only bought in their short lines but went long. So continuous an advance could not easily be explained without this, especially as London gave little help to the bull side. In quarters where only bearish talk was heard until within a few days, we now hear it said that stocks are still low and that the market has not more than begun to rise.

This may be, but it is well to restrain one's enthusiasm after such an advance. Some of the young recruits to the bull side seem to be crowding their luck. They found that selling had exhausted itself, that all who could be shaken out had been, and that people who had stocks were able to hold them; consequently, there was no more any pressure to sell. This afforded the opportunity to mark up prices rapidly, and it must be said that there was little in the way the market acted yesterday to indicate realization—not to any extent. The bank statement was not considered bad—or not so very bad. Further reduction of loans was reported, but the reduction must have been outside of Wall Street. Deposits are down nearly $5,000,000; and the aggregate is still below the aggregate of loans. A considerable loss in legal tenders may be taken to represent shipments to the interior. The surplus reserve suffers another small loss. It is now a little above $8,000,000, which may dwindle away easily during the next few weeks. Bankers, however, are feeling very much easier over the situation. They were pretty nervous until the gold began to flow this way, but most of them think there will be no serious difficulty in tiding through till after election.

This, however, is subject to change. The landslide in Vermont inspired a wonderful degree of courage; in fact, one might have supposed it settled the election in itself. We have now to look to Arkansas, where the preparations seem to be made to vote every man, woman and child in the State. Perhaps the vote there may give some sort of a chill, as in its rock-ribbed fixity of politics, Arkansas is the Vermont of the South. The Bryan managers are doubtless expecting to offset the moral effect of Vermont by a State which they may be said to absolutely control. It is evident that at least the Populist wing of the party expects no comfort from Maine. Senator Butler's letter shows that, since he offered the consolation to Watson's friends that Sewall would be buried so deep by the Democratic defeat in Maine that he would not be heard of again in the campaign. It looks as if some of the leading operators intended to hold their stocks and keep the market moving forward, if possible, until another victory in Maine similar to that in Vermont, should furnish them with an opportunity to unload at a profit.

The bank failure in Montana attracted little notice, but it was both important and significant. A financial institution in Montana with $800,000 capital, and $3,000,000 of deposits is a big affair for that section. Its President was one of the leaders in the Bryan movement, and in the Chicago Convention nominated Sewall. If the failure does not carry down some smaller and allied concerns out there, it will be surprising. The bank was known to be weak, for it was badly crippled in 1893, but its $3,000,000 deposits show that weak as it might be it was an important institution. Most probably it had its money tied up in enterprises which the sudden paralysis of business caused by the Chicago Convention brought to a standstill. The securities could not be realized on, and when the drain of deposits came it had to go under. It is very likely there will be a number of other failures of like character, but not on so large a scale, scattered about the country between now and November. These concerns, when things begin to take on a squally aspect, draw what reserves they have at the reserve cities and sell whatever they can sell. When their resources are exhausted, they close up. Country banks everywhere do more or less of this drawing away, and thus it comes that financial troubles always strike Wall Street first, because most of the reserves are kept here, and here is the common market for securities. After New-York is drained, and has gone through its spasms, the weak concerns elsewhere in the country go down.

In the light of past experience, one may say that the time has come again for looking at securities from the standpoint of earnings. In a period such as we have passed through, the main considerations were almost of anything but earnings. If, for instance, a stock was high priced, it was a good sale simply because its price made it difficult to carry when money was scrambled for at any price. If low priced, it was a sale because it would be certainly thrown out of loans when the bank managers got nervous and began severe discrimination about collaterals. Any security which did not have a ready market was almost unsalable, as few would buy and no bank loan on it. But when the time of fright has passed, considerations of earning power come up again; and the subsequent recovery in prices is always based on this, though for a week or two there may be exceptional advances in particular stocks simply because they had been heavily oversold. It is, in connection with this, very instructive to note the course of prices after our last panic, where it will appear that some stocks which rushed up most rapidly on the rebound, have sunk to almost nominal prices since; while the highest prices for others made in the same movement, look very low compared with those since recorded for them. If the Street is now persuaded that Bryan will be defeated, it is proper to consider each stock on its merits as an income earner, or otherwse; and especially to consider how earnings are likely to run for the remainder of the year, in view of known trade conditions.

THE CAMPAIGN STARTED

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS ARRANGING THEIR PLANS.

Headquarters to be Opened in Chicago This Week—Arrangements for Carrying on the Literary Bureau and Speakers' Bureau—Proposed that Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner Shall Make a Short Southern Tour—Speeches by Col. Fellows.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5.—Chairman Bynum of the National Democratic Committee probably will go to Chicago Monday, to open headquarters there.

Another member of the Executive Committee has been appointed—C. Vey Holman of Maine, who will have charge of the literary bureau. K. C. Krauthoff of Missouri, another member, will have charge of the speakers' bureau. He left for his home to-day, and will endeavor to arrange his busines affairs so as to be able to take charge of the department at once. Secretary Wilson is selecting the Notification Committee, whose duty it will be to notify the nominees. John R. Fellows of New-York will make the speech notifying Gen. Buckner, and Senator Caffery, who served as permanent Chairman of the convention, will notify Gen. Palmer.

The Executive Committee, or such of it as has been appointed, is trying to arrange for the nominees to make a short Southern tour. The plan is to have them go from Louisville, after the notification Sept. 12, and appear in Nashville Sept. 14, and in Memphis Sept. 16. Col. Fellows already has engagements to appear at these places on the dates mentioned, and it is thought to be a good idea to make the occasions as big as possible.

Gen. Buckner is said to be willing to make the tour, and a telegram asking Gen. Palmer's assent was forwarded this afternoon.

Gen. Buckner Warmly Greeted.

MUMFORDVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5.—A great crowd of the citizens of the town and county met Gen. Buckner on his arrival home this morning, all eager to grasp his hand and offer him congratulations. He shook hands with each one and said that he appreciated the demonstration more than any he had received since he left home. The crowd was representative of all parties. Many ladies were present.

Not a Unanimous Authorization.

Perry Belmont's attention was called yesterday to the published statement that the New-York delegation to the Indianapolis Convention had unanimously agreed to authorize its Chairman, Daniel G. Griffin, to present to the convention a draft of a financial plank which omitted reference to the retirement of greenbacks and the divorce of the Government from the banking business. Mr. Belmont said he and a large number of the other delegates were absent from the meeting when the resolution was considered, and did not give their assent to its presentation. It was not read when offered to the convention, and they supposed it to be the financial plank of the Syracuse platform, which is entirely acceptable to them, as is also the Indianapolis resolution on that subject.

"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA."

A New Comedy Produced for the First Time in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—A new comedy, entitled "My Friend from India," was produced here for the first time to-night at the Chestnut Street Theatre by the Smyth and Rice Comedy Company. It is by H. A. Du Souchet; is founded upon Theosophy, and the plot is based on the famous order of learned Indian savants, known as "The Order of the Yellow Robe."

A barber gets into the house of a retired pork packer through a scapegrace son, who introduces the tonsorial artist as "my friend from India." The old man introduces the barber to society as a distinguished Theosophist, and the whole family ultimately get the fever and go to wearing yellow robes. There are numerous funny complications before the fraud is exposed, during which some young lovers get things mixed on their own account.

The Smyth and Rice Comedy Company is a strong and well-balanced one, and includes Frederic Bond, Edward Abeles, Walter Perkins, Marion Giroux, Helen Reimer, May Vokes, Louise Galloway, and Kenyon Bishop. The comedy proved a decided success.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOLLAND—Capt. Francis Michler, United States Army.

—PARK AVENUE—Major F. E. De Courcey, United States Army.

—WINDSOR—Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield and Mrs. Schofield and Frank Farnell, M. P., of New South Wales.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, ex-Congressman Henry Libbey of Virginia, and Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. McGavin, from New-York for Leghorn, sld. from Genoa yesterday.

SS Aswanly, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from New-York for Aden, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Nymphaea, (Br.,) Palermo for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from New-York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Algeria, (Br.,) Capt. Shanklin, from New-York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Weimer, (Ger.,) Capt. Steeneken, from New-York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—A paper mill at Lancaster, N. H., owned by the Siwoonwac Savings Bank, was burned Friday night. The property cost $28,000 a few years ago, but has not been in operation lately. Insurance, $10,000; cause unknown.

—The grain mill and storehouse of Wade Brothers, at Waldoborough, Me., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $7,000; partially insured; origin unknown.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

After a sleepless night try an S. G. cocktail made with Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the celebrated nervine and invigorator.

Fall Styles in Gentlemen's Hats just introduced by ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau St.

Collars.	E. & W.	Collars.
KELETA.	MADAWASKA.	ONEONTA.

MARRIED.

THAYER—SIMPKINS.—On Sept. 1, at Yarmouthport, Mass., by the Rev. J. C. Ayer of Brooklyn and the Rev. William H. Mayhew of Yarmouthport, Bayard Thayer to Ruth, daughter of the late John Simpkins.

DIED.

BENTON.—Suddenly, at Fort Robinson, Neb., on Sept. 2, of heart failure, Lieut. James W. Benton, U. S. A., aged 32 years.

Funeral at West Point, Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, the 5th inst., Saranac Inn, N. Y., Mary Ann, sister of William H. and Ebenezer C. Jackson.

Funeral 825 Madison Av. Further notice hereafter.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ENCOURAGING REPORT OF THE FITCHBURG SYSTEM.

The Year Ended June 30 the Most Prosperous in the History of the Company—Increase in Gross Earnings $457,451 Greater than the Increases of the Year Before—Operating Expenses Less—Many Improvements Made.

The annual report of the Fitchburg Railroad just issued contains the interesting statement that the year ended June 30, 1896, was the most prosperous in the history of the company. The increase in gross revenue for the year was $457,451 greater than that for the year ended June 30, 1895. The decrease in the cost of operating the road has enabled the company to earn the full dividend, and at the same time to charge to current expenses a larger sum than ever before.

President Marcy reports that a large number of important improvements have been made and paid for within the year. Highway grade crossings have been eliminated at Watertown, Athol, Gardner, and Fitchburg. The locomotive repair work has been consolidated at Keene, N. H., and at that point the shops have been enlarged and equipped with modern machinery, the whole expense amounting to $47,193. A new storehouse at Hoosac Tunnel docks was completed last Fall at a cost of $74,611. New passenger stations have been erected at Gardner, Ayer Junction, Kendal Green, West Watertown, and West Acton, Mass., and at Hoosick, in this State. At the crossing of the Boston and Maine Railroad at Barber's, near Worcester, and at the junction of the Turner's Falls branch with the main line, interlocking signal apparatus has been erected and the lock-and-block signal system has been installed for the running of trains through the Hoosac Tunnel.

For the more economical handling of the heavyweight traffic on the Western division, the management decided to extend the double track and reduce the grade at Reynolds, a few miles east of Mechanicsville. This work is almost completed. President Marcy says of the rate situation: "To this company, whose business is so largely the transportation of through freight, the question of the maintenance of tariff rates is all important. The outlook in this respect was never so good as it is to-day. With rates steadily maintained, larger net earnings will be assured to this company."

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company to be held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, a proposition to issue $2,750,000 of new bonds with which to retire old ones maturing Sept. 1, 1897, will be voted on.

The Southern Rate War.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—There are no signs of a cessation in the rate war between the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway. On the contrary, everything points to one of the longest and bitterest struggles in the history of American railroads. As each new move in the fight is made, the situation grows more complicated, and the prospects of an early adjustment of the differences seem more remote. President Hoffman and Vice President St. John of the Seaboard are in conference in this city, planning for the campaign to be carried on. The Baltimore Steam Packet Compny, better known as the Bay Line, and which is the water connection of the Seaboard Air Line between this city and Norfolk, has filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, at Washington, a new tariff, effective Sept. 7, between Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Old Point Comfort, and Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston. This tariff is said to be based on a reduction of about 35 to 40 per cent. This means that the war is being extended by the Seaboard to the furthest possible limits.

Owing to the fact that the only new tariff filed by the Southern only affects those points in the South reached by both lines, and in the printed tariff no reference is made to other points, Auditor Smith of the Inter-State Commerce Commission has written a letter to the Southern Railway Company, asking whether or not the maximum figures filed apply to intermediate points and shorter hauls. This would indicate that the commission proposes to fully investigate the charge that the lines in the Southern States Freight Association, in which the Southern is a controlling power, are by the new tariff violating the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State commerce law.

Last Year's Low Freight Rates.

In the introduction to the new edition of Poor's Manual covering the year 1895 some peculiar and interesting facts are disclosed. There were 763,750,000 tons of freight moved by the railroads of this country in 1895, and this great freight business was done at the lowest rates ever touched. The railroad companies received only 0.839 cent for each ton of freight carried one mile throughout the year. The returns to the stockholders were less last year than ever before, the dividends having amounted to only 1.59 per cent. The interest paid on bonded debt amounted to 4.25 per cent. The sums invested and receiving these low returns are colossal. The total share capital and indebtedness, exclusive of current debt, of the American railroads amounted at the close of the year to $11,241,590,658.

To Accommodate Business Men.

In order to accommodate business men who visit the Catskill Mountains on Saturday to spend Sunday with their families, the West Shore Railroad, in addition to running the sleeper which leaves Catskill Mountain points Sunday night, has decided to run the train next Monday night also, giving them an opportunity to spend Labor Day in the mountains with their families by taking advantage of this special service, which will run from all Catskill Mountain points Monday night.

Cheap Excursion to the Catskills.

The West Shore Railroad has arranged a personally conducted excursion for next Saturday to the Catskill Mountains. Trains leave New-York at 1:30 P. M. and arrive at Phoenicia at 5:30 P. M. Tickets will be sold at $5 for the round trip, including transportation both ways and board and lodging at a hotel from Saturday afternoon until Monday afternoon. Application for tickets should be made at an early date, as it is expected a very large party will take advantage of this excursion.

Santa Fe Earnings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The gross earnings of the Santa Fé system for the month of July were $2,152,541.44, an increase of $93,135.03, as compared with the same month of 1895. The net earnings for July, 1896, were $513,089.20, a gain of $318,081.12 over July, 1895.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Appointments are announced in the engineering department of the Grand Trunk Road as follows: William McNab, assistant engineer, in charge of the engineering and drawing office in Montreal; Robert Armour, assistant engineer, Eastern Division, with office in Montreal; W. P. Chapman, assistant engineer, Northern Division, office at Allendale, Ontario; H. B. Hollinshead, assistant engineer, Middle Division, office at London, Ontario; George Masson, assistant engineer, Western Division, office at Detroit, Mich.

—Frederic P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry C. Rouse have agreed to act as a committee for the reorganization of the Louisville and New-Albany Railroad, at the request of the holders of $2,500,000 of the bonds of that company.

—Owing to the inability of representatives of some important roads to attend the proposed meeting of the Western Freight Association in Chicago, next Tuesday, the gathering has been postponed until Oct. 13.

—The post of General Baggage Agent of the New-England Railroad has been abolished and former Baggage Agent George F. Ingalls has been transferred to the operating department.

—J. G. Woodworth has been appointed assistant to President McNeill of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, and B. Campbell is the Traffic Manager.

—Within the next two months 120 new flat cars of 70,000 pounds' capacity each will be constructed for the Northern Pacific Railroad at the South Tacoma shops.

—Trains are now running on six miles of the new Asheborough & Montgomery Railroad in North Carolina. Eighteen miles of the road are graded.

—C. W. F. Felt is the new chief engineer of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad, with headquarters in Galveston.

1820. RUPTURE CURED. 1896.
ONLY GENUINE DR. MARSH' TRUSS.
NO BRANCHES. SAME OFFICES 40 YEARS.
SEYMOUR MARSH, 2 VESEY ST.

SENT BY BRYAN'S SECRETARY.

The Associated Press Reports of the Candidate's Travels.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 5.—The Evening Bee Publishing Company, of which Edward Rosewater, a Director o fthe Chicago Associated Press is proprietor, said editorially yesterday:

"As a member of the Associated Press, The Bee was the first to remonstrate against the perversion of the service in the interest of Bryan or any other candidate for the office. The function of the Associated Press is to transmit the news, not to circulate campaign literature and personal puffs.

"When the Associated Press appointed Mr. Bryan's secretary as its agent to travel with Bryan and report his movements and his utterances, it was to have been expected that everything sent out about the Popocratic candidate would be distorted and magnified in his interest. Judging by the reports which Mr. Bryan's private secretary sent out through the Associated Press from this section, the tremendous ovations and triumphal receptions accorded Bryan in the East are to be taken with large grains of salt.

"All the way across Iowa the imaginative private secretary peopled every station with thousands and every water tank and railroad crossing with eager hundreds giving vent to their exuberant enthusiasm. Such reports were doubtless highly gratifying to the silver organs west of the Rockies, but they were an imposition upon Associated Press members, as well as upon the public."

ROBBERS TERRORIZE GAMBLERS

Enter a Room Where There Are Forty Players and Take the Bank.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 5.—Four big revolvers in the hands of two nervy men terrorized forty men in the Green Light gambling house, in the heart of the city, at 11:20 o'clock last night. The bandits got $450 belonging to the proprietors of the place. A tall, slim man of the pair held the crowd at bay, forcing them to keep up their hands while a short, rather heavy-set robber proceeded to the faro table and took from the drawer $325 in currency and some silver. Then he quickly made his way to the crap table. Here was piled up $250 in silver, but the man contented himself with taking $125. It is presumed that they intended to rob the safe, but just at this moment one of the employes of the house who had been out to supper came running up the stairs, making considerable noise, and this evidently frightened the robbers. They backed toward the rear door, meanwhile covering the crowd with their revolvers, and disappeared. Not one of the forty men in the place had a "gun."

Office Holders for Sound Money.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—A movement was started to-day by the sound-money Democrats of Kansas to have all Federal office holders refuse to contribute money to the Bryan and Sewall Campaign Committee. The letter of District Attorney Perry has aroused Postmasters and other Federal office holders who owe their appointment to President Cleveland, and a campaign fund will be raised for the National sound-money Democratic Committee to aid in pushing the fight in this State.

Lake Superior Traffic Decreases.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 5.—The report of freight traffic to and from Lake Superior through the American and Canadian canals for the month of August shows a decrease of 100,000 in the registered tonnage over the corresponding month last year and an increase of 30,000 in the freight tonnage. During August boats with a total registered tonnage of 2,662,503 passed the lake canals, carrying 2,512,835 tons of freight. This was a decrease over July of 236,000 and 170,000 tons, respectively.

Road Agents Stop a Stage.

PARK RAPIDS, Minn., Sept. 5.—The Bermidiji stage was stopped yesterday by two masked road agents. One held the team and the other put a bullet through the driver's hat. This subdued him, and Robber No. 2 went through his pockets. He took $35 in cash and a small express order and disappeared in the brush. The mail was not disturbed. There is no clue to the robbers. A big posse is in pursuit.

THE TEMPERATURE LOWERED.

A Rainfall of Nearly Three-quarters of an Inch.

While the storm of yesterday could not compare with that of Thursday evening in the way of electrical display, still the reports received at the Weather Bureau last night showed that it was more severe, and had a more marked effect on the temperature.

Rain fell last night all over New-York and the New-England States. The storm seemed at 10 o'clock P. M. to be moving from the great lakes toward the northeast. The temperature in this city during the storm ranged from 58° to 60° above zero, and the barometer marked 29.66 inches. The lowest temperature in the day was 57°, and the maximum 65°. The total rainfall at 10:30 o'clock last evening was 0.72 of an inch.

It is a noticeable fact that while light overcoats were not uncomfortable and umbrellas were a necessity in New-York yesterday, people in other parts of the country were sweltering in an almost tropical heat. The highest temperature reported was 104° above zero, at Palestine, Texas. Even in Helena, Mon., where the people are preparing for frosts, the highest temperature recorded yesterday was 84°.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Sewall Gillam.

Sewall Gillam, manager of the art department of Judge, died of fever at his home, in Mount Vernon, N. Y., yesterday. He was sixty-eight years old. He was the father of the late Bernard Gillam, the famous cartoonist of Judge.

A New Comet Discovered.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—A cable message from the European Union of Astronomers to Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie announces the discovery of a new comet by Giacobini, an astronomer at the Nice Observatory. The comet was first seen by him at 8 hours 16 minutes Greenwich mean time, the position being right ascension 17 hours 10 minutes 32 seconds, declination south 7 degrees 29 minutes. The comet has a motion of plus 2 minutes in right ascension and south 4 minutes.

BURGLARS IN BEDFORD AGAIN.

Dwelling Near the Station Broken into by a Bold Hand.

BEDFORD STATION, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The recent shooting of the three burglars at this place by William Adams does not seem to have discouraged other thieves in the least.

The residence of James Sarles, near the village, was broken into this morning, and besides clothing and other valuables a double-barrel shotgun was taken. The burglar walked to this place and exchanged Mr. Sarles's gun for another one, and received $1 to boot. The thief then went to Mount Kisco, where he sold the gun and clothing.

He disappeared after that, and, although a search was made for him, he was not found. He is described as being about 5 feet 7 inches in height, thickset, having a dark mustache, and wearing a seal-brown hat.

MARY STORMS TAKES HER LIFE.

Supposed that She Had Quarreled with a Young Man.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Mary Storms, an attractive girl, nineteen years old, committed suicide this evening at her home on Dale Avenue, this village, by taking poison.

She was the daughter of a painter, and so far as her parents know had no reason for killing herself.

It is reported that the young woman had some trouble with a young man, and this is alleged to have been the cause of her committing suicide.

Her parents refuse to discuss the matter.

Germans to Establish a New Legion.

A large meeting of the German members connected with the various lodges of the American Legion of Honor was held last night at 568 Ninth Avenue, and the advisability of leaving the American Legion of Honor and organizing a new legion consisting of Germans was discussed. Paul Schreiner presided. The German members are much concerned about the increase in assessments made by that society, and have determined to leave it. It is proposed to concentrate all the Germans into a new organization, similar in character in some respects to the American Legion of Honor. This new organization is to be called the Order of Greater New-York. A committee was appointed to prepare plans for the formation of the new legion.

Fishing Smack Saxon Ashore.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 5.—Life Saving Station No. 1, at Sandy Hook, reported last night that the fishing smack Saxon was ashore on the point of the Hook. The wind was blowing a gale from the southeast, and a heavy rain was falling.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:31|Sun sets...6:25|Moon rises...4:17

HIGH WATER SEPT. 6.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
6:15 A. M.	6:36 A. M.	8:25 A. M.
6:35 P. M.	6:57 P. M.	8:46 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 6.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Sept. 3
America	London	Aug. 22
Anchoria	Glasgow	Aug. 27
City of Augusta	Savannah	Sept. 2
La Normandie	Havre	Aug. 29
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 3
Palatia	Hamburg	Aug. 25
Port Darwin	St. Lucia	Aug. 30
MONDAY, SEPT. 7.		
Cevic	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Clintonia	Gibraltar	Aug. 23
Eldorado	New-Orleans	Sept. 2
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Genoa	Aug. 27
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Sept. 2
Merida	St. Lucia	Aug. 31
Mobile	London	Aug. 27
Seneca	Havana	Sept. 3
TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.		
Kensington	Antwerp	Aug. 29
Leona	Galveston	Sept. 1
Russia	Hamburg	Aug. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
C. of Augusta.	Sept. 8	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 8	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Havel	Sept. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Sept. 8	P't au P'ce	24 State St.
Friesland	Sept. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
El Mar	Sept. 9	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Seguranca	Sept. 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Muriel	Sept. 9	Wind'd Is.	39 Broadway.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 10	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Seminole	Sept. 11	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Hildebrand	Sept. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seneca	Sept. 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Adirondack	Sept. 12	Kingson..	24 State St.
Andes	Sept. 12	C. Haiti	24 State St.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 12	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Servia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Sept. 15	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Sept. 19	Wind'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Sept. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts.	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Prod Exc.
Touraine	Sept. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alliança	Sept. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of Calif'nia	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra.	135 Front St.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Sept. 5.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Porto Cabello Aug. 27, Curacoa 29th, and La Guayra 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 8:22 A. M.

SS New-Berne, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Niagara, Crocker, Cienfuegos Aug. 27, Santiago 29th, and Nassau Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Legg, Trinidad Aug. 28 and Grenada 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Hankow, Br.,) Orr, Yokohama Aug. 26, Kobe May 29, Moji 23d, Shanghai June 26, Amoy July 3, Hong Kong 9th, Singapore 19th, Perim Aug. 7, Port Said 13th, and Malta 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Vanderzee, Rotterdam Aug. 26 and Boulogne 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Sept. 2 with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

Bark Adele Accame, (Ital.,) Torsini, Genoa sixty-eight days, with mdse. to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Sailed.

SS El Mar, for New-Orleans; Hudson, for New-Orleans; Kansas City, for Savannah; Benalder, for Aden, Singapore, Shanghai, &c.; Banan, for Kingston; Croft, for Leith and Dundee; Nasmyth, for Manchester; Shawmut, with one barge; British King, for Antwerp; La Bourgogne, for Havre; Mohawk, for London; Scandia, for Hamburg; Croatan, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond; Alamo, for Key West and Galveston; Amsterdam, for Rotterdam via Boulogne; Saale, for Bremen via Cherbourg; Prins Willem III., for Haytian and Venezuelan ports; City of Washington, for Havana and Mexican ports; Sand Hill, for Wilmington, N. C.; Karoon, for Philadelphia; Galileo, for London; Idaho, for Hull via Deptford; City of Rome, for Glasgow; Etruria, for Liverpool; Alene, for Kingston, Carthagena, and Savanilla; Simon Dumois, for Port au Prince and Aux Cayes.

Spoken.

Bark Culdoon, (Br.,) Knowlton, from Zanzibar June 11 for New-York, was spoken Aug. 11, in lat. 30 S., long. 15 E.

Bark Ellora, (Nor.,) Wagle, from Glasgow Aug. 17 for New-York, was spoken Aug. 31, in lat. 50 N., long. 25 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from Genoa Aug. 27 for New-York, passed Fayal Sept. 2.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York Aug. 22 for Amsterdam, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupé, from New-York Aug. 29 for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New-York Aug. 22 for Marseilles and Naples, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New-York Aug. 26 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New-York Aug. 26 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Capt. Lenz, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Sept. 2.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Ghazee, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from New-York June 20, arr. at Singapore Aug. 8.

SS City of Dublin, (Br.,) Capt. Rae, from New-York June 6, arr. at Yokohama Aug. 30.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlemick, from New-York Aug. 15, arr. at Swinemunde Sept. 2.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New-York Aug. 20, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York Aug. 27 for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Aug. 25, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, for New-York, sld. from Havre to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, for New-York, sld. from Southampton to-day and passed Hurst Castle at 1:50 P. M.

SS New-York, Capt. Passow, from New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 9:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Collen, for New-York, sailed from Bremerhaven at 11 P. M. yesterday.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.
QUICK PATENTS. QUICK SALES.
HERN & CO., 156 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

NEW-ENGLAND, rain, clearing Sunday night, southeast gales.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, rain early Sunday morning, followed by clearing, southerly gales, shifting to westerly.

MARYLAND, DELAWARE, and VIRGINIA, threatening weather, but with rain only on the coast, southeasterly winds, shifting to westerly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, fair, westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, except showers in eastern portions, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, rain, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in the interior, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and WESTERN NEW-YORK, showers early Sunday morning, followed by fair, high southeasterly winds, shifting to southwesterly. WEST VIRGINIA and OHIO, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, brisk northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds, diminishing. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

NEBRASKA and IOWA, generally fair, variable winds. MISSOURI and KANSAS, fair, northerly winds. COLORADO, WYOMING, and MONTANA, fair, variable winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Boston to Sandy Hook, on Lakes Pepin, Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Ontario, and at Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Normandie";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II, (letters must be directed per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At §3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Haiti, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu";) at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at 1 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Muriel; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana";) at 10 AM (supplementary at 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilia, (letters must be directed "per Antilia";) at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship J. W. Taylor; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Aux-Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Andes; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. §7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §12 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. §14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. §1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1896.

FIT, FASHION, AND FINISH

are the three attributes of our this season's Covert and fall coats. Two other features that must recommend them are the high character of the cloths from which you may select, and the astonishingly low price

NO MORE **$15.00** NO LESS

at which you can secure one. Double the price would be none too much for such a coat. Our Fall Suitings are now open for your selection. Be one of the early ones, and get the cream of the importation.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

Wholesale Woollen House and Mail Order Department, 38 Walker St.

Self-measurements & Samples Sent.

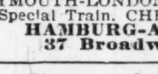
10 Branch Salesrooms in This City.
Sun Bldg., near bridge. (Open evenings.)
49 Beaver St. Arcade Bldg, 71 B'way.
25 Whitehall St.
Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way, (7th floor.)
Postal Bldg., 253 B'way, (6th floor.)
579 B'way, bet. Prince and Houston.
1,191 B'way, near 28th. (Open evenings.)
125th St. & Lex. Ave. (Open evenings.)

Newark—Broad St., near Market.
Albany—22 Pearl St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Havel,Tu.,Sept.8 10 AM|Lahn,Tu.,Sept.29,10 AM
Trave,Tu.,Sept.15,10 AM|Havel,Tues.,Oct.6,10 AM
Spree,Tu.,Sept.22,10 AM|Trave,Tu.,Oct.13, 10 AM
CHERBOURG. PARIS. BREMEN.
Aller,Sat.,Sept.19, 10 AM|Saale,Sat.,Oct. 3, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM|Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM
Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM|Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia,Oct.24, 11 AM|†Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM|†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria,No.7, 11 AM|*Columbia, No.28 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.


HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
A.Victoria,Sept.10, 7 AM|Columbia, Sep. 24, 7 AM
F.Bismarck,Se.17, 10 AM|Normannia, Oct. 1, 10 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL......Sept. 9|ST. LOUIS......Sept. 23
PARIS.........Sept. 16|ST. PAUL.......Sept. 30
NEW-YORK......Sept. 19|PARIS..........Oct. 7

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Sept. 9, noon|Westernland, Se. 23,noon
Kensington, Sept.16,noon|Southwark, Se. 30,10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Anchoria........Sept. 12|Furnessia.......Sept. 26
Ethiopia........Sept. 19|Circassia.......Oct. 3
Cabin,$45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle.Sat., Sept. 12, 5 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., Sept. 19, 7 A.M.
Parlor-car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Sept. 21, 3 P.M.
DORIC..........................Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CHINA..........................Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu...........Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
PERU...........................Oct. 26, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 12; Jan. 4; Mch. 29
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..........Nov. 9; Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF CHINA..........Dec. 7; Mch. 1
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Oct. 8. MIOWERA, Nov. 8
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN......................Tuesday, Sept. 8
SEMINOLE.......................Friday, Sept. 11
IROQUOIS.......................Tuesday, Sept. 15
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent.& Pen.Fast F.& P.Line via Jacksonville.
Great So.Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA EXCURSION $4.50.
(LAKE GEORGE, $7.30; Troy, $2.50; EXCURSION.) TROY BOATS, City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturdays, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. N. R. every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St. 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodations for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St. N. R., 9:25 A. M.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Rhode Island and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.
STONINGTON LINE for Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36 N. R., daily, at 6 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily, except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex). 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and the steamer on Lake George.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St. 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
7:50 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls, 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Adirondack Mountain Resorts south of Lake Clear, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Ottawa.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountain points north of Lake Clear, Thousand Islands, and Montreal. Fridays only, sleeping car to Fulton Chain.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for the Auburn Road. Sundays only Gloversville.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and New-Paltz.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSBURG, WILKES-BARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (café car)—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Arrives Buffalo 7:50 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrive Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect June 28, 1896.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:10 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:05 P. M., and Toledo 8:30 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:24 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M., second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily. Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:30 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Port Tampa and Macon; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5:20 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 1:50, and 2:10 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after June 28, 1896.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty st.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M.; 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 to Red Bank,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only, to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove) P. M. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
ROYAL BLUE LINE.
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 4:30, 8:15, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sundays 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago.
11:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"
arrives Buffalo 10:00 P. M. Through car to Rochester. Pullman Vestibuled Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car service, meals a la carte.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. Junction and all intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. Junction and all intermediate stations; chair cars to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sundays only for Mauch Chunk and Hazleton and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.
6:10 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled Train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
11:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate points.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:15, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Through Sleeper, 5 P.M. daily.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Belmar, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant.
Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets: 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, (except Red Bank,) 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, *9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
Trains leave foot Liberty Street: 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 1:30, *2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, (Red Bank only,) *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00 P. M., (Saturdays only to Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.) Sundays, *9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express train.

ROBERT J.'S NEW OWNER

THE CHAMPION PACER BOUGHT BY LEWIS G. TEWKSBURY.

Will Be Driven on the Road in This City After His Racing Engagements for This Season Are Closed—Made the Fastest Time of Any Horse Driven in Harness—Some of the Races That He Has Won and His Record.

Lewis G. Tewksbury, the Broadway banker, who owns Mascot, 2:04, and who barely missed making a metropolitan road mare of Alix, 2:03¾, a few months ago, has purchased from C. J. Hamlin the champion pacer Robert J., with a record of 2:01½.

The price is not stated, but it is known to be a big one, the millionaire breeder and turfman of Buffalo having declined to put a price on the star performer of his stable without reserving the racing qualities of Robert J. for the remainder of the present campaign. This arrangement Mr. Tewksbury had to accede to, and he will not gain possession of the champion until after the big meeting of the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association, at Lexington, next month. It is probable that the great horse will pace his last race at the Lexington meeting, his new owner having purchased him to drive on the road in New-York.

Mr. Tewksbury was one of the 8,000 spectators who witnessed the sensational free-for-all pacing race at Fleetwood Park on Wednesday afternoon, and it was then that he determined to become the owner of the little record holder, if possible.

That the silken-eared son of Hartford and Geraldine can beat his own best-on-record, 2:01½, nearly all turfmen believe, and "Ed" Geers, the trainer and driver of the pacing champion, is firm in the opinion that under favorable circumstances the long-aimed-at two-minute goal is not beyond his reach. Robert J. was never in better form than he is in just now, and it is probable that he will be turned loose for a final assault on Father Time when he reaches one of the record-breaking Western tracks later in the campaign.

As a four-year-old, Robert J. went down the Grand Circuit winning every race in which he started until he tackled the older and better-seasoned horse Flying Jib at Buffalo. The Jib won, but it was only after the fastest five-heat race in the history of harness racing, Robert J. fairly dividing the honors with the California phenomenon by winning two heats, the last of which he paced in 2:09¾, then the best time on record for a four-year-old. During the remainder of the campaign he had to meet such mature cracks as Mascot, 2:04, then the champion of pacerdom; Direct, 2:05½; Flying Jib, 2:05¾; Guy, 2:06¾, and others, and he won few races, although his performances were phenomenal for a pacer of his age.

As a five-year-old, in 1893, Robert J. defeated his old antagonist, Flying Jib, and was the undisputed champion, and, although he closed the season with a record of 2:05¾, it was conceded by all the circuit followers that he could wipe out the world's record of 2:04, held by Mascot, whenever he was given his head for the attempt.

Nearly every association in the country barred the king-pin pacer from the free-for-all class in the Summer of 1894, and his campaign was consequently largely confined to exhibitions against time. In the march down the circuit line he took the measure of the rising star, Joe Patchen, in the fastest race then on record, and at Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 31, he wrested the record laurels from Mascot by pacing an exhibition mile in 2:03¾. The next week, at Indianapolis, he met Joe Patchen again, and defeated him, as before, in straight heats, cutting the world's record down to 2:02½, in actual contest. His three winning heats, in 2:03¾, 2:02½, and 2:04¾, were likewise the fastest three heats on record, and so remained, until last week the average time was beaten a quarter of a second in the Fleetwood free-for-all.

Within a week after this phenomenal race Robert J. started to beat his record in an exhibition against time at Terre Haute. Few horsemen expected him to do the trick, for his mark was already nearly two seconds faster than that of any other harness horse in the world. Geers rated the champion to perfection, and Robert J. set the record at 2:01½, convincing the critics that at last the 2:00 horse was in sight.

The owner and the driver of Robert J. confidently expected to see their horse reach the 2:00 goal in 1895, but they set about it too early in the season, and the mile that Robert J. paced in 2:02 at Detroit in July ruined his chance. This season he has met and beaten repeatedly every pacer of the free-for-all brigade, adding to the brilliancy of his unequaled record as a campaigner by pacing a fourth heat in 2:02¾, which is faster than any other harness horse ever trotted or paced in any heat or in any exhibition against time.

Robert J. will be the crack single horse of Mr. Tewksbury's stable, and it may be that he will also be tried in double harness with his old antagonist, Mascot, 2:04. The new owner of Robert J. is a member of the Driving Club of New-York and of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club. He formerly owned and drove the noted troting team, Aubine, 2:16¾, and Zembia, 2:13¼, who trotted to a record of 2:13½ in double harness at Terre Haute in 1894. Aubine, who is a a half sister to the ex-champion, Nelson, 2:09, is now being used as a brood mare, while Zembia was sold last Winter to J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, the owner of Nancy Hanks, 2:04, and the $125,000 stallion, Arion.

CAPT. CANN'S WIMBLEDON CUP.

The Georgian Does Some Fine Shooting on Sea Girt Range.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 5.—Fortune favored the promoters of the sixth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Riflemen this week. The last match had been shot and but three or four were shooting on the long ranges to-day when it started to rain at 4 o'clock. The weather the rest of the week had been fair and clear, although at times the stiff winds bothered the riflemen, particularly on the 200 and 300 yard ranges, which required a standing position.

The important event to-day was the match for the Wimbledon Cup, which was presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the National Rifle Association of America in 1875. It has been shot for every year since that time. The winner this year was Capt. George T. Cann of Savannah, Ga., whose score was 103 out of a possible 150. Each of the ten competitors was allowed thirty shots, and the distance was 1,000 yards. The targets were placed directly behind the 300-yard range, and were conspicuous by their large bull's-eyes. Capt. Cann shot with a special military rifle, and was allowed only six points handicap, while those who shot with the ordinary Springfield rifle were allowed eighteen points. With the six added to Cann's score, his total was 109.

Lieut. F. C. Wilson, also of Savannah, who is probably one of the best all-around shots in the country, made a score of 99. He used a special rifle, and accordingly was allowed no handicap.

The Wimbledon Match decided, the sharpshooters turned their attention to the competition in the individual matches. High scores were made in nearly all of them. Lieut. F. C. Wilson captured the All-Comers', with a score of 66, the Inter-Fair Match with 68, the first prize in the individual skirmish, and the fifteen-dollar money prize for winning the first stage of the President's Match. Wilson also placed several good seconds to his credit. Private W. G. Austin, also of Georgia, carried off the first prizes in the Kuser and New-Jersey Rifle Association Trophy Match with scores of 104 and 64, respectively. Besides the Wimbledon Cup, Capt. Cann of Savannah was the winner of the Hayes Medal Match. His clean score of 70 at 500 and 600 yards has never been equalled on the ranges. The Members' Match fell to General Inspector of Rifle Practice Bird W. Spencer, who has been trying for the past six years to win it. For the third consecutive time, Private C. S. Richmond of Georgia won the Revolver Match at thirty yards. A general summary of the twenty-three events in which Georgia was eligible to compete shows that that State won eleven first prizes.

Sergt. Corrie of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York, won the New-Jersey Rifle Association match, but was disqualified because he used a gun that did not come under the head of military rifles. He was also second, with a score of 101 for the Hayes Medal, but was disqualified for the same reason. In view of his good record, however, the association has decided to present him with a special trophy.

The Wimbledon Cup score was:

George H. Harries of Washington	72
Col. Cecil Clay of Washington	70
Charles P. Frey of New-York	69
Lieut. S. S. Stebbins of New-York	79
Sergt. Cowie of New-York	98
Capt. J. C. Postell of Georgia	71
Capt. G. T. Cann of Georgia	109
Sergt. W. W. Cookson of Washington	74
Lieut. F. C. Wilson of Georgia	99

Ivins Wins the Daly Cup.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 5.—The shooting event at Hollywood Park to-day was the match for the handsome silver loving cup presented by Phil Daly, Jr., of Long Branch, the winner of the Hollywood Futurity. The entrance fee was $50, and more than ordinary interest was taken in the match.

Al Ivins of the Riverside Gun Club, Red Bank, who captured the Futurity last year, won with a clean score of 25 killed. Besides the cup he received $125 in money. Leonard Finletter of Philadelphia was second, with 24 killed, and Edgar G. Murphy and Fred Hoey of Long Branch divided third money, with 23 killed each.

Mr. Sands Wins a Golf Cup.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—F. P. Sands won the weekly golf handicap and also a Havemeyer Cup to-day on the Newport links. The scores were as follows, it being eighteen holes medal play:

Players.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
F. P. Sands	103	15	88
Victor Sorchan	95	6	89
H. M. Kersey	97	8	89
W. Sydney Carpenter	106	12	94
J. A. Stillman	100	4	96
R. Peters	104	8	96
H. B. Tyler	126	30	96

The following players did not turn in their cards: W. Goelet, P. H. Duryea, R. Goelet, Jr., F. C. Havemeyer, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., N. Thayer, W. Burden, H. R. Winthrop, Jr., M. S. Barger, J. R. Livermore, W. Starr Miller, Lloyd Warren, H. R. Tailer, J. L. Gray, Jr.

A. Hemingway of Boston has offered a valuable cup to be played for once a year on the Newport links. The first contests for it will be on Saturday next.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 9:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from Brooklyn Terminus, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R. every twenty minutes. Sundays, every 10 minutes. Round trip, **20** cents.
CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Exc. Tickets, **25** cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 8:40, 9:20, 10:30, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:05, 2:35, 3:05, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50 P. M.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 9.30, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. So. 5th St. Brooklyn, 9.05, 9.50, 10.20, 11.20 A. M.; 12.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.15, 10.45, 11.45 A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, P. M. Leave 135th St., E. R. (Port Morris), 9 A. M. 12 M., 3, P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St. 11.30 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. For 135th St. (Port Morris), 10.30 A. M.; 1.30, 6.30 P. M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Debrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier......9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
No more delightful trip than this for

LABOR DAY.

Excursion tickets to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; to Po'keepsie and return, $1.50.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION!

Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

EXCURSION TO MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO,

In the Pennsylvania Blue Ridge Mountains, with an exciting hour's ride on the popular SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

A special express train, with lunch car attached, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arriving in city about 9 P. M.

Fare for round trip, $2.25; Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

ERIE RAILROAD.

LABOR DAY.

SHOHOLA GLEN

in the Blue Mountains one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00

First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.
Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. * ROUND TRIP. * 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 6:00 P. M.

LAST OPPORTUNITY
of the season to visit
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switchback.
EXCURSION VIA
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,
LABOR DAY,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.
ROUND $2.25 TRIP.

SPECIAL TRAIN, with improved Lunch-Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, at 8:20 A. M., Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M.

Tickets for Switchback can only be purchased on Special Train for 50 cents extra.

Tickets on sale at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., N. Y.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON.

Only $5.00 for three days' outing in the **CATSKILLS,**
(Including board at the Tremper House,)
PHOENICIA, N. Y.,
Via WEST SHORE RAILROAD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1896.

Trains leave New-York, foot Franklin St. .... 1:30 P. M.
Foot West 42d St. .... 1:45 P. M.
Arrive Phoenicia .... 5:45 P. M.

Tickets will be good on special train, and will include transportation both ways, meals, and lodging from time of arrival of special train, Saturday evening, until departure of special train, Monday afternoon. Returning, tickets will be good only on train leaving Phoenicia Monday, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M., arriving New-York, 7 P. M. Secure tickets early at any West Shore Railroad office, 113, 363, 671, and 942 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, CHINA, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, "Around the World." Special rates for freight or passage. Choice of routes. Private cars to rent. Special tourist parties. Free maps and illustrated pamphlets. Sunset Limited—Hotel on wheels. E. HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., 349 B'way.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. **32d Street.**
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.

45th ST., 129 WEST.—Second-story front alcove room, nicely furnished, with board; also other rooms.

45th ST., 216 WEST.—Choice accommodations; superior board; parlor dining room; refined family; references exchanged.

45th ST., 129 WEST.—Finely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; table board.

61 WEST 50th ST.—Elegant rooms, en suite or otherwise, with board; references exchanged.

156 WEST 36th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with excellent board; terms reasonable.

164 WEST 126th ST.—Elegant suites of rooms and single rooms; newly furnished; with board.

357 WEST 30TH.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; excellent board; references exchanged.

A NEW HOME!—Elderly people kindly cared for; terms moderate. Home Hotel, 148 St. Ann's Av.

Brooklyn.

280 SKILLMAN ST., NEAR LAFAYETTE.—One or two furnished rooms, with or without board; private family.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—By a gentleman, a large room; ample closet room; in the upper part of the city; east side, between 30th and 60th Sts., preferred; with a private family; meals served in room, or private table. BOARDER, Box 101 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

2D FLOOR; PRIVATE BATH; HANDSOMELY furnished; also separate rooms for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

30th ST., 26 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table, if desired; references.

A.—MADISON AV., 120.—Handsome suite of rooms; front; en suite or single; private baths; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and to do plain washing; best city reference. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 230 East 95th St., top floor.

Companions.

COMPANION or SECRETARY.—By a highly educated young lady, engagement as lady's companion or secretary; no objection to country or traveling; references given and required. S. A. G., Box 205 Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Frenchman, not speaking English; sober and honest; with 10 years' references; in private family; understands French cooking thoroughly; would do other work. T. B., 134 West 26th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; understands soups and desserts; city reference. C. B., 1,486 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; capable of taking entire charge of kitchen; good pastry and baker; best city reference. G. B., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent English cook; understands French and American cooking; best references; write particulars. Minerva, Box 271 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; private family; English; understands all soups, fish, meats, poultry, game; excellent baker; good reference. A. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; by day or week; best city reference. Mrs. J., 219 East 38th St., second flat.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; fully capable of taking charge of kitchen; good caterer; age, 40; highest references. Francaise, Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as cook or to do general housework in a private family; very best references. 504 West 160th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands business; no washing; best city reference. 326 East 33d St.

COOK, &c.—By capable Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly. W. S., 257 West 42d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK—By woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best references. C. T., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and DESIGNER.—First-class; wishes ladies' and misses' gowns, fancy waists, latest skirts, tea gowns, capes; day or home; samples shown; highest references. Macauley, 163 West 84th St.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced dressmaker will make costumes at home for $10, or $2.50 per day out; Fall and Winter styles now ready. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; by the day or at home; city or country; references. Rohroedder, 247 West 26th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or USEFUL COMPANION.—By a thoroughly refined, educated Parisian lady as governess or useful companion; understands traveling; highest references. Mademoiselle, 251 West 24th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French lady; age 30; just arrived from France; she is in a family where the best American references will be found. Alix, Main St., Astoria, L. I.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an educated, competent young lady as housekeeper in a private family; city or country; best references given and required; no postals. P. O. Box 36, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER—By German widow, first-class housekeeper, good sewer, to take charge of bachelor apartments; satisfactory references; can be seen all week. 120 West 21st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By lady, who has experience and can give the best of city references, to take charge of a widower's home and family. R. H. Fischer, 28 Pine St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By lady of refinement and experience as housekeeper in good family; to take entire charge; highest references. Capable, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSECLEANING.—By a young American woman to go out housecleaning by day; best references. Mary Malcolm, 212 East 44th St.

HOUSEMAID.—By American girl as first-class housemaid and to do mending; good reference. W. F. W., 1,563 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl to do general housework in small private family. Ring Sullivan's bell, 229 West 18th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; experienced; middle aged; dressmaker and seamstress; no objection to go by the day or month; in private family; city or country; first-class reference. Jeanne, Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle aged; seamstress, good hairdresser; accustomed to travel; like to go into family going to Europe; willing, obliging; best reference. Louise, Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all her duties; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., 214 East 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing; best references. 554 3d Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress; best reference. 1,626 1st Av., near 84th St., care "Gus" Johnson.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food; best city reference from last employer. Call, Monday, 159 East 69th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid lady, or companion to elderly lady; has had long and careful experience; unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. R., 251 East 50th St.

NURSE.—Experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or care for young children; best reference. A. A., 166 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By respectable woman to care for infant or grown child; understands thoroughly bringing up on bottle; best references from doctors. 326 West 49th St.; ring Shelly's bell.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; Protestant; can take entire charge of infant from birth; excellent reference. Call, Monday, at Marlborough Hotel, 36th St. and Broadway.

NURSE.—By young woman as first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly trained and competent in care and feeding of infant; best city reference. 331 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By French middle-aged woman as nurse for growing children; city references. Mrs. Flecher, 232 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; take charge of infant; bring up on bottle; three years' city reference. 414 West 31st St.

NURSE.—To take charge of invalid, or confinement; best reference; terms moderate. 166 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French seamstress and dressmaker; understands all mending; to go out by the day; good references. E. M., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Frenchwoman; good hemstitcher and needleworker; handy on ladies' underclothing; sample of work shown. Angele, 217 West 33d St.

Washing.

WASHING, IRONING, or HOUSECLEANING.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day; undoubted reference. 152 East 39th St., Costello's bell.

WASHING.—By a colored woman to do washing at home or to go out by the day. 57 Charles St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—As butler where second man and parlormaid are kept; age, 32; height, 6 feet; Scotch; one year in last situation; please state wages. A. McG., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Many years' experience with leading families; French; take full charge of dining room; make all kinds of salads; city reference. 42 West 76th St.

BUTLER, VALET.—Experienced; English; thoroughly understands his duties; highest first-class references; age 30. J. J., 18 Willow Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; understands hunting, shooting, shaving; best city references. W. D., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Swiss butler; experienced; middle aged; first-class references; in private family. A. Eroth, 102 East 10th St.

BUTLER.—English; good servant; good position; thoroughly capable; good references. C. L., 50 East 62d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; speaks English; best references. I. L., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Age, 30 years; tall; single; Englishman. H., 161 East 39th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; speaks fluent English; competent; pastry, ice cream, &c.; strictly economical; good manager; sound personal references. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By an experienced single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; city or country; personal and written references. Heck, 100 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes position for a first-class all-round English coachman who has served him six years; strictly sober. B. Madely, 438 West 58th St.

COACHMAN and TRAINED GROOM.—Englishman; age 30; single, sober, willing, obliging; neat appearance; anxious to work; can be highly recommended. George, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; married; no incumbrances; long experience; best city recommendations; will certify honesty, sobriety, and capability. 5 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; English; thoroughly understands his duties; sober, careful driver, trustworthy; first-class references. Bryan, 517 Waverly Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced single colored young man; city or country; ten years' reference from last employer. J. D., 60 West 43d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Single; aged 40; sober and honest; thoroughly understands his business; country preferred year round; best reference. H. T., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; married; no family; long experience; first-class recommendations; three years' with last employer, who can be seen. H. G., 395 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young Irishman, lately landed, with small family; understands horses and carriages; strictly temperate; good reference. Coachman, 649 9th Av.

COACHMAN.—Having good references; must have full charge; expert city driver; understands care of fine horses and carriages. F., 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Holding good references, and thoroughly understands his business; sober, steady. E., 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GROOM, or USEFUL MAN.—Best references. Zache, care of Klein, 146th St., corner 10th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, FLORIST, and MANAGER.—In first-class place, another situation; a practical workman; married; expert upon roses, violets, carnations, chrysanthemums, all Winter and Summer flowers and plants, fruits, vegetables, farm cattle; would grow flowers on shares; references; security. W. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, planting, and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; laying out and improving grounds; references. L. D., Box 124 Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By honest, sober reliable man; twenty years' experience both in England and America in all branches of horticulture; also farm; married. W. Marsden, West New-Brighton, S. I.

GARDENER.—Florist and landscape; long experience; good references; small family; as head gardener of gentleman's place. Gardener, 819 Flushing Av., Long Island City.

GARDENER.—By a Swede; age 35; single; as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; highly recommended. Swede, Box 201 Times.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Frenchman in a private family as second man; well educated. Epitalon, care of Mr. Perrier, 454 West 36th St.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a young Englishman; reference; city or country. J. L., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—By a young Englishman; good references; willing and obliging. W. B., 220 East 42d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN or GARDENER.—Married; German; age 32; one child; take charge of gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cows; references given. A. Kuhnel, 226 Central Av., Jersey City.

USEFUL MAN.—Married; 35; care private place in country; plain gardening, cows, horse; handy with tools; temperate; good reference; moderate wages. P. K., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

BOY.—In office or store; acquainted with city; understands German; can furnish references. C. L., 852 9th Av.

JANITOR.—By a licensed engineer; thoroughly experienced; can do small repairing; man and wife, without children; speak French, German, English; good references. G. M., Box 275, Times, Up Town.

YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD HOUSE; MERCANTILE preferred; where he can advance; good reference; salary no object; speaks the English and Spanish languages. G. G. Fischer, 137 West 95th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES, COMPETENT ladies' maids, parlormaids; North German nurses. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 352 6th Av.

WANTED.—Baby nurse; only middle-aged, with years of experience and references as baby nurse need apply; wages, $20. Call Sunday and Monday. Take Third Avenue elevated to Tremont Avenue Station. W. G. Mulligan, 1,911 Fulton Av., New-York City.

WANTED—Girl as chambermaid and laundress; must thoroughly understand her duties, have personal references, and be willing to go to the country. Apply, after 10 o'clock, Tuesday, at 69 Worth St.

WANTED—A neat, capable girl as cook in a small private family; best city references required. Call, Monday, from 10 to 12, at 60 West 53d St.

WANTED—An experienced nurse for the infirmary of a boarding school. Principal, Box 269 Times, Up Town.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT CHILDREN; MAN TO DO LIGHT PORTER'S WORK; WOMAN TO TAKE CARE OF TWO ROOMS AND WAIT ON ONE GENTLEMAN. TO THE RIGHT PARTIES GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID, INCLUDING LIVING ROOMS, COAL, AND GAS FREE; PERSONS WHO HAVE SERVED IN ENGLISH FAMILIES PREFERRED; NO APPLICATION CONSIDERED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED WITH EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. ADDRESS A. M., BOX 197 TIMES.

WANTED—A third man in stable; willing to be useful and assist with indoor work; must have references. Call, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, 56 Madison Av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Service at 11 A. M.; Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 8 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St.; William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; a large choir of children; public cordially invited.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—BOARD FOR A LIFETIME TO A MIDDLE-aged or elderly person in a first-class institution; $2,000 secured in a mortgage required. Address INSTITUTION, 156 East 125th St.

WANTED—Young man with $3,000 cash capital in paying business; the capital can be secured by mortgage on real estate. BUSINESS, Box 200 Times.

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Höhere Töchterschule und Gymnasium, mit Vorbereitungsklassen für Mädchen,
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Gründliche Vorbereitung in beiden Schulen für das Leben, das Geschäft, technische Hochschulen, alle Colleges und Universitäten, wie Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Barnard, Vassar.

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Gründlicher Unterricht in Buchhaltung und Handelswissenschaften, sowie im Französischen.

Ebenfalls Spezialunterricht in allen Fächern.

Die von uns befolgte, wohlerprobte Lehrmethode ist durchweg systematisch und führt sicher zum Ziel.

Die Mädchenschule ist stets unter competenter, weiblicher Aufsicht.

Wir haben zur Genüge den Beweis erbracht, daß bei uns die Schüler dazu herangezogen werden können, etwas Tüchtiges zu lernen.

Die Schule wird von Kindern deutscher und amerikanischer Eltern in fast gleicher Zahl besucht.

Graduirte der öffentlichen Schulen können ihre Ausbildung in den Senior-Klassen der Anstalt durch kürzere oder längere Kurse vollenden.

Keine Lehrerinnen, sondern nur tüchtige, erfahrene deutsche und amerikanische Fachlehrer sind an dieser Anstalt beschäftigt. Dieser Ausnahmestellung verdanken wir unsere vorzüglichen Leistungen.

Eine Dame unterrichtet in weiblichen Handarbeiten.

Turnhallen und Laboratorium, Zeichnen, Malen, Turnen und Freiübungen.

Schulstunden: Morgens von 9—12; Mittags von 1—3; Primärklassen nur bis 2.20.

Jährliches Schulgeld:
Primärklassen: $80, $100, $120.
Juniorklassen: $140, $160, $180.
Seniorklassen: $200, $225, $250, $275.
Aller Unterricht ist hierin eingeschlossen.

Es ist eine bekannte Thatsache, daß unsere Leistungen denen der gleichnamigen Lehranstalten Deutschlands ebenbürtig sind.

Das neunte Schuljahr
beginnt am 22. September. Anmeldungen werden täglich zwischen 8 und 11 Uhr Morgens, 3 bis 5 Uhr Nachmittags und 7.30 und 8.30 Abends beim Unterzeichneten entgegengenommen. Circular auf Verlangen gesandt.
Wohnung, 334 Lenox Ave. **Andrew Zerban, Dir.**

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

18-20-22 and 24 West 44th St.

Classical. Scientific. Commercial.

Autumn half, 17th year, begins Sept. 28.

The headmaster will be at the school building from 9 to 12 A. M. Sept. 9, 10, and 11 to meet parents.

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All the regular school branches, and Manual Training, Art, Natural Science, Music, Foreign Languages, Unsectarian Moral Instruction.
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Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 29th.

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MISS GIBBONS'S SCHOOL.
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270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues.
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A select private school and kindergarten. ENGLISH branches thoroughly taught. GERMAN and FRENCH specialities. Preparation for college. Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Music, and Needlework. 33d year begins Sept. 23.

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L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D.—Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Scientific School. Primary and Intermediate Dep'ts; Gymnasium. Reopens Sept. 29th. Year book on request.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,

22 and 24 East 91st St.

Day school for both sexes, Kindergarten and boarding school for boys. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AV.,
will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. For circulars and information, the Principal's address, until Sept. 16, is Cotuit, Mass.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

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Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.
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Manual training under competent teachers.

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INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

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The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School.

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177 West 79th St.
For particulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
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Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls.

109 and 111 West 77th St.,
Reopens September 23.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
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INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHIC COLLEGE,
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Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
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THE SEVILLIA, 117 West 58th St.—A few choice apartments can be secured for Oct. 1; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character and social standing need not apply.

THE JUDSON, 53 WASHINGTON SQ.
Family hotel; American plan; $2 per day up; Judson Annex, 42 Washington Square; $1.50 per day.

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REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING IN COOPER UNION.

Speeches by Congressman Curtis Guild, Jr., and Senator John M. Thurston —Democrats Asked to Aid in Maintaining an Honest-Money Standard —Hisses for Mr. Tillman—A Silver Enthusiast Silenced—Many Women in the Audience.

An earnest and demonstrative assemblage filled the large hall in Cooper Union last evening on the occasion of a ratification mass meeting under the direction of the Republican Club of the City of New-York. The principal speakers were John M. Thurston, United States Senator from Nebraska, and Representative Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts, and both men received close and respectful attention. There was a liberal sprinkling of women in the audience.

The temper of the meeting was very clearly shown early in the evening by the sharp and unanimous voice of rebuke that was raised against a few disturbing interjections by a silver enthusiast. Although exceedingly aggressive at the outset, the silver enthusiast promptly relapsed into a sudden and sombre silence. He did not invite a second rebuke.

Such enthusiasm as the audience did not vent upon the efforts of the speakers was spent in the encouragement of a patriotically disposed brass band.

A. H. Steele Opens the Meeting.

It had been arranged that Cornelius N. Bliss should preside over the meeting, but in consequence of his absence from the city Adelbert H. Steele presided instead. In opening the meeting Mr. Steele alluded to the "something that happened" in Vermont last Tuesday, and the allusion elicited a rousing burst of applause, which was repeated with tenfold vigor a few moments later, when one of the speakers referred to the fact that Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison were able cordially to join hands in this campaign to do battle against financial dishonor.

On the platform, in addition to the Chairman and the speakers, there were about 150 active Republicans, including Gen. Horace Porter, Ellis H. Roberts, ex-United States Assistant Treasurer; Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, National Committeeman N. B. Scott of West Virginia, Mahlon Chance, John Sabine Smith, Edward Lauterbach, John W. Vrooman, E. G. Bailey, W. F. Hayes, A. W. Doolittle, O. F. Hagar, John J. Kennedy, James P. Foster, Percy McElrath, Nevin A. Hastie, James A. Van Da Linda, Edward P. Brown, Dr. C. E. Hubbard, Herbert Cushman, Byron Horton, Dr. S. H. Mason, John F. Ducey, James C. Allison, Millard H. France, D. M. Robinson, C. H. Wilson, D. L. Seward, A. B. Wetmore, E. H. Dillenbeck, and James Harrington.

Mr. Guild's Speech.

Curtis Guild was the first speaker introduced, and he made an exceedingly favorable impression. The telling points of his address were readily appreciated, and at its close he received a hearty round of cheers. Senator Thurston's voice, although showing signs of recent overwork, was handled in a sufficiently vigorous manner to produce enthusiastic effects. His original and epigrammatic characterization of the conspicuous follies of the Bryan creed was keenly enjoyed. His allusions to Altgeld, Tillman, and Waite caused a vehement outburst of hissing, and his fervid eulogy of McKinley received the reward of tumultuous cheering.

Mr. Guild spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: Thirty-six years ago, when the Nation was upon the threshold of a great moral crisis, Abraham Lincoln, in Cooper Institute, urged the people to 'do nothing through passion or ill temper.' Sophistry, he added, can no more create a middle ground between right and wrong than it can between the living and the dead.

"The United States stands again upon the threshold of a great moral crisis. It is proposed that every debtor, that the United States itself, shall abandon the honor and wisdom of civilization for the low cunning of the savage. It is proposed that we shall forever deprive the Government of the United States of the trust and confidence, not of foreign nations merely, but of our own citizens.

"The issue before us is not of politics, but of morality.

"When Bynum of Indiana stands by the side of Wellington of Maryland, when Palmer of Illinois is joined to Reed of Maine, when Bragg and Wallace and Alger and Sigel and Porter and Sickles find themselves again as they were in the last great struggle for the Union—in the same uniform and the same army; when Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison strike hands together for the common welfare of the common country, the cause transcends all sections and all parties.

"The demand for the debasing of the currency is neither Democratic nor American. It is not in accord with the Democracy of Andrew Jackson. The silver dollar of Jackson was worth not less, but more, than 100 cents in gold. It is not in accord with the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson. Thomas Jefferson, in 1806, stopped the unlimited coinage of silver.

"The Statistical Abstract of the United States shows that in 1892, as compared with 1873, after twenty years of a gold basis, the average American citizen consumed nine pounds more of cotton, a pound more of wool, a bushel more of wheat, seven and a half bushels more of corn, eight gallons more beer, twenty-four pounds more sugar, and three pounds more coffee. He even spent twice as much for postage stamps as he did in 1873, and the expenditures of the public schools in 1892 show that an improvement in methods of education was made by the expenditure of $2 a year more for every child within the borders of this Nation.

The Earner the Sufferer.

"Whenever a nation has debased its currency, in ancient or modern history, the man who has suffered the worst has been not the man who lends money, but the man who has to earn it.

"The more civilized of the silver nations recognize the growing weight of the silver yoke. India has already stopped the free coinage of silver, Costa Rica has abandoned it, Russia is already accumulating gold for the express purpose of abandoning it, Japan has announced through her financial Commissioners that she ultimately proposes to abandon a currency based on the single silver standard of savagery.

"If you believe that the laborer should take from the savings bank as good a dollar as he deposits, if you believe that the standard of value should be fixed and not variable, if you believe that the financial and social conditions of the United States should be second to none in the world, you have no right to let party ties prevent the performance of your public duties. You belong with Thurston and Watterson and Black and Hewitt and Harrison and Cleveland and McKinley.

"Let us take up this new battle for America, not as men of Nebraska or New-York or Massachusetts, as Democrats or Republicans, as foreign born or native born, as Northerners or Southerners. Let us go forward to battle as in the days when our fathers made this Nation, as in the days of Saratoga and Lexington and the Cowpens and Yorktown; as Marion and Schuyler and Pickens and Putnam and Washington went before us, rivals only in our devotion to our common country, enemies only to those who would haul down her flag."

Senator Thurston Applauded.

Senator Thurston was introduced by Mr. Steele as representing the great West, and he was cheered vociferously as he walked to the front of the stage. His address consumed nearly an hour. It was listened to attentively, and was liberally applauded. His most effective point was his picture of McKinley as a young Lieutenant meeting Sheridan at Winchester.

It was strange to hear an audience hiss the names of Tillman and Altgeld in the same hall where Tillman had secured applause for both himself and Altgeld a short time before, but every mention of these names brought down a storm of hisses and cries of disapproval.

Among other things, Mr. Thurston said: "My Fellow-Citizens: I have just returned from my native State, Vermont. Vermont has maintained her record for loyalty and patriotism. All her Republicans, and part of her Democrats, stand for the financial honor and integrity of the Nation. In every time of great public danger Vermont has responded to the call of duty. When Sumter was fired upon one of her great Democrats, Paul Dillingham, said: 'There shall be no Democratic Party in Vermont until the Union is saved.'

"Her Democracy in 1896 is as patriotic as in 1861, for her greatest Democratic statesman, Mr. Phelps, now says: 'The duty of every true Democrat in the present emergency is to stand for his country first to maintain its financial honor above any party platform.'

"New-York is not behind Vermont in patriotic history. It was John A. Dix who said: 'If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.' We have no bullets for the political enemies of our country, but we have ballots, and New-York, by her ballots, will overwhelm the political conspirators and banditti who at Chicago stole the Democratic banners with which to carry on their warfare against the credit of our country, its Constitutional guaranties and its enforcement of law and order.

"I am from the West, but I have neither left an enemy's country nor found an enemy's country in New-York. No man who stands for American progress, prosperity, and prestige will find an enemy's country in the great Empire State. None but they who seek to tear down and destroy, none but they who incite to prejudice and passion, none but they who lead a campaign against the credit of the country will find in New-York an enemy's country; but those who do will find an enemy's country and will be overwhelmed by the votes of her freemen to the extent of a quarter-of-a-million majority.

Wants American Dollars Honored.

"I can take the dollars of my country, gold or silver or paper, and go into the four corners of the habitable globe. I can transact business with all people, civilized, semi-civilized, and barbaric, without fear of discount, depreciation, or discredit. I want the dollars of the United States to go around the world as the flag goes, honored and respected by all mankind. I do not care to go across the line into Canada, as the Mexican comes across the line into the United States, with an apology for his fifty-cent dollar.

"In every free-silver coinage country gold has been driven out, and the only money in use in those countries is silver money at its bullion value, and paper is redeemable in silver. The poorest dollar of any gold-standard country can be exchanged for two of the best dollars of any free-silver country. I prefer to live in a country which can do business on equal terms with the great nations of the world."

"The free coinage of silver by other countries has never yet lifted its purchasing power above its bullion value. The stamp of Government has never yet increased the value of the metal upon which it has been placed. Gold remains gold, and silver remains silver. Coin will pass current among all peoples, not on account of the fiat of any Government, but on account of the intrinsic value of the coin itself.

"For nineteen years after the so-called 'crime of 1873' the wages of human labor steadily advanced. For nineteen years this country went steadily onward, until it actually overtook and passed all other nations in industrial progress. In those nineteen years the plain people of the United States built and paid for more homes than had ever been owned or possessed before that time by the laborers of the whole world.

Co-operation of Democrats Wanted.

"I know there are many good patriotic Democrats in the State of New-York who insist that the Republican Party must remain silent in this campaign upon the question of protection; but, my good Democratic friends, the Republican Party cannot stultify its history, or repudiate its platform. We desire the co-operation and support of every sound-money Democrat in the country. We concede, however much of other differences there have been between us, that the Democratic Party of New-York has always stood for Constitutional government, for law and order, for the honest fulfillment of our obligations, and for a sound and stable currency. But if you are so wedded to your free-trade theories that you prefer to vote for Bryan, free trade, free silver, panic, lawlessness, and Anarchy instead of assisting the Republicans to save the country, much as we regret it, we must leave you to your choice.

"There are other issues upon which all loyal and patriotic men, without regard to previous political affiliations, can unite at the present time. In fact, this is the only period since 1861 when the true Democrats could afford to vote the Republican ticket. The Chicago platform is so revolutionary in character, so inimical to our Constitution and theory of government, that the law-abiding people of the Union ought to array themselves on the other side. That platform, inspired by Altgeld and framed by Tillman, is an appeal to all the most dangerous elements of society.

"The Chicago platform seems designed especially for the purpose of inviting the support of all men who seek to set up the Commune in the United States. With a wicked misapplication of terms, it declares against government by injunction, thereby insisting that the courts of our country shall be powerless to prevent by precautionary measures the commission of crime. The laboring people of this country in time to come will need the power of the Federal judiciary to secure them in their rights, to fortify them in all honorable controversies with capital and corporations, far more than the money power will need them for any purpose whatever."

Tillman's New Sectional Issue.

"Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stood up in the Chicago Convention and proclaimed a new sectional issue, the South and the West against the North and the East. A new sectional issue between the North and the South, why, God forbid! The heroes of that great war, South and North, will never again enlist in another sectional strife. That great West cannot live and thrive without the cordial co-operation and support of this strong East, and this East cannot live and grow and thrive as it ought and should without the cordial co-operation, friendship, and support of that mighty West. United, we are a Nation, powerful for the welfare of all sections. Divided, we are at the beginning of the downfall of the Republic.

"Nebraska put one star in the azure of the flag and New-York put another, but when they took their places in the flag they were no longer the stars of New-York and Nebraska, but stars of the greatest Nation of the earth, shining for the welfare and protection of every Commonwealth and all the people.

"In opposing the election of William J. Bryan we are not governed in our opposition by the personality of the man, but by his associates and the platform upon which he stands. We do not object that William J. Bryan was born in 1860, but we do thank God that William McKinley was born eighteen years before. We do not object that William J. Bryan's father proved his patriotism in the time of the Nation's need by sitting at home and rocking the cradle of little Billee, but we do thank God that our William took in his boyish hands a musket and followed the flag. When Sheridan, summoned by the rising roar of doubtful battle, rode madly down from Winchester and drew nigh to the shattered and retreating column of his army, the first man he met to know was a young Lieutenant, engaged in the heroic task of rallying and reforming the Union lines, ready for the coming of the master, whose presence and genius alone could wrest victory from defeat. That young Lieutenant was a private in 1861, a Major in 1865. The years that others gave to educational pursuits he gave to his country. His commission bears the same signature as does the emancipation proclamation. That same man, ripened and experienced in statesmanship, tried and true, is once more rallying and reforming the Union lines for the decisive victory of 1896. He is the friend of the people, the defender of our institutions, the advocate of everything American. He is to be the next President of the United States, for his name is William McKinley."

In the course of his speech Mr. Thurston referred to Senator Hill as being "still in political exile, and sadly studying foreordination and predestination." This elicited a good-natured laugh.

DONOVAN FEARED MISS RYAN.

She Was an Amazon Who Wanted to Thrash Him.

John Donovan, a longshoreman of 146 Cherry Street, was held for trial in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault made by Catharine Ryan of the same address.

Donovan's wife had a quarrel about two weeks ago with another woman in the hallway of the house, and Miss Ryan, who lives on the floor above, ran down to separate the two women, who had begun to maul and to tear out each other's hair. While Miss Ryan was trying to act as peacemaker, Donovan ran out of his apartments, struck her on the jaw and fled.

Miss Ryan is a large, muscular woman, and has a reputation in the neighborhood as a fighter, and Donovan, fearing she would attack him if he returned, kept away from the house. Miss Ryan determined to find him, and yesterday morning she learned that he was employed on a vessel at Pier 10 East River. There she found that in order to reach him she would have to slide down a rope, so she went to the Essex Market Police Court and procured a warrant for Donovan's arrest. It was given to a court officer to execute, and he went with the woman to the steamer. Standing on the stringpiece of the pier, Miss Ryan shouted to Donovan.

"If you are down there, John Donovan, you are no man if you don't come out."

Donovan did not answer, and the policeman descended to the rope, and after a short search found Donovan.

"Take that woman away," said Donovan, "and I'll go with you. She will make mincemeat of me."

The policeman compelled Donovan to go up the rope, and when he reached the dock the Ryan woman rushed at him, and it required the efforts of several longshoremen to restrain her. Donovan was then taken to court.

"I would have brought him here myself," said Miss Ryan in the court, "but I didn't want to shame the police."

Donovan seemed much relieved when he was passed beyond Miss Ryan's reach.

Ehrich Bros

CARPETS.

Good Brussels Carpets, the regular 50c. Brussels of the carpet stores, per yard..... 27½c.
90c. Brussels, made, lined, and laid for (per yd.)..... 59c.
English Linoleums, large assortments, price per yd. upward from ..... 29c.
Axminster Moquettes, and border to match, best quality, per yd..... 69c.
All-wool Ingrains, strictly all wool and thoroughly reliable in every particular, per yd.... 37½c.
Oilcloths, in large assortment, per yd., (upward)..... 12½c.

CHINA DEPT.

200 dozen fine etched Gas Globes, 4 and 5 inch, assorted shapes, worth 39c. to 49c., at..... 15c.
Cuspidors, Carlsbad china, fancy shapes, assorted decorations, worth 69c., at..... 39c.
Tea Set, 56 pieces, thin china, gilt edges, decorated in various floral sprays, worth $8.25, at.. 4.98
Dinner Set, 112 pieces, English porcelain, assorted underglaze decoration, worth $8.98, at.... 5.98
Dinner Set, 115 pieces, fine Vienna china, new shape, neat decorations in hand-painted sprays, worth $18.98, at..... 13.98
Chamber Sets, 12 pieces, large size, can be matched when broken, decorated in various colors, worth $4.25, at..... 2.98
Croton Set, consisting covered soap dish, brush vase, and toothbrush mug, Carlsbad china, gold edges and colored floral decorations, worth 98c. a set, at..... 59c.
Vases, Victoria ware, decorated with miniature of the French nobility and gold; never sold less than 79c., at..... 24c.
Dinner and Tea Set, 169 pieces, thin china, dainty decoration, entirely new shape; worth $28.98, at..... 19.98

SIXTH AVENUE & 23D STREET

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
MEANS STANDARD of MERIT
6TH AVENUE CORNER 20TH ST.

THE BIGGEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

Men's Shoes

To introduce my new Fall goods have placed on sale

A COMPLETE LINE OF
Calfskin Button, Lace and Congress Shoes, HAND-SEWED WELT,

at
$3.00
Per Pair.

Full Stock, every size and width. All styles of narrow, medium and wide toe.

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 O'clock
Closed Monday, (Labor Day.)
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Having no agencies or branch stores, my shoes can be purchased only at my establishment.

A. J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Corner 20th St.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

GRAND EXHIBIT OF HIGH-CLASS
Silk Novelties.

On Tuesday we will show a complete collection of both Foreign and Domestic Silk Fabrics, the assortment being the most select and by far the largest ever displayed by us. They have been selected with the greatest care, and all the styles are confined exclusively to us for this market.

In the collection will be found many choice designs and colorings which cannot be obtained later in the season. The most fashionable weaves consist of

Moire Antique Faconne, Velours Moire Tinsel,
Damas Marie Antoinette, Lampas Russe,
Pekin Ombre, Faconne Enlumine,
Velours Louis XVI, Velours Egyptien,
Riche Damas, Damas Moire Antique.

The newest colorings are Paysage and Rame Claude, Angelique and Corinthe.

DRESS GOODS.

The grandest collection of HIGH-CLASS NOVELTY DRESS GOODS (colored and black) ever exhibited to the American public. Every conceivable color, weave, and design of the leading manufacturers of Europe are represented, viz.:

Zibeline Illume, Mohair Bourettes,
Canvas Poilu, Tufted Cheviots,
Variegated and Self Color Twine Suitings,
Iridescent Poplin and Epingline, Mohair Fantaisie,
Silk-and-Wool Matalesse and Brocaded effects,
Scotch and English Mixtures, French Broadcloths,
Whipcords and Granite Suitings.

All at Exceptionally Moderate Prices.

MILLINERY.

First Fall Importations of
Millinery Novelties,
Embracing Models from the Leading Parisian Modistes.
Round Hats, Toques and Turbans.
ALSO ALL THE LATEST
Millinery Trimmings and Ornaments.
Flowers, Feathers, Birds, Coque Plumes
in Paradise and Aigrette effects.
Exclusive Novelties in RIBBONS made expressly for us in St. Etienne and Lyons.

STORE CLOSED LABOR DAY.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

THREE HURT BY DYNAMITE.

Exploded Near Herald Square by One of the Injured.

Patrick Rock, a laborer employed in the excavation for the Herald Square Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, struck dynamite too hard with a crowbar yesterday afternoon. The dynamite exploded and three men were injured. They are:

ALWELL, PHILIP; sixty-five years old, of 244 East Forty-fourth Street; left eye seriously injured.

BARROW, GEORGE; thirty-five years old, of 113 Mott Street; injured in both arms and both eyes.

ROCK, PATRICK; thirty-eight years old, of 328 West End Avenue; left hand and thumb of right hand blown off, right eye injured; condition serious.

The noise of the explosion startled Broadway, and in a few seconds nearly a thousand persons had gathered about the spot.

The men were removing the rock from beneath the sidewalk on the Thirty-sixth Street side, and a short distance east of Broadway.

Rock put a cylinder of dynamite into a hole that had been drilled in the rock. Alwell and Barrow were preparing holes for other charges of dynamite.

Rock began to tamp the cylinder with a crowbar, but it did not drop into place quickly enough, and he increased the force of his blows. At the second stroke there was a deafening report, followed by screams of agony.

The crowd that rushed to the excavation could see nothing for a minute because of the dense smoke. When that cleared away the three men were found lying several feet from the scene of the explosion. They were taken to the New-York Hospital.

Andrew Bradley, who is in charge of the excavating, was arrested and locked up in the Nineteenth Precinct Station House. He puts the blame for the accident on James Cody, his assistant, who, he says, was immediately responsible for the work in that part of the lot where the men were injured. The police are looking for Cody.

A strange thing about the action of the dynamite was that, while it maimed the men, its explosion had scarcely any effect on the rock in which it had been placed.

President Vreeland's Vacation.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, left this city yesterday with his family in the private car of Thomas F. Ryan, for a trip to the Pacific coast. The party will visit Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, the Yellowstone National Park, and other places of interest on the line of the Atchison Railroad system. Mr. Vreeland will spend a short time in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and will arrive home about Oct. 15. This is the first vacation Mr. Vreeland has had since he assumed the management of the Metropolitan Street Railway three years ago.

POLES SAWED IN THE NIGHT.

Jersey City Residents Object to Telephone Obstructions.

Conrad Hoffman of 60 Franklin Street, Jersey City Heights, found, when he went home Friday night, that a gang of men employed by the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company were putting a pole in front of his house. He ordered the men to desist, saying that he had not given permission to place a pole in front of his premises.

The men paid no attention to him, and went on with their work. Mr. Hoffman went to the roof of the house with a rope. He made a noose and threw it over the top of the pole. Then he and his son dragged the pole over against the side of the house and tied the rope around the chimney.

A lineman clambered up the pole to cut the rope, but Mr. Hoffman, who had an iron bar in his hand, and his son, who drew a revolver, warned the man to desist. At this juncture the workmen threw a rope to the lineman, who tied it about the pole.

The workmen then went to the opposite side of the street and tried to pull the pole into an upright position. While they were doing this, Hoffman and his son ran down stairs. As soon as they disappeared the lineman climbed to the top of the pole and cut Hoffman's rope. A moment later the pole was yanked into an upright position. The workmen began filling in the hole, and in a few minutes the work was done.

Mr. Hoffman gave up the fight and the workmen went away.

Workman yesterday morning found that the pole had been sawed at the base until it was only held in position by a few inches of solid wood. There was no immediate danger of its falling, but it was unsafe to climb, and would not bear the weight of the wires.

Another pole in front of the residence of George Brackner, 94 Franklin Street, was found sawed in the same way. The police were notified, but they said the company must find out who sawed the poles and make a formal complaint. No arrest would be made without a warrant. At the same time the company was notified that it must remove the unsafe poles. This had not been done last night.

Charged with Striking a Woman.

Abraham Cohen, a lawyer with an office in the Fulton Building, at Fulton and Nassau Streets, was held in the Centre Street Court yesterday in $500 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions for striking Miss Frances K. Lippmann of 228 East Seventy-fifth Street in the face with his fist. Miss Lippmann says the assault was committed Sept. 2, when she called at Cohen's office and asked for a copy of some legal papers connected with an estate in which she is interested, and of which Cohen is the executor. Cohen denied the accusation. He lives at 1,826 Madison Avenue.

Thirty years ago a physician told me I would soon die of consumption. I was troubled with constant coughing. I commenced to use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and it has never failed to bring relief.—(Rev.) I. N. WILLIAMS, Tarentum, Allegheny Co., Pa., Jan. 16, 1892.

For headache, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

Daniell & Sons.

New Fall Dress Goods.

On Tuesday we will offer 100 pieces novelties, assorted colors, at - - - - - - - - 48c. yd
100 pieces Whip Cord Suitings, 50 inches wide, at - - - - - - - - - - $1.29 yd
100 pieces Bourette Cheviots, 44 inches wide, at 98c. yd
50 pieces Zebeline Novelties at - - - $1.35 yd
100 pieces Silk and Wool Plaids at - - - 65c. yd

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.*

BROADWAY EIGHTH N NINTH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Fall and Winter number of Ridley's Fashion Magazine, 1896-7, has just been issued by Edward Ridley & Sons, Grand, Orchard, and Allen Streets, and may be obtained by suburban shoppers free from the publishers. The magazine, which is neatly bound, contains 120 pages and is profusely illustrated with pictures of the latest fashions in millinery, silks, dress goods, jackets, capes, fur garments, men's and boy's clothing, furnishing outfits, shoes, hats, novelties in leather and plush goods, silver and plated ware, jewelry, house furnishing goods, furniture, upholstery, carpets, clocks, crockery, table ware, bicycles, toys, dolls, games, and books.

—A concert and musical gun drill will be given to-morrow and Tuesday evenings by the Cleave Circle of King's Daughters and Sons, in co-operation with the Jenkins Orphan Band of Charleston, S. C., in Doré's Academy, Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street. The band is composed of boys ranging in age from six to fourteen years, who have received musical training in Europe, and it is the purpose of the Cleave Circle of King's Daughters and Sons to assist the Jenkins Orphanage that the inmates may be well cared for and educated.

—The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at noon yesterday shows: Barometer—Maximum, 7 A. M., Sept. 2, 30.250 inches; minimum, 6 P. M., Sept. 3, 29.650 inches. Thermometer—Maximum, 3 P. M., Sept. 3, 88°; minimum, 6 A. M., Sept. 2, 55°. The total rainfall during the week was 1.09 inches.

—There will be music at the Mall, Central Park, by Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and at 8 P. M. to-morrow Crowley's Eighth Regiment Band will give a concert in Washington Square Park, and Lederhaus's Squadron A Band will play in Corlears Hook Park.

—A cablegram from the North German Lloyd of Bremen to Oelrichs & Co. announces that their new twin-screw passenger and freight steamer Barbarossa, of 10,500 tons register, and 7,000 horse power, was to-day launched successfully in the yards of Blohm & Voss, at Hamburg.

—The double Summer series of the Fall River Line will be discontinued to-day, when the steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim will be retired from service. The Priscilla and Puritan will remain in commission, and will leave New-York every day at 5:30 P. M.

—The annual picnic and games of the Volunteer Firemen's Association of the City of New-York, in aid of the charitable fund, will be held at Lion Park, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, to-morrow afternoon and evening.

—The Rev. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, will preach this evening on "Absalom, the Original False Friend of the Poor Laboring Man, the Honest Farmer, and the Oppressed People."

—Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that during the week ending at noon yesterday there were 746 deaths in this city, of which 268 were of children under five years.

—The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Mechanics and Traders' Bank and Nineteenth Ward Bank.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court yesterday granted permission for the removal of the trial of the case of Jacob R. Shipherd from the Richmond Hill. (L. I.) Court to the County Court of Queens County, to be held at Long Island City. Mr. Shipherd claimed he could not get a fair trial in the Richmond Hill court.

—The city has completed its purchase of the property known as the Villa de Sales Academy, on Eighteenth Avenue, near Fifty-seventh Street, the purchase price being $80,000. The city will begin at once to make the alterations necessary to turn the building into the Disciplinary Training School for Boys.

—John H. Steel, Secretary of the State Department of Excise, accompanied by his assistants, visited the Brooklyn office yesterday and began the investigation of the records and books as called for by the law. It is expected that the State officials will finish their labors before next Saturday.

—Clarence O'Donnell, forty-eight years old, of 1,881 Pacific Street, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by taking paris green. He was removed to St. John's Hospital. He had been drinking at the time, and has attempted his life on former occasions.

—Christopher Hanley, thirty-two years old, a deckhand on a brick barge from Sayersville, N. J., and which was lying at the Carroll Street bridge, fell overboard and was drowned yesterday. The body was recovered.

—There were 421 deaths in Brooklyn last week, the death rate being 19.6 in every 1,000 of the population. There were also during the same time 122 marriages and 457 births.

—The Building Department granted permits for the erection of six brick buildings, to cost $94,200, and twelve frame buildings, to cost $21,550, during last week.

—Thomas Haugh, a bridge keeper at Carroll Street, died suddenly while on duty yesterday.

Westchester.

—William B. Miller of Armonk, had his wife, Alice A. Miller, placed in the Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains, she having shown symptoms of insanity. On the 1st of September her brother, Nathaniel Reynolds, began habeas corpus proceedings against Medical Superintendent Samuel B. Lyon to have her released, claiming she is now cured. The matter was made returnable yesterday before County Judge Smith Lent, who, after hearing both sides, granted the application and discharged the woman from custody.

—The tax rate of White Plains has been fixed by the Trustees at $23.174 per $1,000 of assessed valuation. The assessed valuation of real estate and personal property is $2,240,995. The tax levy is $51,933.51. There are still uncollectable back taxes amounting to $12,166.66 and $620.93 of sidewalk assessments.

Jersey City.

—The Hudson County Grand Jury yesterday handed up 39 indictments for minor offenses, making 378 for the term. The Grand Jury also reported that it had investigated the charge that the Harrison poolrooms were protected by the police, and found that there was no evidence to sustain the charge. The Grand Jury was then dismissed by Judge Lippincott, with the thanks of the Court. The new Grand Jury will be sworn in next Tuesday, David W. Lawrence will be its foreman.

—Four young women who had applied for positions as typewriters in the Revenue Department of the Fifth Collection District of New-Jersey were notified to appear at the Jersey City Post Office yesterday. When they appeared, they were told that the examination had been transferred to Newark. They were also told that they must furnish their own typewriting machines.

—Robert J. Post, fifty-five years old, of 283 Halladay Street, who fell from his bicycle and fractured his skull Wednesday night, died yesterday at the City Hospital without having regained consciousness.

—The Reynold-Boyle Company's paper mill, at Montgomery and Fremont Streets, which was destroyed by fire July 4, is to be rebuilt. The work will be commenced this week.

Knights Templars Start for Utica.

About 150 members of York Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templars, this city, started yesterday afternoon for Ithaca, N. Y. They went by the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad from Weehawken, N. J., and many of them were accompanied by their wives. They will remain at Liberty, N. Y., to-day, and will reach Utica at 6:30 P. M. to-morrow. They will visit the Masonic Home in that city on Tuesday, and also take part in the parade of Knights Templars in honor of the Grand Commandery of the State. They will visit White Lake on Wednesday, and late that day will start on their return to New-York City. Members of Morton, Palestine, and Columbia Lodges will start for Utica to-morrow.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE CHOICE OF PORTIERES.

So many questions need to be considered when selecting portieres, and so many rooms are utter failures because the questions were not considered, that we can remind you of:

The character of walls—Figured portieres harmonize with plain walls, and vice versa.

The color of the room—If in quiet tints, dashes of strong, contrasting color introduced in the embroidery give the touch of perfection.

The scheme—Draping must be in lines according with the style of the apartment.

How easy to get just the right effect, with our artists to offer suggestions and to make special designs for you.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

TROUBLE FOR A CONTRACTOR.

Arrest of One of Isaac Hopper's Men for Removing Paving Stones.

Col. James J. Mooney, Chief Inspector in the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, caused the arrest yesterday morning of Michael Kennedy, an employe of Isaac Hopper, the contractor, who is building the new bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue.

The charge on which Kennedy was arrested is that of stealing forty tons of paving stones, which Contractor Hopper's men had removed from Third Avenue north of the river for the purpose of laying the foundations of the approach to the new bridge. Mr. Hopper's contract gives him possession of all material removed to make way for the bridge, and he says he sold the paving stones to a contractor named O'Brien, who took them away as fast as they were taken up. While Kennedy was keeping tally of the stones as they were loaded into scows at the foot of Lincoln Avenue, yesterday morning, Col. Mooney, accompanied by Policeman J. J. Doyle of the Morrisania Police Station, appeared and asked for his permit. Kennedy told him that the permit was in Mr. Hopper's office, a block away. Kennedy was then arrested, and in the Morrisania Court Col. Mooney made the charge of larceny.

Magistrate Mott held Kennedy in $100 bail for examination to-day. Mr. Hopper gave bail for Kennedy's appearance and expressed himself very freely concerning Col. Mooney's action.

"Commissioner Haffen," he said, "has a grudge against the Department of Public Works, and is getting square by annoying me. When I first began this work, Commissioner Haffen threatened to have me arrested if I removed anything without a permit. I applied to him for a permit, but did not get one. I got one, anyway, and propose to go right on in spite of him. The property becomes mine by a clause in my contract, and if Commissioner Haffen continues his annoyance, I will seek remedy by the proper means. Besides that, Mr. Haffen has no right to interfere, and pretty soon I will show him."

Commissioner Haffen was not inclined to talk about the matter. He at first said that he knew nothing about it, but when told what had occurred, he remarked: "Col. Mooney has only discharged his duties, and, as far as I can see, has done exactly right. Mr. Hopper has no right to remove anything from the works. The stones belong to the taxpayers of this district."

The Commissioner refused to answer Mr. Hopper's statement, and denied that Col. Mooney had acted under his orders. Col. Mooney, after a talk with the Commissioner, refused to say anything about the matter.

LIGHT, UNSINKABLE SEA BOAT.

Weighs 140 Pounds and Will Carry Twenty Men and Supplies.

The unsinkable lifeboat patented by a man named Bassewitz of Bremen, Germany, was tested in the Hudson yesterday by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. The crew of the steamship Havel made the test.

The boat, which is 22 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 2 feet deep, is entirely made of canvas, and has reindeer hair backing It weighs only 140 pounds, and yesterday twenty men got into her. They had supplies for six days, and, although the sea was choppy, the boat rode very calmly, and the men at the six pairs of oars had no trouble in managing her.

The officers of the company say that the trial was very successful, and the boat will probably be adopted by the North German Lloyd.

Contest Over Mrs. Platt's Will.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 5.—In the Probate Court to-day, before Judge Lowe, the contest over the division of the one-hundred-thousand-dollar estate of the late Mrs. Caroline Tudor Platt, who died a month ago, was begun. The principal legatees were a son, Walter B. Platt; a daughter, Mrs. Medora Holmes, and a granddaughter, Medora Hurlbut Platt. The contestant is another son, L. Tudor Platt, and an allegation of undue influence is made.

Naval Cadet Thomas Injured.

Jeter B. Thomas, seventeen years old, of 211 Union Street, Elizabeth, N. J., and a United States naval cadet, fell yesterday from the upper deck into the hold of the steamship Seguranca of the New-York and Cuba Steamship Company, at Pier 16 East River. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, and the surgeons say he is seriously injured. It was his first day of service on the vessel.

Sunday
September 6-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

Horner's Furniture.

FALL EXHIBIT, 1896.

REASONS for making your selections from our stock:

It is by long odds the largest and finest in America.

Our exhibit of Domestic Furniture comprises, in addition to lines of our own manufacture, the productions of the most reliable American makers; while our foreign goods represent the masterpieces of European art. All tastes and purses are thus provided for, whether wanted for city, country, or suburban homes.

Hundreds of individual pieces of Furniture adapted for all parts of the house, and at all prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

JEWISH NEW YEAR TO-MORROW.

Celebration to Begin at Sunset—An Important Event on the Calendar.

The celebration of the Jewish festival of Rosh Hashonoh, or the new year, will begin at sunset to-morrow evening and will be continued, by the Orthodox Jews, Tuesday and Wednesday. Those of the Hebrew people who are known as the Reform Jews do not extend the celebration of the festival beyond the first day.

The coming year, beginning to-morrow evening, is numbered 5657 in the Jewish calendar, which is computed from the creation of the world. The festival is celebrated on the first day of the month Tishri, and is considered one of the most important events in the calendar. It is more generally observed by both the Orthodox and Reform Jews than any of the many feasts and fasts in the calendar, with the single exception of Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, which follows it closely, occurring this year on Sept. 17.

All the Jewish places of worship will be open for services on Monday evening and Tuesday morning. The Orthodox synagogues will also be open for the same purpose on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning. During the celebration of Rosh Hashonoh and Yom Kippur the ordinary places of worship in this city are not sufficient to accommodate the crowds of worshippers who desire to attend the services. Therefore, it is usual to have services in many hired halls, and this year the number is largely increased. Services for the Orthodox Russian and Polish Jews will be held in the Thalia Theatre and Liberty Theatre, on the Bowery, and in the rink at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, and in many smaller public halls.

OFFERED A QUARTER BRIBE.

Brooklyn Baker Makes Charges Against Sergt. Woods.

Frederick Cook, a baker, of 353 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, has preferred charges against Sergt. John Woods of the Classon Avenue Police Station, whom he charges with having used him in a rough manner, and then, discovering his mistake, tried to bribe him by offering him 25 cents to buy beer.

Mr. Cook is an invalid, and he avers that he was sitting on the lower step of the stairs leading to his bakehouse at 2 o'clock Thursday morning, when the Sergeant came along and dragged him up the stairs to the street.

Roundsman McGarry, who was in the vicinity and knew the baker, informed the Sergeant that the man was all right, and then led the Sergeant away. Mr. Cook alleges that later in the morning the Sergeant returned and offered him a quarter to buy beer, and said that he was sorry he had made the mistake. Roundsman McGarry said that no offer was made of money.

Mr. Cook was at Police Headquarters yesterday, and Commissioner Welles instructed him to call next Tuesday, when the charges will be taken up, and the Sergeant, who was only appointed within a month, will have an opportunity of telling his story.

Wants Civil Service Rules Applied.

Commissioner of Public Works Gen. C. H. T. Collis has written a letter to the Civil Service Board requesting that Inspectors of Street Openings be placed under civil service rules. Hitherto these Inspectors have been appointed by the Commissioner and are responsible to him. They are paid by the persons for whom the streets are opened. Deputy Commissioner Wilds said yesterday that Gen. Collis had taken this step in order to be assured that the Inspector had the necessary educational qualifications as well as recommendations as to character and previous experience. They have to do with highways which should be protected as far as possible from injury by improper and unnecessary openings and by insuring proper repairs after the openings in the streets are made.

Fate of Two Fishermen.

Thomas McCannan, twenty-nine years old, of 550 West Forty-third Street, was drowned in the North River yesterday, while fishing at the foot of West Fortieth Street with Francis O'Malley, of 457 West Forty-first Street, who also fell overboard, but landed on a canalboat. Both fell off the string piece while asleep. Several policemen heard O'Malley shout, and they ran to the end of the dock. O'Malley told them what had happened, and ropes and long poles were procured. No trace of the body of McCannan could be found. O'Malley was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He had a badly sprained back and a bruised body. Both men have families.

New Floor for the Stock Exchange.

Taking advantage of the fact that the Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow, the Governors contracted to have a new floor laid. The requisite quantity of narrow strips of Georgia pine was delivered at the Broad and New Street entrances of the Exchange yesterday, and within half an hour after the close of the Exchange at noon, workmen took possession of the large trading room. The new floor must be completed before Tuesday morning. The Stock Exchange members use up a floor in about five years.

Princess of the Dominican Order.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Sister Hildegarde, who established St. Mary's Academy here in 1883, and has since been in charge of the institution, has been elected Princess of the Dominican Order of the East, with headquarters at 137 to 143 Second Street, New-York City. She will have jurisdiction over fourteen convents. She was born in Covington, Ky., and made her religious vows a year after entering a Dominican convent.

ENGLAND WARNS TURKEY

A SHARP MESSAGE SENT TO THE PORTE BY LORD SALISBURY.

The Trades Union Congress and Socialism—An Effort to be Made to Divorce Them Completely—A Feeling that Mr. Chamberlain Will Soon Retire from the Colonial Office—Progress of His Scheme for Old-Age Pensions.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Sir Philip W. Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, who left London on his return to Constantinople on Monday last, was directed before his departure to obtain an early audience with the Sultan, and to deliver to his Majesty a message from Queen Victoria protesting against the massacres which have taken place, and demanding that stringent measures be taken to prevent further outrages. At the same time the Ambassador will present to the Porte a formal note from Lord Salisbury of a menacing character.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's criticism of Mr. Healy as the greatest living Irishman, made soon after Mr. Chamberlain's arrival in the United States, where he is now on a visit, is frequently quoted here with ridicule. A section of the press explains it as indicating a hope that the followers of Mr. Healy will find political affinity in the Conservative policy toward Ireland.

Touching the results of the Irish race convention, held in Dublin, which adjourned yesterday, after a three days' session, the consensus of opinion is that the efforts of the convention were futile so far as any progress toward a reunion of the Irish Party is concerned. The Speaker, in its issue of to-day, says that the real hindrance to the success of the convention was the failure of the Bishops, with the exception of Bishop O'Donnell of Raphoe, to take part in the discussion of the matters considered.

Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, who was injured on the steamer Pennland while on her way from the United States, is lying dangerously ill at her daughter's house, in Dublin.

Trades Union Congress.

The Trades Union Congress, which opens on Monday, Sept. 7, will be made the arena of another Socialist demonstration, if the Parliamentary Committee of the congress, who "boss" the arrangements, permit the energetic Socialist minority the full swing they desire. The first collision between the delegates of the trades unions who want the agenda containing an ample statement of the practical proposals before the unions to be followed out will occur over a motion to rescind what is known as the Socialist resolution, carried at the Norwich Congress. That resolution committed the trades unions to the leading tenets of every-day Socialism, naturalization of land mines, rents and railways, with "the whole of the means of production, distribution, and exchange." This declaration branding the trades of Britain with the most palpable of Socialist brands was sprung upon the Norwich Congress by Keir-Hardie, who had behind him a little mob of delegates having doubtful mandates from the least important of the unions. These cable dispatches have already explained how the presence of these delegates led to a revolution in the method of representation.

At last year's congress resolutions were adopted giving the unions representations and voting power in ratio to their membership, and preventing the appointment of delegates who do not now work at their trades, nor are paid officials of a trade union. This motion kept out, and keeps out, men like John Burns and Broadhurst. But it has also scotched men of the Keir-Hardie type. Since its passage, the delegates, as in last year's congress, have been distinctly more solid men, less inclined to view Socialist declaimings, and more disposed to obtain such practical legislation as seemed within their reach. The majority, now desirous of removing the reproach attaching to the Norwich Socialist resolution, supported at the last congress a rescinding resolution. The President overruled it on some formal ground of irregular procedure. This year care has been taken that the rescinding motion be duly heard. The list of delegates at the congress is larger than ever, there being in all 343.

Business for Mr. Chamberlain.

Some important business has followed Mr. Chamberlain to his retirement at Danvers, Mass. The most energetic of Cabinet Ministers could scarcely expect to divest himself entirely of affairs, nor has Mr. Chamberlain attempted to make his holiday in direct rupture with his Ministerial work. His presence in the United States is expected to be associated with interviews bearing on Canadian relations to his Zollverein proposals and the Pacific cable scheme. The change of Ministry in Canada has rendered it necessary to reopen the whole question of the Pacific cable. It is doubtful whether the commission will continue to exist. It is still a question whether or not Mr. Chamberlain will retain the Colonial Office. On the eve of his departure for the United States it was affirmed and denied that he desired to resign his present office. During the present week the balance of opinion tends to show that he will not remain long in the Colonial Office. It is not because his Zollverein scheme has met with rebuff from the colonies, nor that he is tired of facing South African troubles. As a tenacious fighter he would be more likely to stick to his post as long as any tension existed with the Transvaal.

But he is and long has been dissatisfied with the measure of support accorded him within the Cabinet in his policy of thoroughness in dealing with the Boers, and dissatisfied also with the public attacks made upon him by the inspired Conservative organs. If there be any changes in the Cabinet before Parliament resumes, Mr. Chamberlain, according to the best information, will vacate the Colonial Office. For what post? Certainly not for the Home Office, where Sir Matthew Ridley makes a capital Minister, earning praise all round. Perhaps to return to his old post of President of the Board of Trade, in which position he could give a much-needed impetus to his favorite scheme of old-age pensions. Apropos of this old-age pensions subject, the commission thereon will meet during the week's recess, and should be able to report to Parliament early next year. Then Mr. Chamberlain may get the question shaped into a bill, which ought to be the most interesting of all the Government measures of the session, education not excepted.

Conference of Bishops.

The conference of Bishops which has been summoned by the Archbishop of Canterbury to meet at Lambeth in July, 1897, will bring together about 250 Bishops, including those of America connected with the Anglican Communion. The conference is in all practical respects a repetition of the Pan-Anglican Synod held some years ago. The programme already issued is largely of clerical interest only. Outside of questions such as the study of canon law there are matters of general interest under the headings of "Industrial Problems" and "International Arbitration." The conference is to be marked by complete freedom and equality of speech and vote. "This great body of English-speaking Bishops," says a prominent church paper, "will have one wholesome effect. It will assist the ordinary Englishman to grasp the essentially spiritual character of the episcopate. He will see that a Bishop need not necessarily, nor even ordinarily, be a Lord of Parliament and live in a palace."

Artist Aubrey Beardsley, though recovered from a second attack of hemorrhage, is stil an invalid at Epsom, requiring extreme care to prevent a relapse. He is able to work occasionally, producing sketches for The Savoy Magazine.

"Cymbeline," which Sir Henry Irving will produce at the Lyceum the third week in September, has been under rehearsal there for two weeks past.

Dr. Nansen's presence at the British Association meeting at Liverpool is problematic; he is under pledge to address first a special meeting of the London Geographical Society. Dr. Nansen, who already holds the gold medal of the society, proposes to give this address some time in October. Subsequently he will be free for lectures anywhere.

Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, D. C., sailed for New-York on the steamer Britannic, which left Queenstown Thursday.

Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, who has been cruising in Norwegian waters on the steam yacht Myra, will return to the embassy on Saturday.

RIGHTS OF THE TONAWANDAS.

Their Privileges Regarding the Lands Held for Them.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Attorney General Hancock has been asked to advise concerning the rights of Indians to lands in the Tonawanda Reservation. In a written opinion the Attorney General says:

"This land is held by the State Controller for the Tonawanda Nation in common, and no part of this common land can be appropriated by any Indian to his own use without the consent of the Council of the nation, who are authorized on application to allot to any Indian or Indian family so much of the common land as they shall deem reasonable and equitable. I think the law permits the Council of the nation to admit an Indian of another nation, tribe, or band to become an inhabitant of the Tonawanda Reservation, and that, after he has been so admitted or adopted into the nation, he thereby becomes entitled to the same privileges as any member of the tribe, and that the Council may make an allotment of land to the Indian so admitted or adopted or accepted into the nation.

"In case of a Tonawanda Indian marrying an Indian woman of another nation, the question is asked as to the status of the children of the marriage. It is the law or custom, as I understand, of all Indian nations, in the State, that the children follow the tribal relations of the mother. The well-established laws and customs of the Indians should be respected.

"It would follow, therefore, that in the event of a Tonawanda Indian marrying a woman of another nation, the children should be considered in the allotment of land as belonging to the nation of the mother. The Council can, however, and undoubtedly would, unless there was some strong reason to the contrary, admit such children to all the rights and privileges of the nation of which the father was a member."

FOURTEEN PRISONED BY FIRE.

Some Prepared to Jump—All Rescued by Yonkers Firemen.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Fire broke out in the four-story brick flat owned by David Hauley, at 28, 28½ and 30 Palisade Avenue, before dawn to-day. Fourteen families resided in the building, and there was much excitement. Many of the people appeared at the windows and some of them were about to jump to the street when Fire Chief Mulcahey shouted to them to stay where they were; that they would all be rescued.

Although the smoke was very dense, ladders were placed against the building and every one reached the ground in safety. Fourteen persons were taken down on the ladders, including an old woman who was paralyzed and had to be carried from her bed.

Volunteer firemen rescued nine persons from the rear of the building. L. D. Baker, a tailor, occupied the store at No. 28; George W. Tice, teas and coffees, occupied No. 28½. A bakery owned by P. H. Maher was at No. 30. In about an hour the flames were gotten under control.

The fire was started by grease in a cruller pan becoming overheated while the baking was being done. There were two bakers at work at the time the fire broke out. One of them, John Maher, brother of the proprietor, was badly burned about the face and hands, and is in St. Joseph's Hospital. The building was damaged to the extent of about $25,000.

Chinese Smuggled into This Country.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 5.—All Summer there has been a systematic smuggling of Chinamen from St. Catharine, Ontario, to Chippewa, Ontario, the Celestials being rowed across to the American side at a point between Schlosser Dock, in this city, and La Salle. From there they have been taken, under cover of darkness, to a Tonawanda laundry, and, after being kept there for some time, have been liberated, one by one, some of them going to Buffalo and some to Rochester and other cities. It is thought arrests will follow in a day or two. Chinese Inspector O'Meera for the last four nights has kept constant watch on the upper river. The smuggler is known to be a white man.

Three Burglars' Hot Reception.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 5.—Burglars entered the Cosmopolitan Hotel, in this city, of which ex-Councilman Lynch was the proprietor, Thursday night and stole the valuable fixtures and a large quantity of cigars. Ex-Councilman Lynch is the man who disappeared after he was thrashed on the street. Since Thursday night the hotel has been closed. Louis Greggs and Percy Kipp, a son of the landlord, have been stopping in it, as it was thought the burglars might return. At midnight last night three men broke in a window, and Greggs fired at them. He thinks he hit one. Blood marks were found, but all escaped.

Blaine Memorial Completed.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Sept. 5.—The repairs to the Presbyterian Church made by Mrs. Emmons Blaine as a memorial to her husband were completed to-day, and to-morrow the building will be opened for services. The organ is an extremely fine and costly structure, but its expense is dwarfed by the elaborated oak carving in which it is incased. The interior of the church has been enlarged, redecorated, and furnished with a handsome set of dark-green cathedral glass windows that certainly look rich and let in scarcely any light. The new organ is to be introduced by a recital next Wednesday.

Will Fight for Their Places.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—State Factory Inspector O'Leary several weeks ago removed John Jordan of Brooklyn and James Cunningham of New-York City from office as Deputy State Factory Inspectors. These men claim they were not removed for cause, as required by law, and claim that they are still entitled to office. They have retained Norton Chase of this city to establish their claim in the courts. Mr. O'Leary said this afternoon that the men were discharged for sufficient cause, which he will not make public until the matter comes up in the courts.

RUSSIA'S CZAR IS ALARMED

AGITATED BY THE SUDDEN DEATH OF TWO OF HIS ADVISERS.

The Diplomats Who Will Greet Him at Breslau—Doubtful if Any Political Business Will be Transacted—The German Press Speaks Strongly On the Turkish Question—No General Observance of Sedan Day This Year.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The diplomats who are assembled at Breslau around Prince Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, include Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg; Count von Osten-Sacken, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin; Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, German Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count von Pourtales of the German Foreign Office, and Geheimrath Gunther of the German Imperial Chancellorie. It had been generally understood that an important conference was to be held upon the occasion of the meeting of the two Emperors at Breslau, between Prince Hohenlohe and Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, but the sudden death of the latter while on his way from Vienna to join the Czar at Kieff has thrown all of the plans which had been mapped out for the meeting into a state of uncertainty, and it is now believed that most of them, if not all, will be dropped, for the present at least.

The representative of the United Associated Presses who went to Breslau to report the incidents of the visit of the Czar and Czarina obtained to-day an expression of opinion from Prince Radolin that the meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser would be devoid of all political importance, and further that the Czar will not appoint a successor to Prince Lobanoff as Minister of Foreign Affairs until his Majesty returns to St. Petersburg. If, however, Prince Radolin really holds such views as these, they are vastly different from those entertained by well-informed officials in his own circle. It is positively known that the Czar before leaving Kieff for Breslau telegraphed to Count von Schouvaloff, Governor of Warsaw, instructing him to come to Breslau and act as his Majesty's adviser in place of Prince Lobanoff. Count von Schouvaloff was almost immediately thereafter stricken with paralysis, and this circumstance, following so closely after the death of Prince Lobanoff, has struck the Czar with a feeling of dread.

It is said that he associates his being deprived of Ministerial advice at this time with the ill omen of the disaster on Hodynsky Plain upon the occasion of his coronation at Moscow. Though little is now known of his plans, the fact has leaked out that the Czar has instructed Count von Osten-Sacken to communicate with Prince Hohenlohe upon the subject of concerted armed action on the part of the powers to prevent Turkish massacres, but whether or not the Czar has decided to reverse the policy of inaction pursued by Prince Lobanoff, the Kaiser and Prince Hohenlohe have clearly altered the attitude of Germany toward the Porte.

The North German Gazette, in an article in yesterday's issue commenting upon the situation in Constantinople, says: "For the first time it is now declared to be a necessity that the powers should put a stop to outrages by the Turks, or, as official language has phrased it, 'civilized Europe must adopt an attitude to induce the Porte to prevent further disorders.'"

The National Zeitung goes further than this, saying: "The Sultan must be warned that a recurrence of massacres will endanger his throne and his dynasty."

The Hamburger Correspondent, a semi-official journal, says: "Whatever the powers mean to do ought to be done quickly. There is a shameful stain upon the Sultan's Government that can never be cleansed away, for a wild beast let loose by the authorities is plundering and cruelly slaughtering men, women, and children. The officials of the Sultan's palace are mainly responsible."

This significant change in the tone of the semi-official press is understood to be due to Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, who has had an inkling of the altered tendency of the Czar's sentiments, as well as those of the Kaiser. Anyhow, it is not conceivable that after the exchange of prolonged and incessant diplomatic communications the Czar and the Kaiser could meet without entering into discussion of the foremost topic of European politics.

The troops which took part in to-day's military parade in honor of the Czar, at Gandau, near Breslau, were commanded by Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen, brother-in-law of the Emperor and Commander of the Sixth Corps of the German Army.

One of the features of the fêtes in Breslau will be the presence of four grandchildren of Queen Victoria of England—the Czarina, Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, the Emperor, and Prince Henry of Prussia. The town is overcrowded with visitors and the prices asked for the occupancy of apartments have been increased to five times their normal rate.

Sedan day passed almost unnoticed this year in contrast with the general celebration of the day last year. This is not to be wondered at, however, as last year's celebration marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the empire, for the observance of which elaborate preparations were made.

Empress Frederick will go at the end of the month to visit the King and Queen of Denmark at Copenhagen. Her Majesty will be accompanied by Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, the latter Empress Frederick's youngest daughter.

The Emperor and Empress will attend the marriage of Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, eldest son and heir apparent of the King of Italy, to Princess Helene of Montenegro, third daughter of the reigning Prince of Montenegro, which it is understood will take place at an early date.

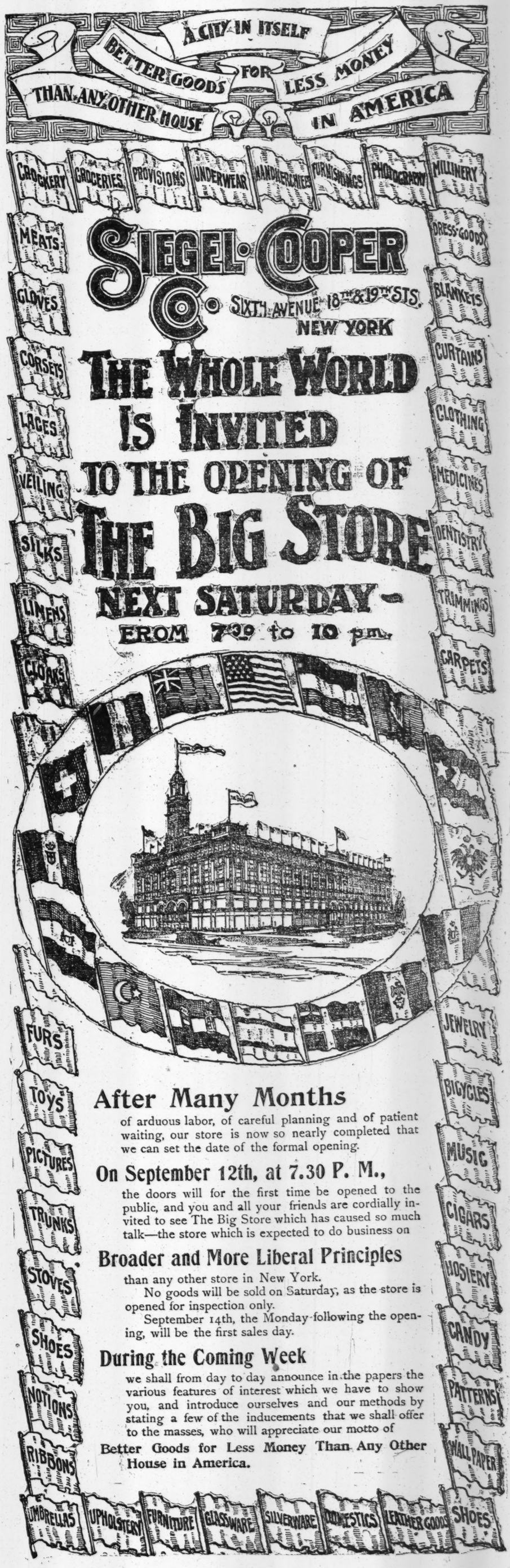
The conversion of the Bavarian fours into 3½ per cent. bonds is proceeding with general public acceptance. Holders of the 4 per cent. bonds who do not lodge protests before Sept. 15 will be regarded as acquiescing in the conversion. The success of the present movement foreshadows the conversion of the German imperial loans.

Hunger Made Him a Thief.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5.—Judge Eggers last evening listened to Edward O'Keefe, a boy of Irvington, plead guilty to petty larceny after the boy had told how he had stolen two pairs of rubber-soled shoes which he had sold to get something to eat. The boy said that he had not eaten anything in three days, and that he stole the shoes as a means of getting some money with which to purchase food. The complaint against the boy was made by Albert Stein, a member of the firm of Stein & Blau of 196 Springfield Avenue. O'Keefe said he sold the shoes for 20 cents and bought some food, after which he was arrested. He was sent to jail for thirty days.

Thrown from a Buggy and Killed.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 5.—Mary A. Bogart, thirty-six years of age, of 13 High Street, Paterson, was picked up unconscious in Hasbrouck Heights last evening, as the result of being thrown out of a carriage, and died from a fracture of the base of the skull in the Hackensack Hospital late last night. She was out driving with Monroe Snadel, proprietor of the Mansion House of Passaic, and the buggy was upset. Miss Bogart struck on a curbstone, fracturing her skull, and never regained consciousness. Snadel was not injured.



After Many Months

of arduous labor, of careful planning and of patient waiting, our store is now so nearly completed that we can set the date of the formal opening.

On September 12th, at 7.30 P. M.,

the doors will for the first time be opened to the public, and you and all your friends are cordially invited to see The Big Store which has caused so much talk—the store which is expected to do business on

Broader and More Liberal Principles

than any other store in New York.

No goods will be sold on Saturday, as the store is opened for inspection only.

September 14th, the Monday following the opening, will be the first sales day.

During the Coming Week

we shall from day to day announce in the papers the various features of interest which we have to show you, and introduce ourselves and our methods by stating a few of the inducements that we shall offer to the masses, who will appreciate our motto of

Better Goods for Less Money Than Any Other House in America.

SOCIETY

With the Summer season of outing hardly over, and the Autumn or suburban season only about to open, it may seem rather early to discuss the probabilities of the next Winter season in New-York. The society world, however, like the stock market, is wont to discount the future and to speculate far in advance on the probable course of events in days to come. So it is that wherever society people have met during the past week, at the last of the Newport dances, at dinners and picnics at Narragansett and Bar Harbor, and on the golf links at Southampton and Seabright, the chief topic of discussion has been the probabilities of gayety during the coming Winter. It is already known that the Assembly balls, which now rank almost with the Patriarchs in society estimation, will be held in the new and handsome ballroom of the Thirty-third Street wing of the Waldorf, which is nearing completion, and that the first of these balls will take place on Dec. 10. It is also known that there will be fewer dancing classes than usual, and that the Monday morning Waldorf musicales, which have been such a feature of the last three or four seasons, will not have the presence this year of the artists of the Metropolitan company, who have been reserved exclusively for a new series of Thursday afternoon musicales which are to be given, like the Assembly ball, in the new ballroom of the Waldorf. These are the most significant points thus far which have been divulged as to the coming season.

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The dancing classes which have prospered so greatly during the past Winters for the reason that they provide entertainment at a reasonable cost to many young people in an independent way and relieve many hostesses from the labor and annoyance of an upsetting of their houses several times during the season are naturally an object of great interest. The changes which will occur in the leading dancing classes, so far as can be ascertained at this early date, will be the splitting up of the large class known as Mrs. Church's into two or three divisions, to be graded according to age; the changing of the name of Mrs. Hall's class to the "Tuesday Fortnightly Class," and the discontinuance of the class formerly managed by Mrs. Henri Braem, and the formation of a new organization to be known as the De Coverley. The Southern assemblies will probably be given at the Savoy Hotel this Winter and will be under the patronage of Mrs. John Foster, Mrs. William Snedeker, Mrs. J. M. Varian, and Mrs. John Douglass. Of course during the next two months other classes may be formed, but it is not probable that there will be many more changes in those scheduled here.

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The season at Newport virtually closed with the theatricals at Mrs. George Hoffman's on Tuesday night, given for the benefit of the Lisa Day Nursery in this city, and which were attended by a large and fashionable audience, whose members gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to pay $5 each for the benefit of charity ostensibly, but probably so that they could be in at the death, as it were, of the season and bid each other farewell for another year. There will be, of course, considerable informal entertaining at Newport for some weeks to come, and it is possible that one or two large affairs may still be given, but with the advent of September, bringing with it cool weather, and the holding of the last large function people have begun to depart, and no matter how hard individual hosts or hostesses may try to prolong the season their efforts will be in vain. The championship polo matches at Prospect Park next week, the golf tournament at Lenox, which will open on Sept. 20, and various other suburban events will draw away the leisure men even from Newport, and when they have departed the season cannot survive. It has been indeed a short season at that fashionable resort, and all the gayety, with the exception of a series of formal banquets, has been crowded virtually into two short August weeks. July was dull, and then with August came the fierce hot wave, which effectually destroyed all attempts at entertaining and entertainment during its continuance. The illness of Mr. Vanderbilt, which has been so prolonged, has virtually kept the large and important Vanderbilt family connection out of Newport society this Summer, and there has been a marked absence of any coherence in entertaining or any cohesiveness in the many and diverse elements which have been assembled there. Newport, like New-York society, is just at present in need of a leader, and it is difficult to see whence this leader can spring or whether, if some such person should appear, he or she, no matter how marked his ability, could possibly reconcile the four or five little sets into which Newport society has resolved itself. Another Summer may bring changed conditions, but that which has just passed has not been altogether a cheerful or successful one at the city by the sea.

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It is rather odd that the Newport season, which began with a romance, should end with one. The obstacles which served to prevent the union of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Grace Wilson and which that couple surmounted gave to their engagement and even their marriage a touch of dramatic interest all through June and July. The close of August gave to the gossips an equally interesting romance in the courtship of Miss Sybil Sherman and Mr. John Ellis Hoffman, the opposition of Miss Sherman's father to the courtship, the coming of age of the young lady, and finally her defiance of parental opposition and her own announcement that she would marry the man of her choice. The last reported developments in this interesting chapter of modern society are to the effect that Miss Sherman has left her father's house in consequence of his continued opposition to her marriage with Mr. Hoffman, has taken shelter under the roof of her step-sister-in-law, Mrs. Harold Brown, and has come into possession of an income of $15,000 a year. It is thought at Newport that the marriage of the young couple will be celebrated some time this Autumn.

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The event of the week at Newport was the dinner given by the young and wealthy French Marquis, Guy d'Arsay, to over seventy guests, on Monday evening, and Mrs. Potter Palmer's large dance at Ardleigh, the villa built last year by Mr. H. Ruthven Pratt, in honor of Mrs. Palmer's niece, Miss Julia Grant, but which was really a return on Mrs. Palmer's part for the many courtesies that have been extended to her as a new-comer at Newport. Mrs. Palmer's taste and experience in entertaining enabled her to make her dance in every way a distinctive one, and people are still talking of the marvelously beautiful and lavish floral decorations. The dance was, in fact, a floral one in every way, as even the favors for the cotillion had flowers as their basis. The cotillion was led by Mr. C. Raoul Duval and Mr. Franklin Bartlett, and as this resulted in a combination of the French and American fashion, it made the dance all the more interesting. Some of Mr. Duval's figures were found rather intricate, but they were certainly effective. On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a sailing party and luncheon on the Nourmahal, and the same evening the theatricals at Mrs. George Hoffman's took place. As a rule amateur theatricals are only interesting to the friends or relatives of the participants, but, with one or two exceptions, the players of Tuesday night had been so remarkably well drilled and rendered their parts so cleverly that they held the attention of the audience from first to last. Miss Clapp was particularly good in a little French comedy, and Mr. Maclay of the English Legation at Washington and Miss Gertrude Gibert carried off the honors of the evening. Miss Cady's excellent piano recitations and Miss Lydia Eustis's songs also added much to the pleasure of the evening, and after the entertainment proper some informal dancing and a supper were enjoyed.

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Although the bicycle is very much in evidence in Newport just at present, now that the large dances and balls are over, the bicycle parade which took place yesterday was not supported by the society element of Newport from the first, and although it had some novel and interesting features, it did not compare in size and importance with the other parades which have been held throughout the country during the last few months. Of course the event brought a large crowd of excursionists to the town and the townspeople turned out in force, but society looked upon the whole matter rather languidly and voted it a bore. Golfing is now and will continue to be for some weeks the one great craze at Newport, and even the bicycle has had to take a secondary place.

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Lenox, which was decidedly depleted of its society visitors during the warm wave, has begun to receive them again with open arms, and there is every prospect of a very successful and enjoyable Autumn season there. There will be several dances, and already the hospitable houses there are beginning to be filled with guests. The season at Bar Harbor and Narragansett Pier closed on Sunday last. It has been a slow Summer at Bar Harbor, with a feeble spurt of gayety at its close, but Narragansett, although its gayety began late, has made up for the dullness of July by the liveliness of August. It is almost ludicrous, however, to watch the crowds depart during the week just when the loveliest weather of the entire year began. The fickleness of fashion is in no way better proven than by this annual hegira from Narragansett on Sept. 1.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Silas Furman, a half brother of Mr. John C. Furman and Mrs. James L. Waterbury, to Miss Shackford.

RECENT NEWPORT DOINGS.

Entertainments for Charity—Another Society Wedding.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—Sweet Charity is having her turn here. Nearly everybody went to the Travers villa Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Lisa Day Nursery of New-York, and doubtless next Wednesday afternoon the lawn of the Beaulieu, which the Calvin S. Brices are occupying, will be well covered with cottagers, who are to make a great effort to aid the financial condition of St. Mary's Hospital for Children of New-York. Nearly $2,000 was raised by the theatricals at Mrs. Hoffman's for the nursery, and it would be surprising if twice that sum was not received as a result of the lawn party at the Brices'. Then, too, cottagers are adding to the fund of Newport's Police Relief Association, and altogether a genuine and healthful spirit of benevolence is in the air.

The exodus of those who have country places elsewhere has already set in. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Thorne, and William K. Thorne were off as soon as August merged into September, the former to Hempstead and the Thornes to Morristown, where they have a large place. Then Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn have left for Lenox, whither James J. Van Alen and Miss Van Alen are shortly to go, and numbers of the young men have returned to their business in New-York.

To all appearances Newport is to have another interesting society wedding before the season really comes to an end in the marriage of Miss Sibyl Sherman, daughter of William Watts Sherman, and John Ellis Hoffman of New-York. No date has been set as yet, but it is generally understood among the friends of both that early October will witness their nuptials. Miss Sherman has just passed her twenty-first birthday, and is one of the most beautiful girls in society. She has a fortune in her own right, which came to her from her mother, who was a sister of Senator Wetmore. Mr. Hoffman was graduated from Harvard last year. He is a grandson of the late Mrs. John W. Ellis of New-York, who left a large estate, a part of which will be his some day.

Among the prominent arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel this week were Howard A. Colby, Mackenzie Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Severance of New-York, John Appleton, Dr. John S. Bigelow of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carter of New-Orleans, Mrs. Thomas Colwell of Troy, Mrs. A. W. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Makepeace, Mrs. William B. Weeden of Providence, Mrs. Joseph Helmath, Mrs. H. M. Susmann of Kansas City, Bishop Coleman of Delaware, Dr. and Mrs. A. Leinhelt of Strassburg, Germany; Dr. and Mrs. J. Phelps Taylor of Andover, Mass.; Mrs. A. M. Bruen of Washington.

Among the recent arrivals at the Ocean House are Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bergman, Mrs. J. A. Churchill, Miss Churchill, John D. Duff, Dr. E. P. Fowler, Dr. and Mrs A. R. Gage, the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. David McClure, W. H. May, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Stone, George H. Story, J. W. Tucker, of New-York; J. W. Talley, T. L. Owen, of Montreal; Harvey Farrington of Croton-on-Hudson, J. R. Matlock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Jennings of Brooklyn, W. B. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Cornes of Boston, Mrs. D. S. Montgomery of Williamsport, Penn.; Gideon C. Segar, George L. Chase, Charles L. Chase, C. H. Latham, Hartford; Mrs. Julia F. Bradley of Tuxedo, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bush of Easton, Penn.

Important late arrivals at the Perry House are A. W. Concord, George F. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hickson, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Price, M. C. Warsaw of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Newman, A. H. Laurie, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Carry of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George Sueckner of Bridgeport, J. H. Appleton, Miss Ethel Appleton, W. Schofield, A. T. Weeks of Boston, B. G. Packard, R. G. Packard of Morristown, Mr. and Mrs. C. Seger, J. M. Jennison, John Kendry of Philadelphia.

At the Aquidneck are Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Dana, Miss C. M. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dolan, A. C. Hassey, Maurice Lamborn, James C. MacGregor, Mrs. M. Sanborn of New-York, L. L. Gilman of Cambridge, Miss M. E. Crowell, J. T. McKanna of Boston, Mrs. A. M. Stock, the Misses Mulligan of Baltimore, M. J. Feeley, T. F. Thompson of Providence.

Mrs. Frederic Dent Grant is here from New-York visiting her sister, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and is to remain until the close of September. Col. Grant was expected here this week, but he was detained in New-York. He is expected to join Mrs. Grant next week.

Mrs. R. J. Campbell of New-York is the guest of Mrs. John R. Caswell, at Eglantine.

Prosper d'Epinay and Mlle. d'Epinay, who have been occupying the villa on Bellevue Avenue, of James Gordon Bennett, have left Newport and will soon sail for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers are to return from Europe shortly, and will come to Newport for the Winter. They have been abroad for two years, and are now to take up their permanent residence here. They have rented for three years the Parker cottage, on the northerly side of Parker Avenue, which Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea have had this Summer.

C. R. Duval and Maurice Duval have gone to Bar Harbor on their yacht, the Mineola, and are not to return here this Summer. The latter led the cotillions at the balls of Mrs. George Hoffman and Mrs. Potter Palmer, and won much praise for the very interesting and spirited dance which he conducted.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel are entertaining J. C. Groome and C. R. Lewis of Philadelphia. Robert Ralston, the well-known amateur swimmer of Philadelphia, is the guest of John R. Drexel.

UP IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Many Distinguished Foreigners Are There at Present.

LENOX, Sept. 5.—There are more distinguished foreigners in Lenox this year than in any previous season. The latest to arrive was Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish ex-Minister, who came to Lenox Wednesday. He came here from Newport, where he has been for a few weeks, going there from Bar Harbor. He will remain for the greater part of September. Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, will be in Lenox next Thursday to remain for a month. Baron and Baroness Thielmann of the German Legation have just returned from Saratoga, and are now at the Oliver cottage. They will remain here until about the middle of October.

Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, with his dozen secretaries, is one of the busiest men in the whole diplomatic corps. He and Señora de Lome attend many of the social functions, and the secretaries of the legation enjoy themselves among the younger set. The stay of the Spanish Minister here is indefinite, but it is probable that he will remain through this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived on October Mountain, their new Summer home, on Monday afternoon. Their coming was unannounced, and they passed right on by the Lenox station to New-Lenox, five miles above, where the train made a special stop for their accommodation. Mrs. Whitney is charmed with this wild mountain country, and the second day she was there she and her husband went out for a horseback ride, doing several miles over the rough country roads. The young couple have driven down to Lenox two or three times, and called at the Sloanes' and a few other places. They expect to go down to Newport early next week to visit at the Breakers for a few days. They will then return, and it is likely that Mr. W. C. Whitney will return with them, and also Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, who are now in Newport. The new house by that time will be completed and furnished, so that they will have plenty of accommodation for guests.

The Misses Nellie and Edith Barnes and Sanford Barnes have returned from a fortnight's stay at Magnolia.

Sir Edward L. O'Malley, who is the Chief Justice of British Guiana, is spending a week in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Williams of Baltimore have been making their first visit to Lenox this week. They have been driving through the country, and are much charmed with Lenox and its surroundings.

Mrs. James W. Andrews is the guest of Mrs. W. D. Sloane at Elm Court.

Miss Clementina Furniss returned to Lenox on Thursday from a short trip to Bar Harbor, where she accompanied Lord and Lady Brave, who left Shadow Brook last week after a visit with Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Baroness Halkett.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Walker and family arrived in Lenox on Tuesday, and will spend the month here.

Mrs. John Sloane gave a largely attended 5 o'clock tea on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jesup have come up to Lenox for the Autumn.

A bicycle party from Brooklyn here on Tuesday included Mrs. Wisbet, Henry De Bevoise, Miss De Bevoise, Mrs. Owens, Miss Jessie Duberry, and the Misses Jeanne and Ella De Bevoise.

Mrs. George Meyer and the Misses Meyer of Boston are expected to spend the coming month here. W. Cammell and family of Providence are also coming on for this month. Mrs. John S. Barnes will give a series of morning musicales through September. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard of New-York spent a few days in Lenox this week.

Baron von Ketteler, former First Secretary of the German Legation, will sail from Berlin in a few days and come up to Lenox for a short visit before going to Mexico, to which country he is sent as German Minister.

SOCIETY IN THE ORANGES.

Important Happenings of the Week—Personal Mention.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 5.—The members of the Jessie Seligman Literary Society will hold their annual Simchastorah reception Wednesday, Sept. 30, in Music Hall.

"The Lost Ulster" will be produced by the Young Men's Catholic Literary Union, in the Columbus Hall Theatre, Monday afternoon and evening. The characters will be assumed by Miss Nellie Losey, Miss Lizzie Brennan, Miss Louise Duffy, Miss Estelle McCloskey, Mrs. Katherine Dugan Maher, Edward F. Maher, Patrick Scally, Frank O'Connor, Charles J. Davis, Michael E. Davis, James Moriarty, Daniel Sullivan, William Herby, John Gillick, Thomas Flanagan, and Robert Lee.

The last open-air concert of the season will be given by Prof. Theodore Vincentz's band Thursday night, on the grounds at the corner of Lincoln and Highland Avenues.

The engagement is announced of Miss Maud Prindle, daughter of Charles A. Prindle of Halsted Street, East Orange, and Hayward A. Harvey of this city.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Katherine McKim Garrison, daughter of Wendell P. Garrison of West Orange, and Charles Dyer Norton of Chicago.

Mrs. James Kenah and children of North Park Street, East Orange, are back from Europe.

Dr. John L. Seward and the Misses Seward have sailed for Europe. Miss Susie E. Siggins and Miss Margaret Coyne are in Asbury Park. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Miller of South Orange are at Cape Cod. Mrs. Lelia P. Pierson and Miss Elizabeth Bradford Pierson of William Street are back from the Blue Mountains. Miss Anna N. Benjamin of Ridgewood Road, South Orange, is at Nanepashemet, Mass.

Mrs. Alice W. Thompson and Miss Louie Sutherland of Park Avenue are at Spring Lake. Mrs. Nicholas Bornholdt of Spokane Falls, Washington, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Clorer of Valley Road, West Orange.

Mrs. J. D. Harrison of Harrison Street, East Orange, is at Wickford, R. I. The engagement is announced of Miss Julia L. Selberger of Henry Street and James H. Clark of Commerce Street. Miss Kate Brennan of Main Street has sailed for Europe. Miss Mamie O'Connell and Miss Mary Gainey of Beech Street are at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson. Henry H. Truman and family are back from Lenox, Mass. Mrs. Stephen W. Ougheltree and Mrs. Howard Nickerson of Steuben Street, East Orange, are back from Belmar. Mrs. L. C. Harrison and Miss Grace Harrison of William Street, East Orange, are at Swartwood Lake. Mrs. W. C. Hardie and Miss Belle Quimby are back from Asbury Park. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ogden and Miss Helen Ogden of Amesbury, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Garrahant of Reynolds Street. Miss Ella Tappen and Miss Nettie B. Crane are at Mountainville, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Philander B. Carson of 51 Centre Street are in the Catskills. Mrs. E. W. Coggeshall of East Park Street is at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

THE NEWS OF MONTCLAIR.

Many Residents Returning from Summer Outings.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 5.—The members of the Junior League of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church enjoyed a picnic yesterday afternoon at Eagle Rock.

Miss Florence Minnie Chinn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Chinn of Glenn Ridge Avenue, Glenn Ridge, and W. Huntsman Williams will be married Tuesday afternoon at the home of the bride.

Miss Gustein of Syracuse, N. Y., has been the guest of Miss Keller of Bloomfield avenue. The Rev. Henry W. Seibert of Bloomfield is back from Greenwood Lake. Mr. and Mrs. James McLaury of Glen Ridge are back from the Catskills. Mr. and Mrs. James Torrens and the Misses Torrens of North Fullerton Avenue are in Ocean Grove. Miss Kate Van Winkle and Miss Mary Davey of Bloomfield are in the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Johnson of Bloomfield are back from the Navesink Highlands. The engagement is announced of Miss Jennie Sutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sutton of Forest Street, and Harding Benedict of Fullerton Avenue. Mrs. George S. Fornoff, Jr., of Bloomfield is in Bayonne. Amzi Dodd and family of Bloomfield are back from Europe. Mrs. William D. Carter of Bloomfield is at Kinderhook, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Foster of Claremont Avenue are in the Green Mountains, Vt. Mrs. J. L. Adams of Bloomfield is in Nantucket, Mass.

LARGEST LIGHT EVER MADE

CLOUDS, HILLS, AND WALLS WILL TAKE ITS GLARE.

Plans of the Big Store to Announce Bargain Sales Over an Area Reaching Far Beyond the Greater New-York Boundaries—Public Uses Also in Prospect—Description of the Great Electrical Plant Which People May See.

Advertising by electric light will be one of the features of the management of the new department store which the Siegel-Cooper Company will soon open in Sixth Avenue. The firm's notions are on the same scale in this respect as in others, and the electrical display promises to be unique and gigantic. Distance will be annihilated within the metropolitan shopping territory, and the search light on the tower will illumine every eminence for miles around on which it may be turned. It is said that it has already reached effectively a distance of seventy-five miles, and that it will be powerful enough when fully equipped to reach yet further.

Primarily the light will serve the business purposes of the firm by throwing monster announcements in every direction. Even the clouds will be utilized, and buildings of every kind, hillsides, and objects in the harbor and down the bay will furnish background for what the firm may wish the people to know about its counter displays.

Display of Election Returns.

The light will not be confined, however, to individual uses. Its quality as a public informant will be applied to the largest possible field. Election results will be heralded by it, the credit to the firm resting on the general recognition of the firm as the owner of the only equipment by which information can be disseminated by this means over so large a territory. Matters of public interest other than elections will also be handled. Everybody will know who is doing it, and the indirect advertising thus secured will be hardly less valuable than that obtained in the bargain-sale announcements to which the firm's ingenuity will be turned.

The light was designed by the Alexander-Chamberlain Electric Light Company. Henry Alexander of that company, who has had the construction in immediate charge, describes it as a mirror lens projector, thirty-six inches in diameter, which may be made to flash at periods that may be regulated at will. It is so adjusted that it will stop at distinct intervals at every point of the compass, and it can be guided to every possible angle. In illustrating the reach of the light, Mr. Alexander said:

"We had a man posted on Poughkeepsie Bridge the other night, a distance of seventy-seven miles as the crow flies from the Big Store, and when the rays of our search light struck him, the night being intensely dark, by turning his back he was able to read a newspaper easily.

People May Look At It.

"The electrical plant, of which the light is only a part, will be one of the most interesting sights in the city. The firm intends to make it a show feature. Along the side of the basement, which will be devoted to the sale of heavy goods and hardware, are immense sheets of plate glass, affording an unobstructed view of the entire engine room, where passers may look upon the largest installation in the world of electric motors for commercial use.

"Here all the power in use in the building is generated, and 7,000 incandescent lamps and the 800 big arc lights, which will make the place a brilliant blaze of light, are supplied and controlled. Here the slender, tendril-like wires, distributed over a circuit of 120 miles, will move the twenty-one elevators, with an aggregate lifting power of 76,900 pounds; run clocks, fans, ventilators, fountains; hoist flags, cook meals for 4,000 employes, give telephonic communication to 125 distinct and non-intercommunicative telephone stations, keep vigil by means of automatic fire alarms and watchmen's clocks, and actually accomplish all cleaning and ironing of cloaks, millinery, &c., throughout the departments of the store.

"Everything that is not done with hands in the store will be done by electricity, and in full view of the visitors will be found the marvelous switchboard by which every item of their prodigious work is commanded and controlled. The switchboard is nearly 50 feet long, constructed of white Italian marble and raised six feet above the floor level on an iron framework, which also supports a platform for the operators, with massive brass rails, the whole being very handsome. Huge marble slabs of the switchboard have been drilled with 9,000 holes, and back of the board is four and a half tons of coppering. Here, with the lightest touch of a finger, will be controlled all the immense electrical fittings of the whole building.

"The engine room is 200 feet long, and contains nine dynamos, two of these being the largest ever built. Technically speaking, there are seven units of 100 kilowatts and two of 150 kilowatts. These units consist of Siemens & Halske dynamos, directly connected to Ball & Wood engines.

"The engines are of the latest type of direct connected work. Two have cylinders 21 by 16, and are rated at 225 horse power each. The other seven have cylinders 17½x14, and are rated at 150 horse power each.

"From the top of the 250-feet-high tower will rise a flagstaff, the tip of which at night will gleam with a 500-candle-power incandescent light. The sphere just below the flagstaff is an iron framework with diamond-cut crystals, inside of which are mounted incandescent lamps. Around this dome, which will be one glow of golden light, are a series of short pillars, surmounted by urns, each of which will hold a huge arc light. Below the turret which holds the search light in each of the four sides of the tower is the name of the firm, each sign containing about 250 incandescent lights, while all around the cornice of the building will be big rosettes of lights.

"The firm name will again appear in letters of light beneath the base of the tower, and over the great main entrance 'The Big Store,' in luminous incandescent lights, will blazon forth the popular title of the establishment. At all conceivable points about the structure immense globular arc lights are to be placed, and from the windows will gleam the brilliant illumination of the interior. Never before has electricity been so universally and so prodigally used."

Arrival of Consuls to Foreign Ports.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Niagara from ports on the south side of Cuba were Frederick W. Ramsden, British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, and Owen McGara, United States Consul at Cienfuegos. On board the steamship Grenada, which arrived from Trinidad and Grenada, was William Foster, United States Consul at Trinidad. Among the passengers on the steamship Venezuela, from Venezuela, was Miguel F. Pardo of the Venezuelan Diplomatic Corps.

Secret of J. Elliot Smith's Trial.

During the trial yesterday of J. Elliot Smith, Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph, before the Fire Commissioners, Mr. Hall, counsel for the defendant, said the object of a question was to bring out the claim of the defense that the Gamewell fire-alarm box, and not Mr. Smith, was on trial, and that the object of the prosecution had been simply to show that the Gamewell box was better than the one now in use. The case was closed, but the opposing counsel will file briefs.

ANTITOXINE FOR TETANUS.

Administered for the First Time in the Public Hospitals.

Antitoxine serum was first administered for tetanus in the public hospitals in this country on Thursday evening, when Earnest Neidecker of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue was taken to the Fordham Hospital, suffering from lockjaw. He is fifteen years old and is a driver for a lumber dealer.

There is no puncture discovered on the boy's body to show the seat of his disease, but it is conjectured that a sliver of wood entered his flesh while he was handling lumber.

He became ill on Tuesday and complained of pain in his head and neck. Later his muscles began to stiffen and he was in great agony. When he was taken to the hospital on Thursday evening his jaws were firmly set and could not be pried apart.

Dr. Reilly, the house physician, obtained from the Board of Health a supply of the antitoxine and inserted one ounce and a half into the fleshy part of the patient's breast. As is usual in treatment by inoculation, the patient became immediately worse. The injections were continued at intervals of twelve hours, and gradually, on Friday night, the patient's muscles relaxed. He had improved so much yesterday afternoon that he was able to swallow without effort.

The progress of lockjaw is always rapid. Had it not been for the prompt use of the serum the patient would have been dead in a few days. Recovery in lockjaw cases that are not fatal is rapid, and yesterday Neidecker was said to be convalescent.

The serum was obtained at the Board of Health's farm, on Long Island, where bacilli are cultivated. This culture was the first obtained by the board after the experimental stage. It is also believed to be the first tetanus serum ever produced in this country.

Dr. Paul Gibier of the Pasteur Institute has used the serum frequently in his practice, but he has obtained it from abroad.

FUNERAL OF ANTONIO CUNEO.

St. Joachim's Church Crowded with His Friends.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Joachim, in Roosevelt Street, was never so crowded as it was yesterday, when the funeral of Antonio Cuneo, banker and fruit dealer, and one of the best-known and most popular men in the Italian colony in this city, was held.

Mr. Cuneo was a pioneer in the fruit trade, and for many years he practically controlled the supply of bananas which came to this port. He was known as the "Banana King." He died on Wednesday.

The funeral yesterday was attended by the leading members of the fruit trade and the friends and acquaintances of the dead man in such numbers that the church could not hold half of them. There was a large delegation present from the Barilati Association, of which Mr. Cuneo was one of the founders, and more than 100 of his employes were assigned to seats in the church.

The coffin was covered with black velvet and had rich silver ornaments. The pall bearers were M. H. Barilati, C. Zerbarini, E. Satrioli, and A. Molinetti. The floral tributes were so numerous that room could not be found for all of them in the church. They filled three open barouches, which were drawn up to the sidewalk in front of the church. So large a crowd had gathered in the street that the services of a section of police were required to keep a passageway open.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Joseph Strumia, the pastor of the church. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery. More than 100 carriages followed the hearse to the cemetery.

BURGLAR OR LONGSHOREMAN?

A Suspect Fully Equipped with Arms and Implements.

A policeman of the First Precinct met E. F. Roberts walking in Nassau Street with a bundle under his arm early yesterday morning and arrested him as a suspect.

Although he declared that he was an honest, hard-working longshoreman, when searched at the station house the bundle was found to contain a gallon of port wine and a pint of whisky. Roberts explained that the Captain of a ship had given him the liquors.

But in his pockets were a two-bladed Swedish dirk knife, a fully loaded revolver, several pairs of pliers, some small skeleton keys, and a thin-bladed pocket knife, such as is used by burglars to open window catches and shutters.

From the man's statements the police are certain he is the man who robbed a saloon at 63 Nassau Street a few nights ago, breaking open the cash register and securing a sum of money besides liquors and cigars.

In the Centre Street Court he was remanded in order to give the police an opportunity to investigate.

COLLISIONS IN THE HARBOR.

A Schooner, a Tug, and a Lighter Damaged.

The schooner J. D. Everett, in passing across New-York Bay to Bayonne, N. J., yesterday morning, came into collision with the tugboat A. F. Walcott. The Everett had her port quarter rail broken, her davits carried away, and her main boom sprung. A hole was made in the Walcott's bow above water. Both boats were able to proceed.

The presence of a large four-masted ship at anchor off Bedlow's Island hid the vessels from each other till too late to avoid collision.

There was also a collision between the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad's transfer boat No. 8, which was going up the East River with two floats, and the Starin lighter Leviathan. The lighter was going across the river from Brooklyn, and the strong tide carried her against the bow of the transfer boat. The lighter's hull was badly broken on the port side and her rails were damaged.

Missionaries to Foreign Fields.

Missionaries identified with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions sailed on the Cunarder Etruria yesterday to resume the labors in their several foreign fields. In this company were the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Howland, who are bound for Ceylon, India. Dr. Howland has been stationed in Ceylon for the past twenty-three years, and is one of the best-known missionaries of the American board in the East. Dr. and Mrs. Howland are accompanied by their daughter, Miss Susan E. Howland. Another missionary passenger was Miss Anna E. Webb of Oxford, Penn., who is returning to continue her labors in San Sebastian, Spain. Mrs. Huntington of Norwich, Conn., who expects to make a tour of many of the foreign missionary stations, was also of the party. On the City of Rome of the Anchor Line were the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry G. Bissell on their way to Ahmednagar, India.

Feast of St. Rose of Lima.

The feast of St. Rose of Lima will be appropriately celebrated to-day in the Church of St. Rose of Lima, in Cannon Street. St. Rose of Lima was the first saint to be canonized by the Church in the Western World. The legend is that she was born in Lima, Peru, of poor parents, in 1586. Even as a child she was distinguished for her great beauty, and, although her baptismal name was Isabel, she soon became known as Rose. Early in her girlhood she developed an intensely devotional spirit and decided to give her life to the Church. She then joined the Sisterhood of St. Dominic, and from that time until her death lived the most austere life.

THE BABY'S BATH.

Simple Rules for Healthy Employment of It.

Sterilized milk as a good food for babies deprived of their natural nourishment has been noticed in a previous article. The milk is easily sterilized by boiling it in bottles. The bottles themselves must be kept scrupulously clean, being washed every time they are used with hot water, containing a saltspoonful of washing soda in each quart bottle. The rubber tube and nipple should be kept when not in use in cold water containing a pinch of soda.

Goats' and asses' milk, the writer believes, are the best substitute for mothers' milk, if either can be obtained from one animal; but one child will grow strong and healthy on what would be starvation diet for another. The writer has now in mind a seven-year-old child whose sole food from birth has been condensed milk of one brand, the proportion being about one spoonful of milk to ten of warm water. Any one trying this food should try the different proportions until the child thrives. The various preparations of pure wheat which are sold powdered in the form of baby food, to be boiled with a little water, are powdered toasted crackers, sifted to an even meal. This, boiled in a little of the milk described above, makes a perfect baby food.

Another excellent food is zwieback. This is manufactured and sold quite extensively in some cities, but can easily be made at home. It is an excellent food, more wholesome than the crumb—not the crust—of bread, much more wholesome than crackers or cakes of any kind, and an acceptable substitute for both. The toasting process changes the starch of the bread to dextrine, and thus sensibly reduces the work of the digestive organs. Make the zwieback of slightly sweetened light bread, made with eggs and milk, and using, if it be possible to obtain it, the flour of the entire wheat. Cut this bread into slices about half or three-quarters of an inch thick, and toast in a slow oven. Serve hot or cold, with or without milk or cream, and using it as an agreeable substitute for the objectionable cracker, and even more objectionable cake.

While on the subject of feeding children, one point must be dwelt upon—that is the mental and moral condition of the child at the time of eating, or of the nurse or mother during nursing. This last condition is of the gravest importance. Physicians have studied closely the corresponding physical effect when nursing infants have been poisoned by the milk from an enraged mother or nurse. The uncontrollable passions of fear and anger so pervert and disorganize the healthy blood that it becomes poison in the veins. The moral is, if one would live a long life, all evil passions, all weakening excesses, should be avoided. Moreover, the influence begins with the very beginning of life.

Cleanliness an Essential.

If parents would endow their children with physical and moral health, they must cultivate conditions favorable to both. One of these is cleanliness, which the book of wisdom assures us is next to godliness. A child habitually bathed from earliest infancy will always retain more or less memory of the process and inclination to cling to its details.

The bathing of infants may well be noted here, for it concerns the comfort and health of the community. When a nurse can be hired, or when some friendly neighbor takes her place, there is no need for the following suggestions. But sometimes there is an emergency when neither nurse nor neighbor is about; then these suggestions would prove invaluable to any woman willing to give the first care to the infant.

If the baby proves to be a weakling it must be wrapped in cotton batting or soft flannel for some time before it is bathed, and its first bath must be given with oil instead of water, but if the little one is possessed of the usual amount of health and vigor, bathe it in warm water and do not miss one spot on its little body.

In the warmest part of the room place a basin of warm water with all the accessories of soft linen cloths, castile soap, baby powder, and fine olive oil or white vaseline. If you have no regular screen, build one around the chair in which you sit to bathe the baby by throwing blankets over a set of clothes bars.

Now, take the baby and, beginning with its head, wash it quickly and carefully with a soft linen cloth, being careful not to expose but a small part of its body at a time. When the head, face, ears, and neck are washed and dried, cover them with a light, loosely woven piece of flannel, being careful not to impede the child's breathing. And be very careful that no water is allowed to flow into the eyes, mouth, or ears of the infant. Be very particular to wash clean between the folds of skin and flesh about the neck and the armpits, and about all the joints, and between the toes and fingers. When the baby is thoroughly washed and dried annoint it well with oil or vaseline. Wrap it up a few moments in a warm blanket. Then powder it. Put on its napkin, and do not have it too thick or cumbersome. Be sure to have it of soft linen. Swab and wash out the mouth with a little warm water in which the least bit of salt has been dissolved.

Dress the child in soft, warm flannel, with a flannel bandage round the stomach and bowels, but do not fasten it too tight. After this, either wrap the child in a flannel blanket or slip a long, loose flannel gown on it.

Preventions of Disease.

A temperate and healthy life, with the simplest sort of living, as near to nature and natural methods as one can get, proves a far more potent preventive of disease than half the drugs in the pharmacopoea. Pure air, sunlight, fresh food, with plenty or ripe, sound fruit, and distilled or boiled water, are the essentials to "a sound mind in a sound body."

Plentiful salad vegetables now in season are radishes, tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, cabbage, lettuce, cresses, chives, chicory, escarole, or Batavian chicory, sorrel, nasturtium leaves, buds and flowers, parsley, purslane, mint, tarragon, and corn salad. The four first-named vegetables need simply to be washed or peeled, and then sliced, dressed, and served.

The remainder of the list need very careful washing in plenty of cold salted water in order to free them from insects; some cookery books give the bad advice not to wash salads until they are sandy; on the score of cleanliness they should always be washed, and it is best to do this as soon as they come from market. After they are thoroughly cleansed wrap them in a wet towel, and lay them in the refrigerator near the ice, or in a cool, dark cellar, until they are wanted for use.

Twice a day the wet cloth around salad must be washed in salted water, without soap, and replaced.

It is a mistake to let them lay in water to keep them fresh; they need only coolness and moisture to keep them in good condition. When they are required for the table shake them in a dry towel to free them from moisture, tear them apart with the fingers or with a wooden salad fork and spoon, and put them into a dish containing the salad dressing. Do not mix the dressing with a green salad until it is on the table, as the vinegar and salt will make the leaves wilt. Cabbage must be sliced, of course, but its crispness is not lost in the process. Mint makes a nice salad to serve with roast lamb. No more wholesome or refreshing salad can be found than fresh, cool tomatoes, sliced and dressed with any of the dressings mentioned in the writer's books, or simply with sugar and vinegar.

Next in importance to good food—even superior to it, perhaps—is pure water. Water can be made pure by boiling it and allowing it to cool. It can then be put into bottles and set in the icebox. Or coffee or tea, cocoa or chocolate, can be made, according to the taste, the prime object being to boil the water, thus destroying all noxious germs or microbes, which linger in nearly all bodies of water.

How to Make Tea.

To make tea of ordinary strength, follow the old rule of "a teaspoonful for each person and one for the pot." An ounce or half a cupful of tea contains seven teaspoonfuls, and will make six pints of tea, or two cupfuls each for six persons. After a cup of tea for each person has been poured out, another pint of actually boiling water may be added to that in the teapot, and before the second cup is needed the tea will be of good medium strength.

For making the tea an earthen or china teapot is preferable to one of metal. Rinse the teapot with boiling water; then put the tea into it, and pour in the boiling water; cover the teapot, and let the tea stand to draw out its flavor as long as is desirable before using it, but do not set the teapot where the tea will boil; it will be hot enough to drink for ten or fifteen minutes. Some people pour only part of the boiling water on the tea at first, and add the rest just before using it. Sugar and milk are, of course, used at the discretion of tea drinkers.

A slice of lemon in a cup of tea, with sugar, but no milk, makes a very pleasant drink. This is Russian fashion. Cold tea with milk and sugar or cream makes a very refreshing drink for a warm Summer day. It promotes the sensation of coolness so longed for in the hot weather.

Children should never have tea, because their growing bodies need every particle of nourishment which can be furnished by hearty food; the change of nourishment into healthy blood capable of making sound muscles and strong bones should never be retarded. Never be tempted to give children tea for the purpose of "staying" their appetites when lack of money prevents a liberal supply of ordinary food; rather cheapen the food. In place of meat and eggs use plenty of samp, Indian meal, split-pea soup, brown bread, and lentils. All these articles of food are cheap. The lentils are well known to all German dealers, and can now be bought at large grocers. Lentil flour enters largely into the Revelenta, already mentioned.

JULIET CORSON.

Hotel Majestic Gossip.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Majestic are: Mr. and Mrs. George J. Schermerhorn, returned from Newport. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. King, returned from Asbury Park N. J. Miss Myrtle Dexter of Washington, D. C., visiting Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Dexter. Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Bliss and Miss Bertha Bliss of Washington, D. C., returned from Albany. Mr. and Mrs. S. Higgins of South Bethlehem, Penn., on a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Shaw, for the season. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Miller, returned from the White Mountains. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Austin of Edinborough, returned from Lake Champlain, N. Y., for the season. J. R. McCay, Miss Susie McCay, and Mrs. M. E. McCay, returned from Deal Bend for the season. The Messrs. De Murias of Havana, permanent quarters. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Fenn of New-Haven, Conn., on an extended visit.

The regular season has begun to the satisfaction of the management, with every indication of a heavy business this Fall. The American plan went into effect on Sept. 1. Among the many European novelties received by this house is a number of large fan leaf palms from the famous palm garden at Frankfort, Germany; also a fine collection of Oriental rugs for the Turkish and reading rooms.

Pennsylvania Labor Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—This was Labor Day throughout Pennsylvania, and it was observed in this city. The Stock Exchange, Commercial Exchange, banks, &c., were closed. The National Labor Day, on Monday, will also be observed in Philadelphia.

NEW-JERSEY ADVERTISEMENT.

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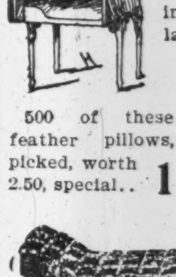
The purchasing power of a dollar is greater at this store than at any other store in the country.

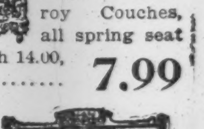
Everything from a toothpick to a chamber suit.

Everything from a pin to a bonnet.

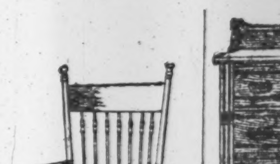
For this week we make these special offers:



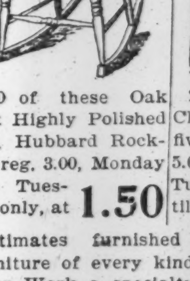
This elegant Music Cabinet (like cut) with drawers always in sliding order and made to hold loose or bound music. Both doors open and close at same time. No pull down or shove up bolts as in other cabinets, imitation mahogany. Regular price, $16, **11.98**



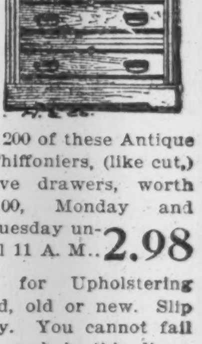
500 of these 3-lb. best feather pillows, picked, worth 2.50, special.. **1.49**



500 of these elegant Corduroy Couches, all spring seat and worsted fringe, worth 14.00, special this week............ **7.99**



200 of these Oak Seat Highly Polished Gov. Hubbard Rockers, reg. 3.00, Monday and Tuesday only, at **1.50**



200 of these Antique Chiffoniers, (like cut,) five drawers, worth 5.00, Monday and Tuesday until 11 A. M.. **2.98**

Estimates furnished for Upholstering Furniture of every kind, old or new. Slip Cover Work a specialty. You cannot fail to be pleased with our work in this direction.

Extra large size Rockers, (like cut,) spring seat, plush upholstery, antique oak and mahogany finish frame, worth 4.00, Monday and Tuesday only.. **2.00**

Large Size Rocker, (like cut,) upholstered plush seat, oak and imitation mahogany, it is worth 3.00, Monday and Tuesday only, **1.50**

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All goods marked in plain figures and sold at one price only. Goods delivered at any railroad station in New-Jersey free of charge. No extra charge for packing.

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THE THEATRICAL SEASON

ALFRED CHEVALIER HERE AGAIN AND "THE GEISHA."

The Stories of the New Japanese Piece to be Done at Daly's, "The Goldbug," "Half a King," "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen" and "The Mandarin"—Music Hall Programmes—Seidl at Madison Square Garden and Sousa at Olympia.

This will be a comparatively dull week after the rush and bustle that have lately prevailed in the theatrical world. "Rosemary," "An Enemy to the King," "Marty Malone," and "The Caliph," which is a fair specimen of contemporary comic opera, handsomely dressed and mounted, at the Broadway Theatre, and performed with extraordinary nimbleness on the part of the star, Jefferson De Angelis, are now all launched on careers that promise to be successful.

Alfred Chevalier and his new variety company will open his season at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow night, under the management of Charles Frohman. The entertainment will, it is promised, be kept free from vulgarity and will be presented by the best "specialists" in their respective lines that could be obtained. Chevalier will appear five times each evening, singing new coster songs, and representing new characters. He will remain several weeks at the Garrick and will then make an extensive tour of the country. The performers who will appear with the coster singer are Harry Brett, "vocal comedian" from the London music halls; Cyrus Dare, musical monologist; Alfred West, pianist; Miss Elsa Joel, soprano; Charles Bertram, an English magician; Harry Atkinson, "the Australian Orpheus," and the Abbott sisters, two American girls.

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Daly's Theatre will be opened for the season on Wednesday night with "The Geisha," the Japanese musical comedy which has had such a long run at Daly's Theatre in London. The first act passes in the Tea House of Ten Thousand Joys, in Japan, outside of the present treaty limits. The four principal Geishas, attended by their tea girls, are discovered singing and dancing. The chief Geisha is Mimosa San, who is beloved by Captain Katana of the Governor's staff. Reginald Fairfax of her Majesty's ship Turtle, having flirted slightly with Mimosa, has excited the jealously of Molly Seamore, his sweetheart. The Marquis Imari, Chief of Police and Governor of the province, is also in love with Mimosa, and, in order to secure her, he cancels the license of the tea house, so that all the girls are put up at auction for sale. The Marquis, however, is outbidden by Lady Constance Wynne, and Molly, having dressed herself in a Japanese costume, is bought by the Marquis and carried off to his palace, in the grounds of which the second act passes.

Juliette Diamant, a French girl, who is attached to the tea house as interpreter, is scheming to marry the Marquis herself, and she and Mimosa join with Fairfax in the effort to get Molly out of the palace before she is married to the Governor. In the end an English costume is conveyed to the expectant bride by Juliette, and Molly passes out and joins her friends. The French girl is married to the Marquis, and Mimosa becomes the bride of Captain Katana.

The cast will include Dorothy Morton, Violet Lloyd, Marie St. John, Percy Haswell, Mabel Gilman, Edwin Stevens, Herbert Gresham, Van R. Wheeler, and William Sampson. There will be a chorus of forty and an orchestra of thirty. Among the principal songs are "The Amorous Gold Fish," sung by Miss Morton; a duet called "The Kissing," and "Parrot and a Monkey on a Stick," sung by Miss Lloyd.

***

The Casino will be closed this week for rehearsals of "A Goldbug," which will be produced there Sept. 14. The new piece is described as a "lively satire of passing follies." The book is by Glen MacDonough and the music by Victor Herbert, and Max Freeman is conducting the rehearsals. Among those who will appear in the cast are Virginia Earle, Marie Cahill, Pearl Andrews, Mabel Howe, Linda Da Costa, Fred Hallen, Mollie Fuller, Ada Dare, Babette Rodney, Max Figman, and Henry Norman.

The story is wound about the adventures of Willit Float, who has been appointed Secretary of the Navy. Constant Steele, a party "boss"; Lady Petty Larceny, a comic adventuress, and Lingard Long, an office seeker, are a trio of unique characters who circulate about Float and figure in his plan to marry his niece, Lotta Bonda, to Lord Tudor Clare. Lotta is in love with her uncle's secretary, Penn Holder, and their efforts to outwit old Float supply the sentimental interest. In his youth Float was an Indian Agent, and had married a Princess of a wealthy tribe of Indians. He had repented of this and fled from his wife after the birth of a daughter, Waywayanda, who appears from Vassar in the first act in search of her long-lost father. It is through Waywayanda that Penn and Lotta are finally united and Float gets his just deserts.

The first act passes in front of the Secretary of the Navy's residence, in Washington, and the second act on the deck of a Naval Reserve cruiser. In this act the Naval Reserve boys are introduced.

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The first scene in "Half a King," with which Francis Wilson will open the Knickerbocker Theatre Sept. 14, shows a pleasure ground in Paris by the banks of the Seine. A band of mountebanks arrive, including Tirrechappe, their leader; Pierette, a street singer, and his adopted daughter, and Mistigris, a junior associate, who is in love with the singer. Pierette falls in love with Honore, a dashing young fellow, whom she rescues from a beating. He is the son of the Duke de Chateau-Margaux, who has planned for him a marriage with Lucinde, the daughter of the Duke de la Roche-Trumeau. The mountebanks form a plan to secure the wedding of Honore and Pierette, by passing off Pierette as Lucinde, after capturing the nobleman and his daughter. The fact that the two Dukes have never seen each other promises success for this scheme, but just as Pierette enters in her bridal dress, she is confronted by Lucinde, who upbraids her so strongly that the enormity of her deception is made clear to her, and Pierette determines to renounce Honore and return to her old life.

The last scene shows the celebrated "Court of Miracles" in Paris, a low resort frequented by the scum of the city. Here the mountebanks are arrested, and then Tirrechappe tells the story of Pierette, who was a foundling, to whose babyclothes was pinned half of a king of diamonds. The Duke de la Roche-Trumeau possesses the other half, and says that Pierette is his own daughter. He settles half his fortune on her, she is betrothed to Honore, and her mountebank companions are restored to their freedom.

***

The Fifth Avenue Theatre will open for the season Sept. 14 with the production by Miner & Brooks of "Lost, Strayed or Stolen," the book by J. Cheever Goodwin and the music by Woolson Morse. It is an adaptation from the French, and the story opens with the preparations for christening a child of Bidart, a Parisian florist. Three godfathers appear, and this causes a good deal of embarrassment, but this is lost sight of when it is found that the boy to be christened has mysteriously disappeared. The hunt for the child, and the mysterious disappearance of the godfathers, one after another, furnish the material out of which the fun of the piece is drawn. The piece was presented for several weeks at Chicago in the early Summer and made a strong impression there.

***

"The Mandarin," the new comic opera by Harry B. Smith and Reginald De Koven, which is to be produced at the Herald Square Theatre this Fall, owes its theme, Mr. Smith says, to the Latin comedy by Plautus, from which Shakespeare indirectly derived his "Comedy of Errors." Mr. Smith says: "I say I have taken the theme, but I have simply adopted the notion of two men looking alike. They are not brothers, as the Dromios are. In fact, they are entirely unlike in every respect excepting their physical resemblance. One is the Mandarin of a Chinese province and the other is a worthless vagabond." It was hardly worth while to go all the way back to Plautus to find a dramatic precedent for that.

The Mandarin, for purposes of his own, assumes the dress of a workman, and is mistaken for the vagabond. The latter is subsequently taken for the Mandarin, and the result is that the Mandarin is made to suffer for the vagabond's misdeeds, and the vagabond finds himself in the Mandarin's palace—vide "The Lyons Mail," "Roger la Honte," "The Prince and the Pauper." The vagabond's wife turns up and claims the Mandarin, and that official's dozen wives claim the vagabond. From the starting point the comedians who play the doubles find themselves in a number of situations which, Mr. Smith believes, will be amusing.

GERMAN DRAMA IN NEW-YORK.

Plans of Manager Heinrich Conried for the Autumn and Winter.

Manager Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has just returned to the city from his vacation in Europe and the Catskills, where he has not been idle. During the Summer months Mr. Conried has read just 232 plays. Besides, while in Europe, he saw a number of new productions, and made some engagements for the coming season.

Mr. Conried will be the last local manager to open his theatre this year, his first performance taking place Oct. 1. The play will be a German adaptation of "My Official Wife," which bears the German title of "Meine Offizielle Frau." Of this drama there are two German translations, both of which are now enjoying successful runs in the principal cities of Germany and Austria. The translations selected by Mr. Conried is by Miss Seraphine Detschy, who five years ago was the leading lady of the Irving Place Theatre.

Conried's leading lady this season will likely be Adele Hartwig of the Stadt Theater, in Brünn, who comes here for the first time. Another débutante in this country will be Laura Detschy, sister of Seraphine.

The first scene of "My Official Wife" passes in a railroad station, and Mr. Conried says he is having the stage picture constructed with a glass background, so that the traffic incidental to a railroad station will be visible to the audience. There will be locomotives in action and moving trains.

Other new members of the company will be Leo Bartushek, leading man of the Deutsche Theatre in Berlin; Mizi Doppelbauer, leading lady of the Stadt Theatre, in Cologne; Jennie Loibel, soubrette of the Neue Theatre, in Berlin; Frau and Fräulein Colmer, Herr Brüggemann, Herr Dubisky, Herr Frischer, Herr Lersky, Herr Schaff, Herr Zickner, Herr Lindner, and Miss Burmester.

Of the old company there remain Anna Braga, Miss Reichert, Gusti Forst, Francisca Huss, Mrs. Schlüter, Helma Schlüter, Mrs. Henseler, Miss Pitsch, Mrs. Michaelis, and Messrs. Pfeil, Eggeling, Reusch, Senius, Bird, Strobel, Schmelzer, Link, Henseler, Ascher, Lebret, Korn, and Herzmann.

The orchestra will again be under the directorship of Nahan Franko, and its soloists will be Hermann Brandt, violin, formerly concert master of the Philharmonic Society and Theodore Thomas's Orchestra; Hans Kronold, violoncello; Ludwig Manoly, double bass, and Mr. Helland, organ and viola.

"My Official Wife" will be followed by a new comedy by Fritz Brentano, entitled "Goldregen," (A Shower of Gold,) not yet seen anywhere. After that Mr. Conried will present a new work of Paul Lindau, which has just achieved great success at the Hof Theatre, Berlin. Its title is "Die Erste," (The First Wife.) He will also present another play by the same author, which has not yet been produced. It is "Die Bruder," (The Brothers.)

A new comedy by Blumenthal, "Gräfin Fritzi," (The Countess Fritzi,) two new plays by Schoentan, the author of "Countess Gucki"; a comedy in blank verse, called "Renaissance," and one called "Cirkus Leute" (Circus People) are also announced. "Gebildete Leute," (Educated People,) by Victor Léon, is now a success in many of the large German cities, and Mr. Conried will produce it here. In this play the persons with education find it a hard struggle to make a livelihood, while those who have received no schooling whatever get along in the world swimmingly. "Die Weber" and "Einsame Menschen" will be presented again.

For the holiday season Mr. Conried will produce a musical farce called "Eine Tolle Nacht," (A Hilarious Night,) which has been running for more than 300 nights at Adolph Ernst's Theatre, in Berlin. The costumes and scenery will be reproductions of the original and will be sent here from Berlin.

There will be a special production of "Die Jungfrau von Orleans," and Mr. Conried will appear twice during the season—once as Koenig Karl, in "Die Bluthochzeit," and once as Wurzelsepp, in "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld."

The season will end with the appearance of a star, as usual. This time it will be the "German Duse," Agnes Sorma, who will make her American début as Nora in "The Doll's House." She will appear twelve nights and in six different rôles.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

—Cissy Fitzgerald will be the star at Koster & Bial's this week. She has several new dances, which she will present for the first time. Eugene Stratton, the "dandy colored coon," will return after a sixteen years' absence, for four weeks, and the three Macarte sisters will be seen for the first time here on the wire, as well as the Pholtes, six Parisian pantomimists. Lavator's dog orchestra, Lieut. Nobel, the ventriloquist; Kaely, contortionist; Griffin and Dubois, English eccentrics, and Anna Boyd, the original widow of "A Trip to Chinatown," will also be seen, and the flying Jordans will continue their aerial act.

—Sousa's famous band will be the attraction at the Olympia Music Hall this week. It will remain for this week only, including next Sunday night, and will render a new programme every night. John Philip Sousa, the leader, will conduct the band at every performance, and the selections rendered will be of a character to please all musical tastes. A great number of classical and popular composers will be represented, and these will be the last opportunities to hear the band in this city for a long time, as Mr. Sousa, at the conclusion of the engagement, will go to Europe for a six months' vacation.

—A series of Fall concerts will begin at the Eden Musée this afternoon and evening and continue several weeks. This series will differ from the recent Summer concerts, consisting of music of a rather higher quality. A special programme has been arranged for Labor Day, and in addition to the regular numbers there will be many selections of patriotic airs. With some variations, this programme will be continued during the week, each afternoon and evening. Important changes are being made daily in the costumes and poses of the hundreds of wax groups and figures.

—Charles B. Jefferson, son of Joseph Jefferson, will this season manage a vaudeville company, to be called Sandow's Olympia. Eugene Sandow, the strong man, will be at the head of the organization, and will be supported by the Rossow midgets, Alcide Capitaine, Wood and Shephard, Jessie Merrillees, Mandola, a juggler; the trick pony, Trover, and the biograph, a photographic machine which shows pictures with the figures in action. Sandow's Olympia will make a tour of the country, opening in Pittsburg Sept. 14.

—This will be souvenir week in the Grand Central Palace Roof Gardens, and a special bill will be presented nearly every night. Among those who will appear are Fisher and Carroll, Harry Crandall, German dialect star; the Bernard sisters in acrobatic songs and dances; Mlle. Pasquelena in dances; Prince Fee Long, Chinese acrobat and juggler, and the Weston sisters. Extra attractions have been arranged for to-morrow, Labor Day, and Saturday, Italian night, when the performance will be for the benefit of the German Press Club.

—A performance will be given at the Casino to-morrow night which will be a novelty in its way. It will be given by a number of performers who are identified with the successes of the house, to whom will be added several vaudeville stars. Among those announced to appear are Virginia Earle, May Ten Broeck, Titania, the heel and toe dancer of "In Gay New-York"; Julius Steger, William Pruett, Julius Witmark, James T. Powers, and Pauline Hall will also appear.

—The Lilliputians, including Frank Ebert, Selma Goerner, Adolph Zink, and all the other old favorites of the company, will sail from Hamburg for this city next Thursday. They will open their season here Sept. 28, the engagement in this city being limited to five weeks. They will present a new spectacular play, called "The Merry Tramps," in which they will show their abilities as singers and dancers, as well as actors. A ballet of fifty young women will appear in the play.

—"The War of Wealth" will be presented at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night. It is the work of C. T. Darey, and was seen in this city last Spring, when it proved very successful. The great scene is that before the bank, where the depositors are making a run, which is stopped by the appearance of an express wagon filled with coin for the bank. "Chimmie Fadden" will be presented at this house Sept. 14, with Charles Hopper, Marie Bates, and the original cast.

—The performances of Labor Day week at Proctor's Pleasure Palace will be presented by a large company, and will include the American début of Ara, Zebra, and Vera, European acrobats, who will do their feats on a table covered with many colored lights. Jones and Robinson, German eccentrics; the Horn brothers, assisted by May Evans; Herr Grais and his trick donkey and equestrian baboon, and the two Bostons will be among the others who will appear.

—The "continuous" programme at Keith's Union Square Theatre will be filled with novelties this week. The cinematographe will remain, and will show a number of new pictures, and Alice J. Shaw, the whistler, who now has with her her twin daughters, who inherit her gift, will make her first appearance at this house. Among the others announced are Delan and Lenhar, Canfield and Carleton in burlesque operetta, and the Sidmans in their rustic sketch.

—Manager H. C. Husted has concluded to begin the first American tour of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bourchier and the London Royalty Theatre company at the Bijou Theatre Nov. 30. Booking had been made for the company by Manager Palmer at the Garden Theatre, but owing to his retirement from the management of that house the contract could not be fulfilled.

—The opening of the Olympia Music Hall with the first American appearances of the celebrated troupe of Colibris midgets and the aerial ballet "Grigolatis" has been postponed until a week later than was originally set, owing to the engagement of John Philip Sousa and his band. The opening will occur Sept. 14.

—At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre a long and interesting bill has been prepared for this week. Some of the performers are A. O. Duncan, the ventriloquist; Cushman and Holcomb, singers; Arnim and Wagner, the Pantzer brothers, and the Lane sisters in acrobatic songs and dances.

—Lole Fuller continues her prosperous engagement at the Standard Theatre, where she has made a great hit, and the vaudeville performance is strong. New features in this week's bill will be the "turns" of Harry Dietz and Lulu Don, the Midgeleys, the Vikings, and Sam Ryan.

—The season at the Harlem Opera House will open to-morrow afternoon, Labor Day. Prof. Herrmann, the magician, will be the attraction, with Mme. Herrmann in her graceful and spectacular dances. Prof. Herrmann has a number of illusions never before displayed in Harlem.

—When the Knickerbocker, late Abbey's, Theatre is opened to the public next week the auditorium will present a very pleasing picture with its new decorations. A new ventilating apparatus has been introduced, which will add to the comfort of the audiences.

—At the Fourteenth Street Theatre "When London Sleeps" will be continued for another week. Next week "A House of Mystery," a melodrama by Frank Harvey, author of "The Wages of Sin," will be presented.

—"Under the Polar Star" will run at the Academy until the opening of Col. Mapleson's grand opera season. It has made a popular hit.

Seidl at Madison Square Garden.

A series of popular concerts will be given in the big amphitheatre of Madison Square Garden by Anton Seidl and his orchestra, beginning to-night, when the programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Tannhaeuser"	Wagner
From "Carmen"	Bizet
"Meditation"	Bach-Gounod
"Serenade"	Moszkowski
"Invitation to the Dance"	Weber
(Orchestration by Weingartner.)	
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana"	Mascagni
Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai
Ballet music, "Copellia"	Delibes
"The Lost Chord"	Sullivan
(Trombone solo, Ewald Stolz.)	
From "Hansel and Gretel"	Humperdinck
Grand Polonaise	Liszt
Selection, "Aida"	Verdi
Prelude, "Lohengrin"	Wagner
Sacred March, "The Prophet"	Meyerbeer

COL. MAPLESON'S PLANS.

Marcus R. Mayer, His American Representative, Arrives.

Marcus R. Mayer, the American manager of the New Imperial Opera Company, recently organized by Col. J. H. Mapleson, arrived here from Europe on the steamship St. Paul Friday. Mr. Mayer looks forward to a successful season of grand Italian opera in the Academy of Music in this city, beginning Oct. 26. He said that the new company was a well-selected and strong organization, including several distinguished operatic singers.

Col. Mapleson is now in Milan, where his chorus has been rehearsing under the supervision of Ventura of La Scala. The company will come to America in sections. About sixty persons will sail on the steamship New-York, from Liverpool, on the 27th inst., twelve more will sail on the St. Paul Oct. 3, and ten or twelve will sail a week later. The chorus and ballet will come directly from Genoa, leaving there on Oct. 3. Mme. Scalchi is one of the leading stars of Col. Mapleson's company, and he has also engaged Mme. Darclee, soprano; Signor de Marche, tenor, and Mme. Huguet, soprano. Mme. Darclee and Signor de Marche were expected to leave Buneos Ayres yesterday to join the company in Europe.

The name of the opera to be presented at the opening of the Academy of Music season has not yet been selected. Mr. Mayer says that among the novelties of the season will be the production of the new Italian grand opera, "Andre Chenier," by Giordani. This opera has already been performed in eighty-five towns in Italy, and is said to have won popular success. New scenery will be brought from Milan for "Andre Chenier" and other operas. Nahan Franko has been engaged as music master and first violin in the orchestra.

Col. Mapleson expects to sail from Liverpool for New-York on Sept. 27. His plans for the operatic season in this country include four weeks in New-York, one week in Philadelphia, and a tour of the country as far West as the Pacific coast.

The American Institute Fair.

The sixty-fifth American Institute Fair will be held in Madison Square Garden from Sept. 28 to Oct. 29. It is announced from the office of the director, at 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, that exhibitors may begin work on the main floor on the morning of Sept. 23. The shafting is being placed in Machinery Hall, which is under the amphitheatre, and the engines will be installed next week. Exhibitors in that department may begin work there any time after Sept. 15. The main floor spaces are nearly all taken, and the Board of Managers promises a better show than has been given before for years. The Concert Hall will be used for an exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables from Oct. 5 to 24. The meetings of the Farmers' Club and other associations will be held in the Assembly Room, where there will also be an exhibit of homing pigeons in the week ending Oct. 24.

Ordinance Suits Newsdealers.

A delegation from the Newsdealers' Association called on Mayor Strong yesterday and urged him to sign the ordinance passed by the Aldermen on Thursday relating to the regulation of the stands to be erected for the sale of newspapers under the elevated railroad stairs. Mayor Strong said that he purposed sending the ordinance back to the Aldermen with certain suggestions for amendments that he believed should be incorporated with the ordinance. He did not say what amendments he desired. It is supposed that one of them will apply to the duration of the lease under the permits.

Penitent Woman Shop Thief.

Mrs. Jane Allenson of 1,248 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who appeared to be respectable and had snow-white hair, was arrested in Macy's on Friday, when she tried to steal two fur capes. Mrs. Allenson tearfully admitted her guilt at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. She said that she had never stolen anything before and declared that she did not know what caused her to attempt the theft yesterday. "The devil tempted me and I fell," said she. Her son, Percy Allenson, who was in court, also wept bitterly. Mrs. Allenson was held for trial.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The next general event of importance to occupy the attention of National Guardsmen hereabout will be the annual Fall rifle competitions at Creedmoor. Increased interest in the contests is being shown, and the outcome will be watched for with unusual interest. In preparation for the contests teams from the various organizations have been taking advantage of every opportunity for practice, and the struggle for supremacy will, it is expected, be attended with some phenomenal shooting, and there will be some record-breaking scores all around. The dates of the several contests are as follows:

State match and First and Second Brigade matches will take place on Thursday, Sept. 17. These matches are open to teams of twelve men each, armed with the regulation rifle; each to fire five shots at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. The prizes are trophies presented by the State.

The Adjutant General's match, open to teams of three, will take place on Friday, Sept. 18.

The Governor's match will be competed for on Sept. 19. It is open to individual members of the National Guard, who will shoot as skirmishers at the command of the bugle.

The conditions and prizes in all the matches are the same as heretofore.

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Col. Dowd of the Twelfth Regiment will decide at a meeting of the Regimental Board of Officers next month as to whether he will remain in command or resign. He will have been Colonel of the Twelfth for seven years on Oct. 17, and in its service, all told, close upon twelve years. It has been known for some time past that the Colonel's business demands were such that he could not afford the time he would have liked to have given in conducting the affairs of the regiment. For this reason, the Colonel has been desirous for about a year or more of resigning, but yielding to the requests of his officers, he has remained in command. Being unable to actively administer the affairs of the regiment, the Colonel some time ago appointed Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt as executive officer, and he has left no stone unturned to advance the interests of the command. In fact, he has worked indefatigably, and during all the drill season he spent three nights a week at the armory, looking after all manner of details, regardless of time or labor.

If Col. Dowd does resign next month, there is no doubt that Lieut. Col. Butt will be elected Colonel, although it is possible there may be a slight opposition from several officers, who at the present time are inclined to favor the election of an outsider. The name of Capt. F. M. Gibson, United States Army, retired, is mentioned. One of the chief advocates for the latter is an officer of the regiment, who was formerly a stanch supporter of Lieut. Col. Butt, but latterly, for some reason or other, he has been desirous of forming an opposition party against him. In connection with Col. Dowd's probable resignation, there have been in the past year many ridiculous stories circulated by some enemy of the regiment, to the effect that the Colonel was being forced out. Such reports do not call for refutation. There is not an officer in the State force who is more highly thought of than Col. Dowd, who has long been recognized as one of the most practical and efficient commanding officers in the service of the State, and his soldierly qualities are fully known.

***

The members of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, are very much dissatisfied over the management of the company's financial affairs. This is due, it is said, to the failure of Capt. Wiswell to make a statement to the company as to its finances. This statement, it is said, was promised some time ago, but has not been forthcoming. According to friends of the Captain, the delay is due to his being out of town, and it is said he is fully responsible for whatever money he held in trust for the company. The members, however, had not been in accord with the Captain's financial management for a long time, and they replaced him as Treasurer some months ago by electing First Lieut. Steward. Capt. Wiswell is at present on leave, and the matter will have to rest until his return.

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Ex-members of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, who have been honorably discharged, are invited to join the Company Veteran Association. Those interested will receive full information by writing to or calling on Lieut. J. W. Stewart, who has the organization of the association in charge.

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The matter of securing funds for the erection of a monument to Major Gen. Josiah Porter, so widely known as Adjutant General of the State, and to whom most credit is due for increased efficiency of the militia, has at last taken definite shape. Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, Secretary of the committee having the matter in charge, has sent out a communication to officers of the National Guard and others with reference to securing contributions. It is hoped a prompt and liberal response will be made. The communication sent out by Capt. Wilson reads as follows:

"The committee appointed at the last meeting of the National Guard Association of the State of New-York 'to take into consideration the propriety and feasibility of erecting a monument to the memory of Gen. Josiah Porter in or near the Capitol at the City of Albany; such memorial to be erected by the National Guard, and, when finished, presented to the State of New-York,' respectfully asked for your cooperation in the undertaking. The committee has determined to communicate with the several military organizations in the State, and also with the Governors under whose administration Gen. Porter was Adjutant General, and the members of the several staffs serving with him, asking that they indicate to the committee the amount of such subscriptions as they may severally be willing to make for the prosecution of the work.

"In the judgment of the committee such a memorial—to be worthy of the subject and of the National Guard—should cost from $12,000 to $15,000. As there are more than 14,000 National Guardsmen in the State, aside from veterans, it seems to the committee quite feasible to realize the amount necessary to erect a memorial which, while fitly commemorating a noble soldier, will be a credit to the Guard throughout the State. The committee does not call for money now, but for pledges of amounts to be paid when the design is adopted. Will you kindly state on the inclosed blank the amount which you or your organization will contribute toward the object, and forward to Capt. David Wilson, the Secretary of the committee? It is the hope of the committee that the several organizations comprising the National Guard, Naval Battalions, &c., will promise amounts equal to or exceeding the sum of $1 per member. The committee earnestly request your kind attention to the subject, and your early answer to this proposition."

The committeemen are Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Third Brigade; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. William N. Kirby, Second Separate Company; Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, and Chaplain William M. Dunnell, Twenty-second Regiment.

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At the fifth supplementary practice day at Creedmoor for sharpshooters at 500 and 600 yard ranges, the highest number of points made out of a possible 50 was 48, which was attained by Capt. D. J. Murphy, Twenty-second Regiment; Private A. G. Findlay, Twenty-third Regiment, and Corp. C. W. Vickers, Thirteenth Regiment. The Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first Regiments each qualified fourteen sharpshooters. The Twenty-third qualified ten, the Twelfth nine, the Forty-seventh five, Troop C three, the Eighth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Regiments and the Naval Battalion two each. Squadron A, the Second Signal Corps, and the Seventeenth Separate Company one each. The following are the names of those who qualified in each organization, with their aggregate score, arranged in order of merit:

Squadron A.

Corp. W. J. Wallace, Troop 2....43

Troop C.

Sergt. A. A. Mitchell....42
Capt. B. T. Clayton....41
Private L. L. Barrett....41

Second Signal Corps.

Corp. H. W. Fisher....41

Seventh Regiment.

Corp. T. J. Conroy, Company A....46
Corp. J. H. Ford, Company H....46
Private C. D. Meyer, Company C....45
Lieut. W. J. Underwood, Company H....45
Corp. E. Lowenthal, Company K....44
Private M. K. Miller, Company H....43
Private G. G. Donnelly, Company G....43
Sergt. W. S. Scott, Company K....43
Private A. Nichols, Company K....43
Lieut. G. S. Towle, Company D....42
Corp. O. Smith, Company K....42
Private W. H. Peckham, Company I....42
Corp. F. X. O'Connor, Company C....42
Capt. H. W. Jansen, Company A....42

Eighth Regiment.

Sergt. C. E. Wheeler, Company C....44
Private G. Hiecke, Company F....43

Ninth Regiment.

Corp. F. S. Babcock, Company H....46
Private W. Hedden, Company H....46
Private J. P. Guth, Company A....45
Capt. J. B. Silsby, Company H....43
Private H. Sickendelk, Company H....43
Private R. O. Pritchard, Company A....43
Private W. K. Hill, Company H....43
Private J. P. Carey, Company A....43
Private F. Knapple, Company H....42
Sergt. A. H. Silsby, Company H....42
Private W. H. Francis, Jr., Company C....42
Private C. Roser, Company H....42
Private J. A. O'Donnell, Company A....42
Lance Corp. J. L. Formont, Company A....42

Twelfth Regiment.

Quartermaster Sergt. S. Barrenger, Company C....47
Capt. S. S. Schieffelin, staff....46
Sergt. G. Donavan, Company K....45
Private A. C. Sickles, Company C....45
Sergt. C. M. Smith, Company B....45
Major C. S. Burns, staff....44
Sergt. I. S. Martin, Company D....43
Private W. C. Halfrish, Company B....43
Quartermaster Sergt. E. R. Trangott, N. C. S....42

Thirteenth Regiment.

Corp. C. W. Vickers, Company A....48
Quartermaster Sergt. W. Danaghy, Company I....44
Private J. McNevin, Company G....43

Fourteenth Regiment.

Capt. J. L. Macumber, Staff....45
Corp. W. H. Buchanan, Company A....42

Twenty-second Regiment.

Capt. D. G. Murphy, Company A....48
Capt. J. G. R. Lilliendahl Company C....46
Private W. L. Redmond, Company A....45
Adjt. H. H. Treadwell, staff....45
Lieut. L. G. Buck, Company G....44
Lieut. H. G. Romaine, Company H....44
Surgeon B. S. Beach, staff....43
Quartermaster Sergt. R. F. Casey, Company C....43
Assistant Surgeon H. E. Stafford, staff....43
Private J. O. Kyle, Company G....43
Private E. Fisher, Company F....42
Lieut. C. E. Asten, Company C....42
Private C. B. Sterling, Company E....42
Private A. M. Evans, Company E....42

Twenty-third Regiment.

Private A. G. Findlay, Company G....48
Lieut. C. G. Scofield, Company H....46
Sergt. R. Findlay, Company G....46
Private W. H. Rollins, Company A....44
Private W. D. Pollard, Company K....44
Private R. H. Parmenter, Company K....44
Corp. W. R. Willard, Company G....44
Sergt. G. E. Hall, Company H....42
Private R. Hutchison, Company I....42
Quartermaster Sergt. V. B. Doubleday, Company E....42

Forty-seventh Regiment.

Sergt. S. D. Lyman, Company A....45
Corp. J. Moncrieff, Company G....44
Sergt. R. H. Reed, Company A....42
Sergt. Major F. H. Hobby, non-commissioned staff....42
Sergt. W. R. Collins, Company G....42

Seventy-first Regiment.

Capt. E. F. Austin, staff....46
Private G. H. Corwin, Company D....45
Private A. H. Clark, Company D....43
Capt. W. L. Hazen, Company B....43
Private P. C. Marstersburg, Company A....43
Private G. L. Babcock, Company B....43
Sergt. A. L. Robertson, Company C....42
Private J. Ochs, Company K....42
Corp. F. A. Rohdenberg, Company K....42
Private G. J. Blake, Company D....42
Private R. Stokes, Company A....42
Lieut. W. Rockwell, Company D....42
Private C. Beatus, Company I....42
Private A. H. Smith, Company B....42

Seventeenth Separate Company.

Capt. J. F. Klein....46

Naval Battalion.

C. B. Reed, Fourth Division....45
R. F. Maguire, Second Division....44

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The members of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Judson, will encamp today at Riverdale, on the Hudson, and will remain there until to-morrow night. The time will be appropriately spent in drill and recreation. Company C, Capt. Seiter, went into camp at Van Cortlandt Park last evening, to remain over Labor Day. They will drill in extended order, and will also have a review and evening parades. Lieut. O'Connor of Company K has been detailed to duty for the occasion with Company C.

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Now that Capt. Miles of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, has passed the Brigade Board, an election for First Lieutenant can be looked for soon.

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The Twenty-third Regiment will hold athletic games in its armory in November. The programme will be announced soon. The competitions will be open only to members of the regiment.

Friends of Superintendent Constable.

A petition asking that Superintendent of Buildings Constable be retained in his office was received at the Mayor's office yesterday. The petition is signed by fifty well-known architects and contractors and sets forth the opinion that Mr. Constable is able and efficient and that his conduct of his office cannot be improved upon.

BUSY COUNTING THE GOLD.

Total Deposits of Imported Yellow Metal at Sub-Treasury $12,336,250.

The deposits of imported gold in the Sub-Treasury yesterday were the largest of any single day since the flow of gold from Europe began. The steamship Campania, which arrived in port last Friday, alone brought twelve consignments of gold, and the St. Paul three. Nearly all of this gold was taken to the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and the clerks in that institution were kept busy the greater part of the day counting and packing it away.

The gold on the Campania was consigned as follows: Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $545,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $504,250; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $500,000; Speyer & Co., $500,000; the New-York Life Insurance Company, $500,000; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $308,000; L. von Hoffman & Co., $250,000; the Canadian Bank of Commerce, $257,500; Muller, Schall & Co., $250,000; Baring, Magoun & Co., $247,500; "to order," $200,000; G. Osgood Lord, $4,200.

The steamship St. Paul brought $500,000 for Lazard Frères, $500,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and $250,000 for Muller, Schall & Co. The total amount of imported gold actually deposited in the Sub-Treasury since importing began is $12,336,250.

Deposits of $500,000 each in gold bars were made by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. and Lazard Frères.

For St. Luke's Hospital Chapel.

Mrs. Aaron Ogden, widow of Aaron Ogden of this city, has presented to the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital a copy of the illuminated edition of the Standard Book of Common Prayer, a limited number of which were printed on the authority of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Ogden, who died in March last, was a member of the Building Committee of St. Luke's Hospital and officiated as Secretary of that body. He was also Treasurer of the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund. The memorial volume, which is bound in white Turkey morocco, is richly decorated with symbolic designs on the borders of its pages, while the pages devoted to the principal feast days of the Church are especially elaborate in their nature. The lining of the covers is of white calf and bears the memorial inscription. The corners and clasp are of solid silver, and a plain silver cross ornaments the book in front.

RIDLEY'S

Handkerchiefs.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES.

Ladies' Hemstitched plain white, lace edged, Silk-embroidered corner, braided and colored borders, 5c. each. No such value ever shown.

SWISS EMBROIDERED and fancy edge Handkerchiefs, made to sell at double what we ask, SPLENDID LOT, CHOICE, 10c. each.

MEN'S hemmed and hemstitched, with colored borders. These are full size, but not full price by any means—each....5c.

500 Very EXTRA GRADE MEN'S HEMSTITCHED, with colored Borders, each....9c.

JAPANESE SILK HEMSTITCHED and Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs....25c.

JAPANESE SILK HEMSTITCHED and Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs—Better grade....50c.

Campaign Handkerchiefs with All the Different Candidates, 12½c.

AT NOTION DEPT. RENAISSANCE TABLE SCARFS, newly imported, 100 latest designs—very fine and very low prices...75c. to $4.50
Doilies to match....5c. to 50c.

AT TOILET DEPT. HAIR BRUSHES, ALL BRISTLES, with fine solid hard-wood Backs, Olive or Rosewood, 25 & 37c.

SALE of SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Now in progress. Prices merely nominal.

Edw. Ridley & Sons, 309, 311, 311½ to 321 Grand St., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD THEATRE, B'WAY AND 33D ST.
LA LOIE FULLER.
JOHN RANSONE, FRED HALLEN, TIM MURPHY, STIRK AND ZENO, MOLLY FULLER, and a host of new faces.
SPECIAL MATINEE LABOR DAY, SEPT. 7TH. 2:15.

BIJOU THEATRE. RUDOLPH ARONSON, Mgr.
FUN FROM START TO FINISH.
EDWARD HARRIGAN
And Excellent Company of Artists, Presenting
MARTY MALONE.
DAVE BRAHAM'S POPULAR SONGS.
"SAVANNAH SUE," "THE HOLE IN THE WALL," "SWEET MARY MULLANE," "THE CASTAWAYS," "PRIDE OF THE LONDON STAGE."
Encored again and again at every performance.
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15.
Special Matinée To-morrow (Labor Day) at 2:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
GRAND OPENING MONDAY.
THE DANCE QUEEN,
CISSY FITZGERALD
EUGENE STRATTON, AND ALL NEW ACTS.

THE BOX OFFICE OF THE 5TH AV. THEATRE will open Thursday, Sept. 10, 9 A. M., for the sale of seats of
LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN.

HOYT'S THEATRE. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
A DOUBLE SUCCESS.
The LIAR. Mat. Sat. Preceded by scenes from "The Long Strike," with J. H. Stoddart, assist. by Mary Hampton.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
TRIUMPH.
JOHN DREW Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. Great Success. ROSEMARY

GARRICK THEATRE Evenings, 8:30 Matinée Saturday.
ALBERT CHEVALIER. AND HIS COMPANY.
CHEVALIER'S NEW SONGS.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS TO-DAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
THE WAR OF WEALTH.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. 44TH ST. AND B'WAY.
ROOF GARDEN.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
SOUSA'S BAND
UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF
JOHN PHILIP SOUSA,
IN A SERIES OF SPECIALLY ARRANGED
FAREWELL CONCERTS
Before the departure for Europe of the popular and celebrated bandmaster.
SPECIAL SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
NEXT SUNDAY, SEPT. 13.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL,
GRAND FALL OPENING,
MONDAY, SEPT. 14.
THE COLIBRIS MIDGETS.
Actors, Singers, Pantomimists, Dancers, Wrestlers, &c.
THE AERIAL BALLET,
FROM 2 YEARS' RUN AT DRURY LANE, LONDON.
MARGUERITE,
OPERATIC BALLET.
AMANN—DUTCH DALY.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
SOUSA'S CONCERT BAND. To-day 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
RICE'S EVANGELINE. Daily exc. Sun. 8:45 P. M. Mon. Mat. 3:45 PM.
RICE'S CIRCUS CARNIVAL. To-morrow, 3:30 & 9 P. M.
PAIN'S FIREWORKS & CUBA. To-morrow, 8:15 P. M.
GALA DAYS.
SOUSA'S UNRIVALED BAND,
September 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Miss Camille D'Arville, Soprano.
Miss Jessamine Hallenbeck, Soprano.
Sig. Tagliapietra, Baritone.
The Metropolitan Quartette.
LABOR DAY, SEPT. 7.
Miss Jessamine Hallenbeck, Soprano.
The Metropolitan Quartette.
Concluding with the "Star Spangled Banner," with artillery accompaniment.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
(AMPHITHEATRE.)
Commencing To-night at 8:15,
GRAND CONCERTS
by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.
60—MUSICIANS—60.
ANTON SEIDL, Conductor.
Programme for This Evening:
1. Overture, Tannhauser....Wagner
2. Selections from Carmen....Bizet
3. Meditation....Bach-Gounod
4. Serenade....Moszkowski
5. Invitation to the Dance....Weber
6. Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana....Mascagni
7. Overture, The Merry Wives of Windsor....Nicolai
8. Ballet Music, Coppelia....Delibes
9. The Lost Chord....Sullivan
(Trombone Solo, Mr. E. Stolz.)
10. From Hansel and Gretel....Humperdinck
11. Grand Polonaise....Liszt
12. Selection, Aida....Verdi
13. Prelude, Lohengrin....Wagner
14. Sacred Music, Prophet....Meyerbeer
POPULAR PRICES.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
BOX OFFICE OPEN AT 4 P. M.
WISNER PIANO USED.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ.
25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
Remarkable Triumph of
LUMIERE'S
Cinematographe
The Town's Latest Fad.
ALSO A BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.

Broadway Theatre, B'way & 41st St.
Manager....Mr. ANDREW A. McCORMICK
Evenings at 8:10. Matinée Saturday at 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW, LABOR DAY.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
Comic Opera Company
in the latest Comic Opera Success,
THE CALIPH,
By Ludwig Englander.
"The scenery was very handsome, and the costumes rich."—Herald.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Proprs. & Mgrs.
MATINEE LABOR DAY.
THE ONLY GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.
UNDER the POLAR STAR
Direction of W. A. Brady.
Once Seen Never Forgotten.
REGULAR PRICES.
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2. Evg. 8:15.

DALY'S Wed., Sept. 9, and Every Evening at 8. 1st Mat., Sat., Sep. 12 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2
George Edwardes's Japanese Musical Comedy The
GEISHA
Dorothy Morton, Violet Lloyd, Edwin Stevens, Herbert Gresham, Van Renseller Wheeler, Neil McKay, William Sampson.
CHORUS OF 40. ORCHESTRA OF 25.

AMERICAN. 42d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday.
Manager....Mr. T. H. FRENCH
Reserved seats, orchestra circle and balcony, 50c.
2D WEEK—EXTRA MATINEE Monday, Labor Day.
THE GREAT NORTHWEST.
The New-York News says: "Mrs. Carter's curfew act was eclipsed by a young woman who revolves on a windmill."

IMMENSE SHOW AT PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St.
Gala Labor Day. American début Ara, Zebra, & Vora, Jones & Robinson; Bros. Horn, Grais's donkey & baboon, 2 Bostons; Lions & 8 baby lions; many novelties. 25c., 50c. 12 to 12. Come early.
25c. PROCTOR'S, 23D ST., 11 to 11, 25c. A. O. Duncan, Cushman & Holcomb, Arnim & Wagner, Pantzers; 30 others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Mat. at 2.
Oscar Hammerstein....Sole Owner and Manager
—Opening of the Season—
Commencing to-morrow, Labor Day Matinée,
The Napoleon of Necromancers, HERRMANN THE GREAT. aided by Adelaide Herrmann.
NEXT WEEK—HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
SOTHERN At 8:15....4th Av. & 23d St.
Mr. Sothern in
AN ENEMY TO THE KING.
Matinée Saturday, 2.
Thurs. mats. resumed Sept. 17.

CASINO. CLOSED UNTIL SEPT. 14.
First Production Canary & Lederer's New Musical Satire, THE GOLD BUG.
ROOF—Last Night (To-night) of the Season.

G. C. PALACE GARDENS.
Lex. Av. & 43d St. Rain or Clear.
To-night—Grand Sacred Concert. Next week—Souvenir week. Star cast. Valeska, Bernard Sisters, Pasquelena, Harry Crandall, and others.

REAL ESTATE FALL SEASON

LAST YEAR'S RENTALS HOLD FOR NEW BUSINESS.

Owners Disposed to Yield to the Needs of Good Tenants, but Long Leases at Concessions Refused—Voluntary Sales Light—Unimportant Transfers Due to Necessity or Fear—How the City May Profit by the Astor Street Example.

Renting of houses and apartments occupies the attention of real estate firms just now, as usually happens at this time of year. Conditions in the general market do not differ materially from those of last year. Landlords demand the same rents as before, and they get them when figures are moderate. As rentals advance, leases are less readily made. In many cases they are abruptly declined. The result has been that in several sections of the city the rental of apartments has been improved by the accession of tenants who formerly occupied houses.

Demand for dwelling quarters comes from two classes—those who are moving and those whose former leases expired in May, enabling them to pass the Summer out of the city. Agents report that the former class finds difficulty in obtaining accommodations either superior or cheaper than those occupied last year, under any fair arrangement. The Summer country residents evince surprise when they learn that neither political alarms nor tight money have made any material reduction in rents. Landlords seem to be acting as if they feared it might be difficult to restore rents if they were reduced, and as if vacancies, which can be only temporary, were preferable to concessions.

Firmness in Business Rentals.

Owners of business property need to exercise much firmness and caution in their leases and renewals. Alfred E. Marling of Horace S. Ely & Co., speaking yesterday of this kind of property, said that the demand for reductions was more urgent by store tenants than by any other class. While they pleaded the stringency of commercial and financial conditions, in their appearances as tenants, it was noticeable that merchants who owned property were as inexorable as other owners. Their economies had been practiced in what they paid out. Having had long notice of existing conditions, they had curtailed outlays, as was shown in restricted merchandise imports and in the avoidance of overstocking. There had been no movement among them, Mr. Marling had noticed, for the conversion of real estate into money, either by sales or by obtaining loans on it, thus indicating that land owners among merchants had carried themselves along within their business, by adjustments and retrenchments suited to prevailing commercial dullness. Their complaints thus appeared to involve mainly the consequences that attend slow trade, in place of activity, and not to have imposed upon them the actual depletion of substantial landed investments. Their real estate holdings had been as firmly held, he said, as if they relied upon them as a foundation on which they could securely rest, no matter what might happen in any other field.

Looking for Speedy Improvement.

Their attitude as tenants and as prospective lessees, while quite different from that in which they were seen as owners, showed their faith, in Mr. Marling's opinion, in the speedy improvement of business conditions. He said that applications for long leases of business property at rents from 10 to 20 per cent. under those of last year, were never more plentiful. This showed that merchant tenants felt that the ebb in business conditions had been reached, and that if bargain rents were to be had at all, this was the time to contract for them. Owners of such property declined to make long leases at concessions. They had thought out the situation and prospects as thoroughly as had the merchants, and they were confident that by another year there would be not only no difficulty in maintaining present rents, but an advance would then perhaps be accepted. The result was, in business renting, that landlords were yielding slightly to good tenants on short leases if they felt that concessions were really needed, but that leases for three years or longer involved no concessions worth noting. If reductions were allowed at the beginning of a term, they were offset by advances, which finally raised the average for the term nearly, if not quite, to present rents.

Leases of the same kind had been requested by tenants of dwelling property up town, Mr. Marling said. Demand usually began by such tenants in August. The high temperature of that month drove those who had come to the city house hunting back to the country, and it deterred inquiry among those already at home. Dwelling and apartment leases kept the agents busier than usual at this season, Mr. Marling said, to make up for the delay.

Demands on the West Side.

West side business, up town, as reported by Charles Lyons of the office of L. J. Phillips & Co., at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue, is brisk in renting, but extremely dull in sales. Landlords have not reduced rents from last year's basis, and tenants expecting reductions have been disappointed. The chief demand in dwellings, Mr. Lyons said, was for the least numerous kind, which could be leased at from $1,200 to $1,500 per year. Such dwellings were seldom unoccupied, and if there were more of them, they could easily be rented. Strong disinclination to hiring quarters inconvenient to transportation lines had appeared among applicants. On this account, West End Avenue property, although generally desirable for residence, was less in demand than in former seasons.

The call for apartments seemed to be greater than usual. Mr. Lyons attributed the improvement to the inability of applicants to obtain dwellings at satisfactory rentals and their unwillingness to assume the responsibility of expensive leases at this time.

Business in the neighborhood tributary to Forty-second Street, near Broadway, is reported by Fitzsimons & Smith as normal in renting, but poor in sales. Houses and apartments renting from $1,400 to $1,500 are in good demand. This is one of the busy seasons for renting in that part of the city. There are many real estate agents there, and they all seem to be well occupied. Last year's rentals are maintained without trouble, except for costly quarters.

Bargain Sales Not Abundant.

The sales market is slow, but its condition does not disturb those who have property well in hand. In every part of the city agents complain because commissions are few, but owners show little discontent. Necessity has forced the transfer of more or less property, some of it under foreclosure proceedings and some of it by sacrifice sales. The season does not seem to have been exceptional in that respect. Fear has operated in some degree to induce sales by owners whom political conditions have alarmed. Owners secure in large equities or in the enjoyment of unincumbered property on the other hand, seem reasonably content.

Rental incomes have suffered no impairment that cannot be easily corrected, and the percentage of vacancies is not abnormal. It is probably a safe assertion that no form of investment has better withstood influences adverse to prosperity than has real estate property in this city. Owners seem to feel that they have abundant reason to be content that their capital has been lodged in property so safe and stable.

Gov. Morton's City Home.

Gov. Morton's purchase of the property at 681 Fifth Avenue interested observers of the market, and doubtless the residents of that exclusive section were pleased at the prospect of having so desirable an addition to their colony. The property needs overhauling. It will doubtless become a most attractive mansion. The avenue frontage of forty-two feet will give the new owner opportunity for the exercise of his superior taste in interior design and furnishing, and the ballroom, which Allen Dodworth built for the instruction and practice of his dancing classes, may easily outshine in its future functions of hospitality and pleasure its earlier record as a place for fashionable assembly.

The house is next to the corner of Fifty-fourth Street, where H. Victor Newcomb resides. Its southern neighbor is the City Club. At No. 680, immediately opposite, Dr. W. Seward Webb resides. John D. Rockefeller's and Henry M. Flagler's city homes occupy two of the corners of Fifty-fourth Street. The University Club will build on the northwest corner, on the property formerly owned by St. Luke's Hospital.

John D. Crimmins bought the property at auction in May for $172,000. That price was cheap. Gov. Morton may have paid Mr. Crimmins a large profit and yet have obtained the property at a figure which appraisers would regard as reasonable. It is understood that the consideration was not less than $200,000.

The Astors' New Street.

Announcement of the intention of the Astors to connect Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets by a street in the rear of the Waldorf and Schermerhorn Hotels is likely to revive discussion of the expediency of public improvements of the same character. Every practical consideration favors the undertaking. The construction of Lexington and Madison Avenues in the residence district, the absorption of College Place by a broad thoroughfare down town, and the proposed widening of Elm Street all point to the same need of thoroughfares from north to south.

Development of the city northward disclosed years ago the fundamental error in the original design of the city. When it appeared that a grave mistake had been made in assuming that business and travel would cross the city instead of moving up town, those who deplored the error feared that it was too late to correct it. In all discussion of the subject there have not been two opinions on the proposition that the thoroughfares in the direction of greatest travel were too far apart. The differences that appeared bore on the practicability of changes that would correct the mistake. Estimates of cost were so high as to bar a movement looking to official action. Thus, while intelligent views have been in accord regarding the desirability of providing new highways parallel to the avenues, and while the lack of such highways has hampered the city in many ways, no plan was presented which seemed feasible for meeting the manifest requirement. College Place and Elm Street improvements were forced by the necessities of traffic. Up town has suffered neglect because of the lesser urgency of a change. The difference has been one of degree.

Additions to Property Values.

Perhaps no better illustration of the practicability and expediency of the change could be furnished than in the improvement proposed by the Astors. Property is as valuable where this street will be cut as it is anywhere between avenues. The strip of 50 feet by 200 feet is worth $400,000. It has yielded a fair return on that value when rented.

The purpose of converting it into a street is to give light and additional approach to two hotels already bounded by three fine thoroughfares, and which reach high enough to overlook above the fourth story all neighboring buildings now west of them; to provide a street frontage for a new eight-story store and office building, which will itself be abundantly lighted, but which must confine the westward outlook from the hotels, and to provide four new corners. It may safely be assumed that the Astors considered the improvement thoroughly before they decided to make it. Their decision must have been that the new street would be worth to the hotel and office building more than $400,000.

Streets Pay for Themselves.

Since their action was well considered and was the result of business calculation, curiosity may well be excited to learn why the city might not benefit by the same process of calculation and action in reference to other neighborhoods. Every cut through a block would create four new corners, increasing the value of property thus improved by 30 per cent. or more. The creation of new streets would convert spaces now hidden in the obscurity of rear lots into frontages valuable for residence or for business. Traffic facilities would approach the demand which can never be satisfied while the present distance between avenues is maintained. There are comparatively few blocks in which the cost of condemnation would be as great as $400,000, the amount which the Astors will surrender in order to have a street one block long, and the appropriation of private property for new streets can never be less difficult or less costly than at present. Assessments for benefits would provide for half the expenses.

The construction of new streets would add immensely to the taxable valuation of property, for not only would new corners be created, but blocks of new frontages. Traffic would expand with the added opportunity for its profitable exercise. The deformity of long stretches between avenues would be straightened, thus beautifying the city and making it more attractive in every way. Real estate operations would be stimulated and magnified. And the law of probability will not be strained in the expectation that this vast and comprehensive improvement, correcting the errors of original design under which the city has suffered, would repay the outlay involved in it in the not distant future.

Recent Sales and Mortgages.

Auction sales for last week amounted to $100,228, against $681,295, for the corresponding week last year.

There were recorded last week 223 mortgages, for $3,355,566, of which 92, for $942,192, were at 5 per cent.; 108, for $492,874, at a higher rate, and 23, for $1,920,500, at a lower rate. For the corresponding week last year there were recorded 205 mortgages, for $2,039,810, of which 96, for $896,830, were at 5 per cent.; 70, for $377,580, at a higher rate, and 39, for $765,400, were at a lower rate.

Mrs. Anna Meisel has sold to L. H. Prahar the three-story brick dwelling at 113 East Tenth Street, lot 21.2 by 94.7 feet.

Cecilia and Mary Cunningham have sold to Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, for $12,100, the four-story English-basement house at 253 West Thirty-seventh Street, lot, 16.8 by 98.9 feet.

W. H. Picken has sold to W. P. Mitchell the new three-story stone-front house at 221 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 18 by 50 by 100.11 feet. The house is the best of a row recently finished by Mr. Picken.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, Sept. 8.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, N. T. M. Melliss, referee, 230 to 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, beginning 150.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $22,565.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 15 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 244 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 19 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,900.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, one-half of Lot 290, on map of Washingtonville, Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward, being on northwest side of Catharine Street, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,025.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 569 West End Avenue, west side, 90.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 15 by 100, five-story American-basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,950; on prior mortgage, $17,000.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Adelbert E. Carroll, referee, 256 West Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $14,985.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, E. L. Patterson, referee, 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 15 by 80, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,460.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, leasehold of the block front on the south side of Fifty-first Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, 41.7 by 158.11⅝ by 56.2 by 157.10, three-story brick buildings, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,920.

THURSDAY, Sept. 10.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, N. T. M. Melliss, referee, 429 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 113.11 by 25 by 115.7, four-story brick tenement in front and three-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $19,070.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. L. Donohue, referee, 28 Henry Street, south side, 145.1 feet east of Catharine Street, 25 by 100.6, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,910.

FRIDAY, Sept. 11—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, lots on West One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 175 feet east of the Boulevard, 50 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $19,760.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 126 Alexander Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 89.6, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,530; on prior mortgage, $8,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,280; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, C. W. Hartridge, referee, 3 and 5 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 37 by 100.8½, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $4,520.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Cambrelling Avenue, east side, 160 feet south of Pelham Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Sarah A. Lick of 2,706 Marion Avenue, owner; cost, $3,500.

Morris Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, for two four-story brick flats, by Bertha Volkening of 48 East Sixtieth Street, owner; cost, $40,000.

Cambrelling Avenue, east side, 135 feet south of Pelham Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Sarah A. Lick of 2,706 Marion Avenue, owner; cost, $3,500.

No. 209 West Street, by M. Thorn, owner, Bernard McGuinness of 42 Beach Street, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $100.

Nos. 33 and 35 East Eighteenth Street, by W. & J. Sloane, owners, alterations to a six-story brick store; cost not given.

No. 177 Prince Street, by Charles Koch of 127 Thompson Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $100.

No. 113 East Thirty-seventh Street, by James W. Henning of 113 East Thirty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $8,000.

No. 131 West Fifty-eighth Street, by Miss Margaret Meyer of New-Brighton, N. Y., owner, Thomas S. Janeway of 26 West Seventeenth Street, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $160.

Nos. 709 and 711 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, by G. A. Jungmann of 709 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 5.

GRAND BOULEVARD, e s, 28.1 ft n of 105th St, 27.1x10.6x25x6; Frank L. Smith and wife to F. M. Jencks $1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 150 ft n of Claremont Place, 75x86; same to same.. 1
BOULEVARD, w s, 74.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x100; Frank L. Smith to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company 1
LOT 102, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Charles L. Dorland to Mary M. Dorland 1
188TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Bathgate Place, 95x156.6; Albert Bogert to Henrietta G. Thompson 1
108TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 4th Av, 75x50; Jacob A. Geissenhainer to Archibald Watt and others 750
108TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 4th Av, 50x50; same to same 420
92D ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.8; Joseph E. Weed to F. M. Jencks 1
67TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.5; Frank L. Smith and wife to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company 1
71ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 103.9x203, to 70th St, x121.9x200.10; same to same 1
WEST END AV, s e corner of 83d St, 102.2x100; also 83d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, —x102.2; Joseph E. Weed to same 1
93D ST, s s, 119 ft w of Boulevard, 17x100.8; Frank L. Smith and wife to Francis M. Jencks.......... 1
WEST END AV, n e corner of 90th St, 26x100; same to same.......... 1
WEST END AV, e s, 176.5 ft n of 90th St, 25x100; same to same.......... 1
86TH ST, n s, 304 ft w of West End Av, 96x100.8; same to same.......... 1
JEFFERSON AV, n w corner of Hill Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edanwald to Gustave Engelhardt.......... 400
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s w corner of Reiss Place, 94.8x145.8x83.1x131.6; George Reiss and wife to William F. Norden and wife 4,000
1ST AV, 2,364; John Dannecker and wife to Elizabeth Schnoes.......... 15,650
35TH ST, w s, 450 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; also 35th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 0.1½x98.9; Sarah Michaels to Bertha A. Levy 1
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 121st St, 78.10x42.9x78.10x42.10; also 121st St., 149 East; Margaret A. Smith to Augustus H. Hall 1
154TH ST, n s, 166 ft e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Edward E. Williams to Clara M. Williams 1
150TH ST, s s, 452.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.6x99.11; Thomas Cannon and others to Bernard Havanagh.......... 1
CONVENT Av, e s, 699.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Emmet R. Olcott, referee, to Jacob D. Butler.......... 12,500
LOT 76, map of Undercliffe Terrace; Ephraim B. Levy to Henry Lahm and wife.. 1,650
LOT 15 to 30, inclusive, Block 32, map of Pelham Park; Perley S. Crozier to Hannah Malone.......... 1

Recorded Leases.

O'NEILL, Daniel, to Bridget Clark; 641 West 47th St, 3 years.......... $528
SILVA, Antonio, to William P. Galland; e s of Morris Park Av, 20 ft n of Victor St, 5 years..........$300 to 600

Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, Louis, and wife to Augusta Goodman; 132 Willett St, 4 years....... $6,200
DAVIS, John M. J., to George H. Phillips; n s of Summit St, 150 ft e of Anthony Av, 3 years.......... 3,600
CUMMING, Jr., William, and Robert Ferguson and wives to Hugo Bartholomae; e s of Amsterdam Av, 50.7 ft s of 108th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years.......... 40,000
HENDERSON, James Y., and wife to Magdalena Wenner; w s of Glebe Av, 763.6 ft n of road from St. Peter's Church to Harlem Bridge, 3 years.......... 2,000
JONES, Walter M., to Mary E. H. Jones; s s of 94th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year.......... 1,000
EHRHARDT, Henry, and wife to Ronald K. Brown, as trustee; s s of Penfold Av, 88 ft e of Suburban Place, 3 years....... 5,000
NORDEN, William F., and wife to George Reiss; s w corner of White Plains Road and Reiss Place, 2 years.......... 2,000
GOLDBERG, Louis, to James H. Aldrich and another, trustees; n s of Rivington St, 25 ft w of Clinton St, 1 year....... 6,000
LAHN, Henry, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 76, map of Undercliff Terrace, 3 years.. 550
MILLER, Peter B., to the Assured Building and Loan Association; Lot 128, map of F. P. & H. A. Forster, at Riverdale, installments 2,000
STRAUSE, Annie, and husband, to Friedrich Seibel; 408 East 50th St., 4 years.. 3,500
SCHEFERS, Elizabeth, to Mayer Katzenberg; w s of 6th Av, 74.1 ft s of 28th St, 2 years.......... 6,000
VELDERS, Jan C., to the Assured Building Loan Association; lot 370, map 370 lots of McGraw estate, installments.... 1,900
NOES, Elizabeth, and another to John Dannecker; 2,364 1st Av, 2 years.. 1,000
WOOD, Fannie, to the North New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 150th St, e ½ of lot 175, map of Melrose, south, installments......... 4,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

HOLLAND, Alice M., to Petty Soulard and Walker Realty Company.......... $1
TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY to George Leask, executor of Norman Peck, deceased.......... 10,500
SAME to Frederick A. Stohlmann......... 5,500

Lis Pendens.

19TH ST, n s, Lots 577, 578, and 579, on map of lands of Clement C. Moore, 16th Ward; Henrietta Schmitt against Jacob Lincks and others, (partition.)
12TH AV, s s, Lot 818, west 1-3 part, map of Wakefield, 33.4x100; St. Joseph's Seminary against William H. Keating and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
93D ST, n s, 146.8 ft e of 5th Av, 21.6x100.8; Louis Dannhauser against Isaac Hamburger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
LOTS 299 and 300, map of Section B of Vyse estate, 24th Ward; Mary F. Travis against Henry N. Neithardt and others, (two actions to foreclose mortgage.)
31ST ST, s s, 496 ft e of 10th Av, 20.8x79.8; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against John J. Garraty, as executor, &c., (foreclosure of mortgages.)
LOT, 19.6x35, in rear of 724 St. Nicholas Av; Lizzie C. Skinner against Anna M. Dean, (specific performance.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 95x125; Dimock & Fink against Charles Eggers and Edward Bissinger, owners; George Sallinger, contractor.......... $1,500
SAME PROPERTY; Finn, Cole & Co. against same owners and as contractors.. 315
176TH ST and 3d Av, n w corner, 100x100; same against Adler & Herman, owners; A. W. Caverly, owner and contractor.... 243
108TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100; same against Sonn Brothers, owners; Carl J. Lagerson, contractor.... 88
EDENWOOD AV, w s, 334.4 ft n of Fordham Landing Road, 41.2x106; Francis Shepperd against Lillian R. Chatterton, owner and contractor.......... 35
13TH AV and 28th St, n e corner, 102x111.4; Frederick Klingman against Lowenstein Brothers, owners; Jacob A. Zimmerman, contractor.......... 3,500
99TH ST, 8 and 10 West; Laurowitz & Storch against Mary McWalters, contractor and owner.......... 171
113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; Dimock & Fink against Henry Hawkes, owner; Edward Downey, contractor 600
104TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100; Nathaniel Wise against Frederick Brandt, owner; I. J. and Mary E. Jenkins, contractors.......... 430
MANHATTAN AV and 101st St, n w corner, 100x100; John F. Kidney against William Walsh, owner and contractor... 72
MELROSE AV, w s, extends from 155th to 156th St x50; Andrew Kavanagh against Michael Reilly, owner; A. H. Bushmann, contractor,.......... 226

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—DALE, FARRELL & CO.—Arthur Sweeney has been appointed as receiver for Dale, Farrell & Co., mechanical engineers and machinists at 413 and 415 East Twenty-third Street, by Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court, in proceedings brought by Peter B. Sweeney, one of the partners, against John H. Dale and Philip Farrell, the other partners, for a dissolution of the firm. It was stated that the firm was formed on March 11, 1895, and by a subsequent agreement Peter B. Sweeney was to receive one-half of the profits. He contributed $5,000 cash capital at the start, and has since loaned the firm large sums of money, but the amount is not stated in the papers. The partners agreed on Sept. 3 to dissolve, but could not agree as to the manner of dissolution. The assets are placed at $15,000, and consist of machinery, tools, furniture, merchandise, accounts, and contract rights under patents. The liabilities are $11,000, outside of the amount due to Mr. Sweeney. He is the politician who was famous in the days of William M. Tweed. He started Messrs. Dale and Farrell, who are practical men, in this business, and he stated to Bradstreet's two months ago that he had invested $40,000 for them. The firm manufactured magneto-bells, batteries, and electric lamps.

—H. DUMOIS & CO.—Hipolyte and F. Simon Dumois of H. Dumois & Co., shipping and commission merchants and importers of West India fruits at 41 South Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry A. Kessel without preference. They have branches at Baraçao and Gebra Arbo, in Cuba. The business was started at Baraçao a number of years ago, and was begun in this city in 1884. F. Simon Dumois became a partner in 1888. Dumois & Co. are among the largest importers of bananas in this city, and they own plantations in Cuba, a railroad, and two steamships. Their failure is attributed to the war in Cuba and to the edict of Gen. Weyler preventing the shipment of bananas from that country, which tied up their entire business. Their office, at 41 South Street, was closed yesterday, and no information could be obtained there. Their last statement to Bradstreet's, made in November, 1895, showed assets of $660,000 and liabilities of $258,000. The principal assets then were the Banes Railroad, Banes plantation, the steamers Brixham and Tyrian, and current accounts. Their equity in business in the United States was estimated at about $100,000. Their liabilities were generally for money borrowed from banks to make advances to growers.

—ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.—Deming B. Smith and Isaac Smith Strong, doing business under the style of Isaac Smith's Son & Co., dealers in umbrellas and parasols at 928 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Edward R. Smith without preference. This is one of the oldest houses in this line in the United States, and the business has been handed down from generation to generation. It was established in 1802 by James Thomas Smith, grandfather of Deming B. Smith. Isaac Smith succeeded to the business many years ago, and later on the style became Isaac Smith's Son & Co. The firm failed in 1879 on account of a defalcation, it was said, of a clerk to the extent of $60,000. A settlement was made with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. Deming B. Smith has managed the business for the past fifteen years, and Mr. Strong became a partner in 1892. The business of the firm has been dull for some time past.

—CHARLES SEEBACH.—Charles Seebach, dealer in men's furnishing goods and shoes at 33 Whitehall Street and 90 and 92 West Broadway, has made a bill of sale of both places, through Max Altmayer, to Benjamin Levinger for $6,823. Mr. Altmayer said yesterday that out of the proceeds of the bill of sale Robert Reis & Co. and some other creditors were protected. Mr. Altmayer estimated the liabilities at $20,000 and the nominal assets at about the same amount. He attributed the failure to dull business, poor collections, inability to get further loans from the banks, and the demands of creditors for payment of their accounts. He has been in business for over ten years at 33 Whitehall Street, and he opened his new store at 90 and 92 West Broadway last Winter, which has been a heavy expense to him.

—JAKOBSON THREE-WHEEL TANDEM ATTACHMENT COMPANY.—The Sheriff has closed up the factory of the Jakobson Three-Wheel Tandem Attachment Company, at 314 East Seventy-fifth Street on an attachment for $1,450 in favor of Julia Dietz. The company was incorporated about six months ago, with a capital stock of $10,000.

—JOHN TIETJEN.—The Sheriff has received an execution against John Tietjen, liquor dealer at Park Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, for $7,090 in favor of George Ringler & Co., brewers, for beer and money loaned. He has been in the liquor business since 1884, but of late his trade has not been profitable.

Out of Town.

—HARVEY A. MOYER.—Harvey A. Moyer, carriage manufacturer at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday gave a chattel and real estate mortgage on all his property to the State Bank of Syracuse and the Salt Springs National Bank, to secure liabilities of $200,000. He also gave the banks a bill of sale.

—LONG & CO.—The dry goods firm of Long & Co., at Bowling Green. Ohio, failed yesterday and a receiver was appointed. It was supposed to be one of the most secure firms in the city. The liabilities will exceed the assets by $12,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name of the debtor being given first:

ASTARITA, Mattivo—P. Gargiulo and another 90.36
BAILEY, William—The Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company.......... 49.37
BAKER, Samuel H., and James R. VANS—R. Bunke and another.......... 149.27
CONEY ISLAND ICE AND AMUSEMENT Company—H. T. Jarrett.......... 425.83
CORN, Charles—J. Loewy.......... 188.53
CRAMER, Amos W.—The Farmers' Butter and Egg Company.......... 49.00
DAYNES, William, and others—Livingston-Middleditch Company.......... 177.54
DAYNES, William, and others—Livingston-Middleditch Company.......... 177.54
DEUTSCH, Simon and Alexander—F. Hosch 309.09
EAST RIVER MUTUAL INSURANCE Corporation—Jocelyn Johnstone 371.36
EDWARDS, Nathan—H. Held.......... 55.65
FEIOCK, Bernard—Eisner & Mendelson Company 124.83
FERRIS, Daniel J., and Joseph REEHILL—E. C. Mainard.......... 296.56
FIELD, George C., and Harry E. WILLIAMS—J. F. English.......... 88.34
FORBES, Robert—Annie R. Bennett and another 117.26
GANNS, Francis, and Otto HOCK—F. Fisher 77.79
E. L. GOODSELL COMPANY, (Edward L. Goodsell and William H. Flannagan)—The National Broadway Bank of the City of New-York...... 7,558.58
GROTE, William—Hans Reinhardt...... 157.93
HOWE, Oscar G.—C. E. Dettelbach and another 146.42
HUEBSCH, Henry—M. B. Eddinger and others 62.40
HULSEBERG, Annie C.—John H. Koenig $643.75
HYDE, Frederick E.—William E. D. Stokes 277.50
JACOBSON, Charles F.—The Equitable Gaslight Company of New-York....... 42.85
KELLY, Grant—Frank S. Metcalfe...... 73.70
KOCH, Julius, and Leopold WEIL—A. Wall and another.......... 181.83
LEVIEN, Douglas A.—Press Publishing Company 228.68
LUSK, Frank—Press Publishing Company 171.68
MILLANG, Charles—E. Griswold and another 80.16
PHILLIPS, Max—E. Bach and others.. 847.01
PUCCI, Antonio G.—S. Sagnimmeni and others 113.31
SCHIMEL, Philip—Cheney Brothers.... 496.78
SCHLUTER, Henry—Yellow Pine Company 244.46
SEEBECK, Bernhard—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company 113.00
SMITH, Barney—The Haberman Manufacturing Company 1,139.68
STEVENS, Martin E.—L. Levine.......... 40.06
TIETJEN, John—George Ringler & Co.. 7,090.93
TUCEK, Franz—M. Klein.......... 107.83
VON DER HEIDE, August—The James D. Mason Company.......... 2,157.27
ZIMMERMAN, Henry—The Equitable Gaslight Company of New-York...... 27.97

INTEMPERANCE IN FRANCE.

Her People Use More Alcohol than Those of Any Other Country.

From The London News.

The transactions of the Bâle Congress on Alcoholism afford copious and interesting materials for the history of the rise and fall of drunkenness in our times. This congress, held on the borders of France, has passed unheeded by the French public, although the French Government was represented by M. Buisson, Director of Public Instruction. Yet the question of alcoholism ought to interest the French more than any other nation, as it has been shown in the Bâle congress that the French are now the most drunken nation in Western Europe. It is a strong and unpleasant phrase, but facts are still stronger and more unpleasant.

Every paper read at the congress proves that in the struggle against drunkenness Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, Russia, and the Scandinavian countries are up and doing, while France alone is suffering more and more from wine, beer, brandy, and absinthe, and not an effort at reaction is apparent yet.

All temperance reformers should read "Researches on the Consumption of Distilled and Fermented Drinks in Different Countries," by Prof. Jules Denis of Geneva. This is far and away the most important paper read at the congress. In order to establish comparisons between wine-drinking and beer-drinking countries, Prof. Denis assumes that beer contains on an average 3 per cent. of alcohol, wine 10 per cent., and cider 9 per cent. He adds up the consumption of absolute alcohol under the headings of wine, beer, cider, brandy, and other spirituous liquors for every country, and divides by the population.

France comes at the top of the list with thirteen quarts of pure alcohol per head per annum. This is equivalent to nearly forty quarts of brandy. Switzerland comes next with ten quarts, followed by Belgium and Italy. Germany, with England close on her heels, comes next, with about nine quarts, chiefly due to beer. Sweden and Norway come a long way behind, with four and three quarts; and Canada closes the list with less than two quarts.

But the full significance of this list is only to be seen by comparison with statistics of former years. The curse of drink is increasing in France and Belgium. It is stationary in Switzerland and Italy, and in Scandinavia, Canada, Germany, and Great Britain it is decreasing. Prof. Denis shows that in the latter countries the improvement is due to a vigorous effort on the part of the people. In France they trust to chance and to Government.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION OF THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING

a strictly high-class residence is specially invited to the thoroughly constructed, beautifully finished, carefully planned dwellings just completed on

77TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH & MADISON AVS.,
THE CHOICEST residence section of the city.

These houses are each 25 feet wide, on both the American basement and high-stoop plans, and vary in exterior and interior arrangement and design.

They have steel floor beams and fire-proof brick arches, passenger elevators, abundant light, and perfect ventilation.

Also,

PRIVATE STABLE,
NO. 111 EAST 77TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.,
SIZE 25x100.

3 stories in height, with marble front,
Basement arranged for exercising horses.

Descriptive pamphlets and permits on application to

McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
384 PARK AV., NEAR 53D.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MORTGAGE INVESTORS.

Investors in Mortgage Loans will be interested in our regular offerings of highest grade mortgages on attractive basis.

J. W. PLACE & CO.,
56 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK.

LENOX HILL, JUST OFF 5TH AV.—Extra-wide dwelling; modern throughout; hard wood; nickel plumbing; electric light; beautifully decorated. Never offered before.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

83D ST., NEAR MAD. AV.—Medium-size dwelling; excellent order; bargain.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING.—Just off 5th Av., above 59th St.; elaborately decorated; electric light; tiled baths; built for owner's use.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

58TH ST., BET. 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—4-story high-stoop dwelling; D. R. ext.; must be sold to close an estate.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

5TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—Extra-wide dwelling, or could be used for business purposes.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—Dwelling, 22 feet; excellent order; B. P. ext.; bargain.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

39TH ST., BET. MAD. AND PARK AVS.—4-story high-stoop dwelling; medium size; good order; B. P.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

38th ST., BETWEEN 5th AND 6th AVS.—Four-story high-stoop brownstone house, 21 feet wide, for sale. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.
At Cornwall, Plainfield, Hartsdale, White Plains, Orange, and Montclair; splendid country residences and grounds, unincumbered, for city residences; loan back cash; three splendid paying apartment houses, 25x85x100; each paying 20 per cent.; price, $19,000 each; cost $25,000; splendid 4-story dwelling, superbly furnished; West 82d St., near Central Park; 20x68x100; price, $38,000; terms suit; easy terms, or trade for lots; single 5-story flat; rent, $3,000; price, $23,750; several others; greatest bargains; dwellings, every location, for sale; $4,000 to $65,000.

EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO.,
135 Broadway.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 6 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell for $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

AN ELEGANT, CENTRALLY LOCATED dwelling, $15,000; to exchange for a country residence or Brooklyn dwelling; also, splendid country residence to trade for business property; will loan back $50,000; also, lots wanted for dwellings. EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 135 and 137 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—An elegant residence in Westchester County, situated 1½ miles from Rye Station and ½ mile from Port Chester Depot, and only 40 minutes from Grand Central Station; the dwelling, three stories and basement, is built of brick, and contains all modern conveniences, 44 by 80 feet; large stone stable and carriage house, stone barn, and other outbuildings; also two other dwellings on the premises, consisting of 44 acres of land under high state of cultivation.

The above is situated on high ground commanding extensive views of surrounding country and Long Island Sound.

For further particulars apply to J. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty Street, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r,

will sell at auction Tuesday, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION,
under direction John H. Rogan, Esq., Referee.

121 Crosby St.,
through to Marion St. (widened Elm St.), between Jersey and Prince Sts., 3-story high stoop brick building, lot 21.11 ft. on Crosby x 19 ft. on Marion x 84 ft. deep.

284 and 286 Mulberry St.,
about 93 ft. south of Houston St. Two lots each about 20x90, with very good front, and rear brick and frame buildings. Rears connect with Houston St. lots.

220 East 53d St.,
bet. 2d and 3d Aves. 3-story high stoop basement and cellar brick private dwelling, in good order. Lot 20x90; "L" station at 3d Ave. corner adjoining.

215 East 112th St.,
bet. 2d and 3d Aves. Very neat two-story high stoop brick basement and cellar frame dwelling, in good order. Lot 16.8x100.11.

LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Esqs.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 115 Broadway.

Book maps at auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

A.—THE RUTLAND.
BROADWAY AND 57TH ST.
Newly furnished housekeeping apartment to let to small, genteel family of adults; 7 rooms and bath; to let only by the year, from Oct. 1; rent, $1,800; immediate possession if desired. Apply at office, on premises.

"THE RUTLAND," BROADWAY AND 57TH St.—An elegant, newly furnished first floor bachelor apartment, to rent; a rare opportunity for wealthy bachelor, wishing to be near the Park for riding, driving, &c.; location is very central and house is first-class; accommodations for manservant and kitchen for preparing breakfast; rent, $1,500, furnished. Apply at office.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

WELLESLEY
(Fireproof,)
Northeast Cor. 81st St. and West End Ave.

Apartments consisting of seven, eight, and nine rooms and bath to lease from Oct. 1st. Tenants supplied with refrigeration, electric light, steam heat, hot water at all hours, and fuel for laundries. We cater to very desirable tenants and give perfect service. Rents from $1,500 to $2,500 per annum. Inquire on premises.

THE RUTLAND
Broadway and 57th St.
Housekeeping apartments of from 6 to 14 rooms; rents from $1,200 to $3,500. Three apartments can now be secured on yearly leases from Oct. 1 with immediate possession. These apartments are the most reasonable, with thorough gentility, good management and other advantages included, in the City of New-York. Range fuel, and steam heat are included in the rent. Three passenger elevators at the three entrances; also three freight elevators for supplies and servants, at rear. Your marketing brought directly to your kitchen door for inspection. Plans seen at central entrance on 57th St., where further information will be cheerfully furnished. Apply direct to D. W. Heath, resident superintendent on premises.
G. W. BASHFORD, AGENT.

YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
PARK AVE. & 62D STREET.
ABSOLUTE FIREPROOF.
SEVERAL CHOICE APARTMENTS TO RENT, WELL LIGHTED, VENTILATED, AND HANDSOMELY DECORATED, AND WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
J. C. WHITNEY, 346 BROADWAY,
N. Y. LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING.

A.—A.—Do not fail to see the new
"LOANDA"
MODEL APARTMENTS.
103 West 91st St., convenient to 93d St. "L" station and Broadway cable cars.
Every room in this handsome new building overlooks the magnificent park and flower gardens belonging to St. Agnes's Church; apartments consist of seven large, perfectly light, airy rooms and bath, steam heated; hot water supplied, combination coal and gas ranges, exposed sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, kitchens, and halls; servants' closets, butlers' pantries, cabinet finished, artistically decorated; private storerooms, &c. Apply to janitor.

"Biltmore" and "Blenheim"
56 to 62 West 58th St.,
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Will be ready for occupancy on or before OCTOBER 1ST, 1896.
Exceedingly handsome and well-arranged Apartments of eight rooms, exclusive of two baths each, all rooms having outside light, hard-wood trim, and parquette flooring throughout; sanitary open plumbing; electric light; passenger and servants' elevators. Apartments decorated to suit; telephones in each apartment. Rents from $1,500. For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE STREET. 1 MADISON AVENUE.

THE WASHINGTON,
NO. 29 WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEST.
Desirable apartments to let, unfurnished, from October 1st.
Apply to Superintendent, or
Douglas Robinson & Co.,
55 LIBERTY STREET.

A tenant having a choice corner apartment of 12 rooms on the ninth and tenth floors of the
No. 121 Madison Avenue,
building, wishes to sublet same for balance of his lease, two years, with options. Apartment can be seen any time by applying to the MANAGER of building.

IN THE BERESFORD, a HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter, to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
No. 201 West 54th St., corner 7th Av.
All corner apartments; 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot water supply. Apply to janitor on premises, or
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

KENMORE, 353 WEST 57TH ST. KENMORE. 75 feet frontage, private block, 8th and 9th Avs.; choice apartment; $1,200; open plumbing; every convenience. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 5th Av., corner 52d St. open Monday.

The Brockholst, No. 101 West 85th St.
Elegant apartment hotel; suites of 3 to 8 rooms; steam heated; elevator; excellent service; café attached to building; inspection invited. Apply to Superintendent, premises.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry. 330 East 17th St., corner, 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to Janitor.

TASTY APARTMENTS; moderate rents; seven rooms; baths; steam heated; magnificent neighborhood; owner's management. 19 West 84th St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

ELBERON, N. J.—For sale, desirable building plots, 150x300; also residences; best part of Elberon; Little Silver choice river fronts. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished Houses to Let.

At greatest reductions; elegant 4-story brick; East 33d St., near 5th Av.; 22 rooms; rent, $3,000. West 70th St., near Central Park; 16 rooms; rent, $3,000. West 58d St., near 5th Av.; rent, $2,800; price $3,000 for superb furniture worth $6,000; owner going abroad. West 64th St.; 14 rooms; perfect gem; rent, $1,200. West 127th St.; 13 rooms; rent, $900. West End Av., near 81st St. Station; 14 rooms; rent, $1,800, or sell furniture, $3,500. East 43d St., near 5th Av.; 17 rooms; rent, $4,200; superbly furnished. West 46th St.; 17 rooms; rent, $2,700; sell furniture, $2,000. West 33d St., near Broadway; 14 rooms; rent, $1,800. West 30th St., near 7th Av.; 14 rooms; rent, $1,600; superbly furnished. West 95th St., near L Station; 13 rooms; rent, $1,200. West 81st St.; fully furnished; 9 rooms; rent, $900. West 78th St.; 14 rooms; rent, $1,800. Madison Av., near 47th St.; 15 rooms; rent, $2,500. West 52d St., near 5th Av.; 16 rooms; elegant order; rent, $2,750. West 64th St.; rent, $1,300. West 53d St.; 16 rooms; rent, $3,000. West 126th St.; 13 rooms; rent, $960. West 79th St.; 8 rooms; rent, $720. East 26th St.; 22 rooms; rent, $3,600; all newly furnished and decorated throughout. West 69th St.; 12 rooms; rent, $1,920. West 79th St.; 15 rooms; rent, $4,800. West 46th St.; 15 rooms; rent, $2,400. furniture included; very elegant. West 55th St.; 28 rooms; rent, $3,000. West 44th St.; 16 rooms; rent, $3,300. West 55th St.; 16 rooms; rent, $3,600; fine location. West 48th St.; 13 rooms; rent, $1,800. West 90th St.; 13 rooms; rent, $1,800; 300 others; furnished and unfurnished; also boarding houses, hotels, and suburban residences; great bargains.

EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
135 and 137 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.
21ST, just off 5th Av., English basement; attractive.
39TH, between 5th and 6th Avs., dining-room extension.
46TH, near 5th Av., very attractive.
49TH, adjoining 5th Av., 20 ft., well furnished.
53D, near 5th Av., dining-room extension.
57TH, near Madison Av., medium size, attractive.
56TH, near 5th Av., 18 ft., foyer hall.
58TH, adjoining 5th Av., 22 ft., well furnished.
66TH, near Madison Av., 20 ft, very attractive
Near 5th Av. and 79th St., extra wide and deep, elegantly furnished; new plumbing.
MADISON AV., Murray Hill, very attractive.
For further particulars of above and many others apply to
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

HOUSES FOR RENT.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
Innes & Center, 21 East 20th St.

38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Four-story high-stoop house to rent for the season; fully furnished. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.
28TH ST., nr. Madison Av., 3-sty, open plumbing.
34TH ST., adjoining Park Av., 21 ft.......$3,000
38TH ST., near Park Av., 20 ft.......... 2,500
41ST ST., adjoining 5th Av., 22 ft........ 3,600
47TH ST., between 5th and 6th Avs., 20 ft.. 2,000
52D ST., near 5th Av., dining-room ext... 2,500
53D ST., between 5th and 6th Avs., 22 ft.. 2,500
56TH ST., between 5th and 6th Avs., 19 ft. 2,200
57TH ST., near Madison Av., 16 ft........ 3,000
63D ST., near 5th Av., dining-room ext.... 3,000
75TH ST., adjoining 5th Av., medium size, offer wanted.
PARK AV., Murray Hill, 18 ft.......... 3,000
MADISON AV., near 72d St., 22 ft.......... 3,000
For further particulars of above and many others apply to
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

15TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 4 s. h. s., brick.$2,400
15th St., 8th and 9th Avs., 3 s. h. s., brick. 960
17th St., 7th and 8th Avs., 2½ story, brick. 540
18th St., 8th and 9th Avs., 3 s. h. s., brick.. 1,000
20th St., 8th and 9th Avs., 3 s. h. s., brick.. 1,200
22d St., 7th and 8th Avs., 4 s. E. b., stone. 1,260
22d St., 9th and 10th Avs., 4 s., E. b., stone. 1,050
22d St., 9th and 10th Avs., 3 s. h., s., brick. 1,000
23d St., 6th and 7th Avs., 4 s., E. b., stone. 2,000
23d St., 8th and 9th Avs., 4 s. h. s., brick.. 1,900
23d St., 9th and 10th Avs., 3 s. h. s., stone. 1,300
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 WEST 23D ST.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS.

19th St.nr.I.Pl f'd.	$2,800	73d St., West.....	$1,600
5th Av.nr.34th St..	3,500	75th St.n.W.E.Av.	4,000
64th St.nr.5th Av.	3,000	Park Av.n.69th St.	2,100
68th St., East.....	1,200	Park Av.n.86th St.	1,300
69th St., East.....	1,100	81st St.n.Park Av.	1,500
69th St.nr.Mad.Av.	2,300	86th St.cr.W.E.Av	3,500
70th St.nr.Park Av	2,000	87th St. n.Mad.Av.	1,200
72d St., West.....	1,600	97th St., West.....	1,100

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

HOUSES FOR RENT.
Unfurnished—19th St., near 4th Av., $1,700; Park Av., Murray Hill, $2,800. Furnished—9th St., $2,000; 16th St., $2,000; 21st St., $5,000; 52d St., $4,000.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
NO. 24 PINE STREET.

144 EAST 89TH ST., CORNER LEXINGTON Av.—To let, unfurnished, this roomy house, with light and air on three sides; close to elevated station; cable cars pass the door; in fine order; rent, only $1,600; seen without permit; immediate possession; any broker.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

77TH ST., 21 EAST.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, to strictly private family; this small house contains many rooms; is modern; handsomely decorated, and well plumbed; seen without permit; immediate possession; rent, $1,800; any broker.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

56TH ST., JUST OFF MADISON AV.—A four-story brownstone house, 22.6x50x butler's pantry extension, to rent. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS—HOMELIKE.
SCOFIELD, 14 West 27th St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE MANHATTAN,
244 East 86th Street.
A few apartments to rent in this model building; has every improvement and convenience for housekeeping at moderate rents. Apply on premises; inspection invited.

AT $2,000 PER ANNUM, NOTHING TO EQUAL the CASTLETON SINGLE APARTMENT, 110 WEST 57TH ST.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
655 5th Av, cor. 52d St.
Open Monday.

FLATS TO LET IN THE BUILDING, CORNER 7th Av. and 14th St.; all outside rooms; new plumbing, steam heated, and newly decorated throughout. Apply on premises; janitor will show.

A.—331 EAST 17th ST., Stuyvesant Square. 1st flat, six large rooms and storeroom; rent, $55. Firm L.J.CARPENTER,41 Liberty St.,1,181 3d Av

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND SLEEPLESSness cured by a few weeks' stay at Siasconsett, Nantucket Island; Autumn months delightful. Circulars, with full information, UNDERHILL, Downing Building.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT.—House in East Orange; ten rooms; all conveniences; desirable neighborhood; convenient to railroad station or trolley cars. Inquire or address 31 South Maple Av., East Orange.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

112 WEST 40TH ST.—A STUDIO OR OFFICE to let, suitable for artist not requiring northern light; well adapted for two women who require housekeeping facilities combined with business such as art industry, teaching, dressmaking, millinery, &c.; rent, $60; A1 references required; janitor will show day or evening.

STORE TO LET, 522 COLUMBUS AV.—Elegant location; 27x47 feet deep; good for business purposes. Inquire Superintendent on premises.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—For special party for the Winter, choice furnished dwelling; American or English basement preferred; must be between 42d and 80th Sts., and adjoining 5th Av.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

A THREE OR FOUR STORY DWELLING FOR private family in excellent location; reasonable rent and possession by Oct. 1. RESPONSIBLE, 135 Broadway, Room 52.

A FURNISHED DWELLING IN GOOD LOCATION for private family of four adults; centrally located preferred. WYCKOFF, 135 Broadway.

STABLES TO LET.

114 WEST 50TH ST.—Private stable to let; elegant appointments; five stalls and one box stall; carriage lift; harness, closets, &c., including living rooms for coachman; rent, $2,600; open for inspection without permit 9 to 10 A. M. 4 to 5 P. M. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

SENTIMENT FAVORING BRAKES GROWING EVERYWHERE.

An Eminent English Surgeon Makes Valuable Suggestions for Cyclists—Glass Throwers to be Looked After by the Police—Van Vleck Gives Tips on How to Reach the Good Roads Section of Long Island and from Brooklyn.

Observers in the bicycle trade are unanimous in the opinion that the time is not far distant when manufacturers will provide for a brake on every wheel turned out, barring, of course, racing machines, on which the attachment would be superfluous. A year ago the sentiment in the ranks of the riders, owing largely to the antagonistic attitude of leaders who were expert cyclists, was apparently against the brake, but now this is changed. Grave accidents have brought about this reversal of opinion. In England the same feeling in regard to the brake exists. This feeling has been intensified by four serious accidents which recently happened in Cornwall and Devon. All were due to losing control down steep hills of brakeless bicycles. Careful riders will profit by these lamentable examples.

Glass Throwing in Boulevard.

In a letter to Secretary Bull of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen last week, Police Commissioner Andrews told of the intention of the Police Board to do everything in its power to stop the throwing of glass in the Boulevard. A junk dealer recently broke a bottle there and the sharp particles were responsible for a number of punctures. The policeman who refused to arrest the junkman is to have his case investigated. It is now a punishable offense in this State to throw things in a highway which may endanger horses or bicycles.

D. B. Van Vleck, one of the shining lights in the Kings County Wheelmen, gives some valuable tips to Brooklyn riders when he says: "Those who contemplate riding out on Long Island and who do not wish to use the elevated road will find it much better to go by way of Glenmore Avenue than on Liberty Avenue. So much better is it, in fact, that many who have ridden over it during the past week say that they will no longer use the elevated road, but will make use of the thoroughfare designed for wheelmen. The best route to follow from Bedford Avenue is to avoid Eastern Parkway altogether, unless the start is made from near the park. The grading that is now being done at the intersection of Eastern Parkway and East New-York Avenue renders it inadvisable to take that route, but if it is preferred Eastern Parkway can be followed to that point. The best plan is to follow Douglass Street from Bedford Avenue. A block or so from Bedford Avenue the sidewalk can be used all the way up. There are no houses to speak of, and no flagging has been laid. At every curb and gutter the dirt is banked up so that no dismount is necessary. This brings the rider out on East New-York Avenue above the bad spot. Follow East New-York Avenue to the railroad crossing and then take one of the streets to the right over to Glenmore Avenue. The foundation for the macadam has been laid for a number of blocks, and as it has been rolled it makes much better riding than Liberty Avenue. After a few blocks the asphalt is reached, and this runs along for about fifteen blocks, and of course this is all that could be desired. When the end of the asphalt is reached either continue on Glenmore Avenue or turn left one block to Liberty Avenue and continue on to the city line in the old way."

Asphalt to Hudson Boulevard.

In compliance with numerous petitions, the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Jersey City decided recently to have a continuous asphalt pavement laid from the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry to the Boulevard. The route will be through York Street from Hudson Street to Henderson Street and thence through Mercer Street to Merseles Street, where the Mercer Street viaduct begins. The viaduct will extend over the hill to the Boulevard. At present wheelmen and drivers have to pass over about two miles of roughly paved streets to reach the Boulevard.

The Bicycle Catamaran.

The latest thing with which the word bicycle has been associated is the bicycle catamaran, built by a young man living in Lexington, Mass. It is spoken of by an admirer as follows:

"It consists of two boats fastened together. They are built on fine lines, similar to racing sculls, and put together with hollow iron frames. Having tried the bicycle attachments on a single boat it was found necessary to carry a deep keel or ballast to offset the heft in the top of the boat, and in this the progress was retarded to a great extent. By this new invention this has been overcome, as his shell, when equipped and manned, draws but three and a half inches of water, and there is no possible way of its being upset. Then another great advantage this new boat has is the fact that all steering gear is done away with, that part being done with the motive power that drives the boat. Should they wish to turn round, one reverses or back pedals, while the other continues to go on. If in racing they should desire to change their course, one simply works enough faster than the other. It has been fully tested the past week upon Granite Lake in New-Hampshire, and the young men, though not fast bicyclists, made an average speed of fourteen miles per hour, including three turns.

"Each boat is 16 feet long, 18 inches wide at centre, and is only 7 inches deep. There are only four feet in the centre left open, each end being covered with canvas, thereby preventing the shipping of any water. An ordinary bicycle frame is fastened in the centre of each boat without the wheels, the pedal shaft remaining as in road work, while the chain runs to a short shaft with an angle gear thereon, which connects direct with propeller shaft and is of high speed. The propeller is of steel blades and of the same size and power as are used to equip small steam launches with, of one-fourth horse power. Its success has been fully established, and the inventor is satisfied that he has a good thing. He has already filed a caveat to secure his idea. The boats will be made of different sizes, to carry crews of four and room for one or two passengers."

Keep Within Your Powers.

An experienced bicycle rider and eminent surgeon has written some valuable suggestions for cyclists, which have appeared in The British Medical Journal, and may be regarded as authoritative from both points of view.

"Keep within your powers" is the first rule laid down by this authority, and one that is only too often disregarded. Whether the wheel be ridden for pleasure or for health, moderation is to be observed and fatigue avoided. This applies to the expert as well as the novice, to hill climbing, and to riding on the level. The over-exertion of cycling is more dangerous than that of almost any other exercise, consequently there is especial need of this injunction. Scarcely less urgent is the need of having a well-made wheel, properly adjusted to the rider. Fever and other bad symptoms often attributed as resultant from cycling are really the results of fatigue, of over-exertion, or from riding an unsuitable wheel. As to age limits, it may be said that no child under seven years should be permitted to ride. After old age is reached, care must be exercised to avoid accidents, simply because of the brittleness of the bones at that time of life, and the difficulty with which broken ones can be mended. Otherwise cycling is heartily commended to the aged. One case is cited of a man who learned to ride at sixty-eight, and who had covered nearly 2,000 miles by the time he was seventy, with the result that a chronic bronchial catarrh and gouty eczema had disappeared. Another at seventy-four, almost confined to an armchair with rheumatism, began riding a tricycle, and at eighty-four was riding 100 miles a day.

All this applies to both sexes. There is no reason why every sound woman should not ride a bicycle. With scarcely an exception there is a consensus of opinion that cycling is not only harmless to women and girls, but actually and highly beneficial for the cure of anaemia, atonic dyspepsia, functional nerve troubles, and even many cases of organic unsoundness. The woman rider should have a well-fitted wheel, just as one should have walking boots properly fitted to the feet.

With these simple rules observed, cycling means inestimable pleasure and improved health to every one.

Some Overzealous Cyclists.

In certain sections of Long Island there is an intense feeling of indignation against village policemen who have the cyclist-arresting fever in an aggravated form. Wheelmen and wheelwomen have been arrested by overzealous officers on the most trivial provocation, riding on side paths being the charge most frequently made. Sensitive women are not spared the indignity of being marched through the public streets by unfeeling men wearing badges of office. Recently a constable in Jamaica took into custody a young girl for riding on what was little better than a path alongside one of the worst highways in Queens County. She protested that she had done no harm, but the officer was relentless and took her before the Judge. Absurd ordinances are responsible for a lot of the unpleasantness caused to riders. In Flushing, for instance, there is a seven-miles-an-hour speed limit, and it is said that none of the town constables are capable of judging any kind of speed. When election time comes, the wheelmen hint of things they will do to constables who have had the fever.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

Having a fine entry list, and all arrangements completed for the State Division meet at Manhattan Beach to-morrow, the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, under whose auspices the tournament will be held, are much pleased over the prospects. The entrants in the State championships are of such a class as to warrant the prediction that the fur will fly. Only the crack-a-jacks among the cycle policemen are carded for the race for bluecoats, and, this being the case, that event should be unusually interesting. As for the messenger boys' championship, that will be a decided novelty. The winner will be crowned the champion of his class in the metropolitan district.

The officials of the meet will be as follows: Referee—Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen; Judges—Frank P. Prial, New-York Athletic Club; H. F. Neifus, Vim Bicycle Club; H. L. Saltonstall, Quill Club Wheelmen; J. F. Fitch, Riverside Wheelmen; P. Anthony Brook, President Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs; Avery D. Andrews, Police Commissioner, New-York; Timothy L. Woodruff, Park Commissioner, Brooklyn; Thomas Murphy, Police Inspector, Brooklyn; Jefferson Seligman, Touring Club of France; John Barnett, President Logan Wheelmen, and Charles J. Obermayer, President South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Timers—W. S. Bull, Secretary-Treasurer New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen; F. N. Bruner, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; W. H. Nash, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, and W. H. Rugen, Brooklyn; Scorer—T. A. Roe, Harlem Wheelmen; Chief of Umpires—Will R. Pitman, Boston Bicycle Club; Umpires—Charles Balmanno, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Jacob Brook, Gilbert Wheelmen; Robert W. Dye, Logan Wheelmen; E. P. Liesegang, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Frederick Hildebrant, Jr., New-York County Wheelmen, and Clements Weiss, Liberty Wheelmen; Starter—Samuel D. See; Clerk of the Course—J. Frank Borland, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Assistant Clerks—Adolph Stahl, Greenwich Wheelmen; Hugo Wundrum, Kings County Wheelmen; James Gentle, Riverside Wheelmen, and Alfred Reeves, Quill Club Wheelmen; Competitors' Steward—Robert L. Smith, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Assistant Stewards—C. H. Sergeant, Frank W. Wilson, Joseph P. Girard, and Charles Tribkin, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Marshal—Charles H. Dennison, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Announcer—Frederick W. Burns, Varuna Boat Club; Official Handicapper—A. G. Batchelder.

The Entertainment Committee comprises W. E. Nash, John J. Brady, W. H. Wilson, and E. P. Niesegang; the Reception Committee includes C. W. Tribkin, James W. McCormick, Joseph Monsheimer, Thomas Christy, J. P. Girard, Jr., Henry Denninger, and L. G. Hess. The committee having in charge the League of American Wheelmen tour to-day is made up of George H. Greenia, Captain; E. P. Liesegang, J. W. Turner, R. L. Smith, and C. H. Sergeant.

Some of the fast men entered in the races are as follows: For the State championships: B. T. Allen, W. H. Owen, H. K. Bird, William D. McGurn, W. K. Sibley, Frank D. White, Henry K. Roe, the Long Island champion; John H. Lake, A. S. Junkind, E. G. Krumm, W. A. Barbeau, W. A. Brown, F. A. Nagel, and J. W. Judge.

In the police championship the following fast riders are among the best known in the list: John Schuessler, George McKay, H. M. Negesmith, O. J. Finn, Samuel A. McElroy, George W. Brown, David Murphy, and William Fullerton. The tandem race should be a good one, and the event for novices will have an army of youngsters anxious to win the prizes. Oscar Hedstrom will make an effort to lower the one-mile record, and he will have his own pacemakers to help him out. Leroy See, one of the best of the young trick riders in this country, will give an exhibition of what he can do on a safety.

The races will begin at 3 P. M., and excellent sport should result. The officials will make every effort to run off the contests promptly, so that the spectators will be able to get back to the city in good season. Prof. Shackelton's Military Band will furnish the music, and the concert will begin at 2 P. M., an hour before the races. The admission to the grand stand will be 50 cents, and to the field stand 25 cents. The boxes will be reserved, and will sell for $5 each. Every arrangement has been made for the checking of wheels.

Trains will leave for Manhattan Beach on the day of the race from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, and 2:40 P. M.; from the foot of Whitehall Street boats will leave as follows: 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, and 2:40 P. M. The race track can be reached also by the trolley, as well as by the Culver Road, from Brooklyn.

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The annual Fall races given by the Westchester Cycling League will this year take place on Saturday, Oct. 3, at the White Plains Fair Grounds. The event last year called forth the largest number of entries ever received in that section. The reputation of the league for liberal prizes and close attention to details will no doubt produce a like result this year. Entry blanks can be had of the Chairman of the Racing Committee, Louie K. Fries, 44 Broadway, this city.

***

A very attractive programme of races and some desirable prizes are offered by the Hempstead Cycle Club to Long Island riders only for Sept. 12. The events will be decided on the Fair Grounds at Mineola, and the proceeds will be given to a worthy charity. There will be no admission fee to the grounds. Refreshments will be served and in the evening there will be dancing. A bicycle tea will be given on the grounds by the ladies interested in the charity to which the proceeds will be given. The racing card contains the following events and prizes:

Five-Mile Handicap—First prize, reclining chair, $35; second prize, scarf pin, $15; third prize, "One Hundred Years of American Commerce," edited by Chauncey M. Depew, bound in morocco, $15; fourth prize, silver medal, $5; fifth prize, silver medal, $5.

Two-Mile Handicap—First prize, cup, $25; second prize, lantern, $5; third prize, silver medal, $5; fourth prize, silver medal, $5.

One-Mile Scratch—First prize, gold medal, $10; second prize, saddle, $5; third prize, silver medal, $5.

One-Mile Novice—First prize, gold medal, $10; second prize, silver medal, $5.

Half-Mile; for Boys Under Twelve years of Age—First prize, silver medal; second prize, sweater.

Entries may be sent to F. B. Hawkins, Hempstead. The list will be closed on the 9th inst.

***

The Gilbert Wheelmen will be represented in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island by the strongest team they can muster. Eight of the best rollers are now practicing, and others will soon start in. The five making the best showing before the tournament begins will be chosen for the team. Messrs. Jensen, Mapes, and Dale comprise the Committee on Bowling.

On Oct. 4 the Gilberts will conduct an open century run. Chairman Kornder of the Road Committee will have general charge of the arrangements.

Runs for club members have been announced as follows:

Sept. 13—Bergenfields, N. J. Meet at Brooklyn Bridge entrance at 9 A. M. sharp. Take Franklin Street Ferry to Weehawken; thence by Hudson County Boulevard and Englewood Road to Bergenfields; dinner at Glenwood Hotel, (50 cents.) Return by same or other route. Forty miles over excellent road and through beautiful scenery.

Sept. 20—Accepting a long-standing invitation of Chairman F. P. Mapes of the Board of Governors to spend a day at the Canarsie Yacht Club. Start 9 A. M. from the Park Plaza.

Sept. 27—Rockaway Beach. Start 9 A. M. from Kings County Elevated terminus. Home by the way of Canarsie.

The Gilberts have accepted the invitation of the Logan Wheelmen to ride in the Woodruff lantern parade.

***

H. K. Roe's win of the one-mile Long Island championship at the Mercury Wheel Club's tournament made him a big man in Patchogue, his home town. Upon his return from the meet he was met at the station by a crowd of acquaintances and greeted with more enthusiasm than was shown when Li Hung Chang came ashore from the St. Louis. Later he was dined with a majority of the prominent men of the town around him. District Attorney Walter H. Jaycox was toastmaster. The toasts and speakers were: "Our Guests," Justus Roe, father of the champion; "Bicycles," James R. Skinner, manager of the Long Island Insurance Company; "The Racing Team," James A. Canfield, editor of The Advance; "Good Roads," Postmaster Charles E. Rose; "The Patchogue Wheelmen," Counselor George H. Furman. "Nat" Roe, the champion's brother, and Clarence Ruland, the trio composing the Patchogue Wheelmen's racing team, shared the honors of the evening.

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For a brand-new club, the Bradford Wheelmen of the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn is in a prosperous condition. It has a fine clubhouse, containing all modern conveniences, and is fortunate in its officers. These gentlemen are a progressive lot, and under their guidance the club bids fair soon to attain a place in the front rank of clubdom. The next meeting of the Bradfords will be held at the clubhouse, 138 Bradford Street, near Glenmore Avenue, on Tuesday evening.

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The meeting to be held at the clubhouse of the Logan Wheelmen, 255 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening to arrange for the bicycle lantern parade in honor of Timothy L. Woodruff, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, will be an open one, and all wheelmen are invited to attend. The riders are enthusiastic over the matter, and a large meeting is anticipated. They have not forgotten how much Mr. Woodruff, as Park Commissioner, has done for their interests.

***

A five-mile handicap road race was held on the Rockaway road Thursday by the Amity Wheelmen, with the following result:

Name.	Finished.	Handicap. M.S.	Net Time. M.S.
Blackstock	First	2 00	13 28
Grinnell	Second	1 30	13 44
Preston	Third	2 30	14 49
Dunn	Fourth	Scratch.	12 53
Nelson	Fifth	1 45	14 51
Simmons	Sixth	1 00	14 13
Neill	Seventh	2 00	15 20
Teichman	Eighth	2 00	15 23
Littell	Ninth	2 00	15 27
Chambers	Tenth	1 00	14 40
Eichenhauser	Eleventh	2 30	16 33
Fisher	Twelfth	3 00	17 38
J. A. Rollins	Thirteenth	3 00	17 45
R. S. Rollins	Fourteenth	2 30	17 34
Patterson	Fifteenth	1 00	17 09
Rodberg	Sixteenth	3 00	19 12
Barley	Seventeenth	3 00	20 33

***

The new clubhouse of the Century Wheelmen, 146 West Seventy-first Street, is one of the finest in the city. The decorations, fixtures, and furnishings are handsome and in good taste, everything being of the best material and workmanship. An air of solidity prevails throughout the house, which is roomy and well adapted for club purposes. The entire basement (all partitions having been removed) will be used for storing wheels and as an assembly room on meeting nights. On the first floor are the parlor, library, and buffet; on the second floor are the billiard room, café, chess and checker room, a bathroom and lavatory; on the third floor are two poolrooms, two cardrooms, Superintendent's room, bathroom and lavatory; the roof will be used in Summer as a roof garden; the sub-basement will be fitted up for lockers, shower baths, and storeroom. The house will be well heated in Winter both by furnace and grate fires. Electric push buttons, which lead to the buffet, are in all rooms. Taking it altogether, the members of the club have a very cozy and comfortable home and one to be proud of.

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The Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City Heights have elected the following delegates to the councils of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey: W. H. Smith, Jr., W. H. Twaits, C. A. Denecke, W. Mawbey, J. W. Laws, I. Judge, J. E. Hedenberg, and H. Schermerhorne.

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The Alcyone Cyclers, one of the most flourishing wheel clubs in Elizabeth, will hold its annual road races on Sept. 15. There will be a ten-mile handicap and a four-mile handicap. For the former event there are already twenty entries, and ten have been received for the other. Entries will close on Sept. 14. Handsome gold medals will be awarded to the winner and also to the second man in each event. The races will take place over the Rahway-Elizabeth course.

***

A card issued by the Road Committee of the Harlem Wheelmen contains this list of runs:

Sunday, Sept. 13—Second of a series of private century runs; Astoria, L. I., to East Islip and return. Leave Astoria Ferry, foot of Ninety-second Street, by 6 A. M. boat.

Sunday, Sept. 20—Tottenville, S. I., via Hudson County Boulevard. Leave clubhouse at 8:30 A. M.; fast division at 9 A. M.

Sunday, Sept. 27—City Island, N. Y. Leave clubhouse at 9 A. M.; fast division at 10 A. M.

The card also contains the following notes relating to the private century:

Any one riding past the official pacemakers will be disqualified.

Checking places will be at Astoria, Seaford, and East Islip, both going and returning. Bring your lamp.

A souvenir medal will be presented to each survivor, for which there will be no charge.

Those who survive one century will receive a medal; two centuries, medal and one bar; three centuries, a medal and two bars.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Chief Consul Robert Gentle of New-Jersey will serve as referee at the bicycle races to be held at the State Fair, at Waverly, on Sept. 12.

—The arrangements made by "Billy" Roberts for The Citizen ten-mile handicap on the Ocean Parkway on the 30th inst. indicate careful management. He is leaving no stone unturned to meet every requirement. A large list of entries is assured, and, as nearly all of the fliers of Greater New-York will take part, a lively and interesting competition can be looked for. The winner will get an especially desirable trophy, and the first time prize will be a magnet for all. The other prizes will consist of silver cups, chiffoniers, bloomer suits, sweaters, bamboo and lancewood fishing rods, a gold-mounted revolver, racing suits, tires, watches, jewelry, and bric-a-brac, which will be awarded to the competitors in the order in which they finish. An entrance fee of $1 must accompany the entry. Entries close positively on Saturday the 26th with W. H. Roberts, 397 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The course will be from Shaughnessy's to Howe's and back and repeat.

—An interesting event on the evening of Labor Day will be the exhibition of trick and fancy riding to be given at Bowman's Academy at 8 o'clock. W. H. Ritchie will perform a number of new and extremely clever tricks. "Sid" Black, well known throughout the country for his skill in handling a wheel, will show to the public more wonderful feats than he ever performed before. Stranger still will be the astonishing acts of Master "Jack" Gaethan, the youngest and most remarkable performer now before the public. Another event will be a game of polo on wheels. The teams will comprise John Hazelton and Edward Brady on one side and William Gorham and Joseph Stark on the other. During the evening the programme will be varied by musical selections, solos, and recitations. Admission will be free. The academy is situated at Fifty-third Street and Broadway.

—Speaking of the world's championships recently held in Copenhagen, The Cyclist of London refers to Howard E. Raymond, whose paternal home is in Brooklyn, as follows: "Howard E. Raymond of the League of American Wheelmen, the once famous Napoleonic Chairman of the Racing Board, was the life of the English party in Copenhagen. After some of the men America has sent us in connection with cycling, Raymond came as a pleasant, breezy surprise and a delight. His quips, cranks, and conceits of fancy with regard to anything and everything that turned up, though caviare to the multitude, were keenly appreciated by his English companions, and without Howard E. Raymond, for the Englishmen at least, the visit would not have been what it was. His keen grip of controversial matters was particularly remarkable in connection with the discussions of the I. C. A. Board."

—There will be a novel race at the Willow Grove track in Philadelphia to-morrow. It has been called the "newspaper men's handicap," and only writers of cycling in Quaker City papers will compete. The list of entries includes the names of H. W. Schlichter and John Draper of The Item, A. C. Mann, Telegraph; J. M. Kelly, Press; J. B. Clift, Record; W. C. Rowan, Inquirer; G. M. Diddlebock, American Wheelman, and B. Howard Craddock, Evening Bulletin. Speaking of this event, a successful racing man says: "I'd like to see a lot of newspaper men who have the theory of racing down fine enter the race; they'd find out that there's a big difference between riding a race and writing about it."

—The gold-mounted bicycle which has been on exhibition for some time past in the show window of the Brooklyn Cycle Company's down-town store, 555 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, has been won by Mrs. Samuel Porter of 697 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. This wheel, which is pronounced the most elaborately ornamented bicycle ever produced, is heavily decorated in gold and silver. It was offered by the Good Roads Association as a prize to the person securing the largest number of new members during August.

—Park Commissioner Woodruff rode up the new cycle path on the Ocean Boulevard, Brooklyn, one day last week, and, noting the loose state of the top gravel, ordered it rolled until in proper condition.

—In a bullfight held at Huelva, Spain, on Aug. 17 bicycles were used instead of horses. The experiment was considered a "hit," although one picador was badly wounded by the bull.

—At Rochelle Park to-morrow there will be a bicycle gymkhana, commencing at 10 A. M. and lasting until 10:30 P. M., with intermissions.

NEW-JERSEY A. C. CARNIVAL.

Some of the Cracks That Will Compete at Bergen Point.

The Labor Day carnival of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, which will be held at Bergen Point, gives promise of being a great success. The entries for the various athletic events are above the average in quality, and include the names of the majority of those who will be factors in the championships.

Bernard J. Wefers, the international champion sprinter, will attempt to beat the 300-yard record, and considering the form he showed at Lowell, his onslaught will be successful without doubt.

The half mile special invitation run was framed for the purpose of giving Kilpatrick, the world's record holder of 1:53½ for the distance, a chance to lower that time, and as he is at present in fine form, he ought to make a good try at the present figures.

Some of the most prominent of those entered in the 100-yard dash are B. J. Wefers, New-York A. C., (scratch;) Frank W. Jarvis, Pittsburg, (2 yards;) W. Du Bois, New-Jersey A. C., (3½ yards;) E. B. Bloss, New-York A. C., (3½ yards;) C. T. Cabrera, Columbia A. C., Washington, D. C., (5 yards,) and A. Demornelle and E. Dupre, Young Men's Gymnastic Club, New-Orleans.

The "two-twenty" contains twenty-five entries, with Frank W. Jarvis on scratch. W. Du Bois is in receipt of 3½ yards. C. T. Cabrera, Columbia A. C., Washington, D. C.; A. Demornelle, Young Men's Gymnastic Club, New-Orleans; Edward Dupre, Young Men's Gymnastic Club, New-Orleans, and Herman Holstead of the Elmira A. C. are the out-of-town runners entered.

In the quarter mile, H. S. Lyons of the New-Yorks shows on scratch, with K. F. McCree, a clubmate, on 4 yards, and C. T. Cabrera on 10. Hutchinson of Elmira and Scarlett of Philadelphia are also booked as starters.

J. F. Cregan and A. M. Remington of the New-York Athletic Club are the scratch men in the half mile, which contains twenty-two entries. M. Verdella, the Southern champion, will also start.

The mile run has the following quartet on scratch: A. L. Wright, Charlesbank Gymnasium, Boston; C. H. Bean and E. W. Hjertberg of the Jerseys, and Lane Cooper of the New-York Athletic Club. As each of these men has shown better than 4:30, one of the hottest miles of the year can be anticipated.

In the mile walk, Champion "Sam" Liebgold figures on scratch, with his brother Louis on 10 seconds, and M. H. Donovan, Glens Falls, on 30 seconds.

The intercollegiate low hurdle champion, L. P. Sheldon, New-York Athletic Club, is the scratch man in the two-twenty hurdle, with W. E. Desalazar, New-Jersey Athletic Club; W. B. Rogers, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and P. J. Corley, New West Side Athletic Club, on short marks. C. A. Powell of the Knickerbockers is the back marker in the high jump, with S. B. Jones of Birmingham, Ala., and L. P. Sheldon, on 2½ inches. The broad jump shows E. B. Bloss, New-York Athletic Club, and W. B. Rogers, New-Jersey Athletic Club, on scratch, with L. P. Sheldon. S. B. Jones, George Schwegler, New-York Athletic Club; Ralph Hutchinson, and H. G. Halstead of the Elmira Athletic Club are also entered.

In the bicycle races Walter Roome and W. L. Darmer of the Jerseys and J. Jasper figure on short marks.

TOO ROUGH FOR ROWING.

Bayonne Association's Events on the Water Postponed.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 5.—The Bayonne Rowing Association's nineteenth annual regatta scheduled for this afternoon on Upper New-York Bay had to be postponed owing to very unfavorable conditions. In this usually quiet water, protected by Constable Hook and the Packard Canal Basin, which acts as a breakwater, shells and barges could not be launched owing to rough water, and wind which blew a gale for some time. The club regatta was postponed until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Several hundred spectators were disappointed.

A dozen muscular swimmers participated in a duck race against a strong incoming tide, and a good breeze. Thomas F. Garrett captured the duck after a stern chase.

There was a five-mile bicycle race on Hudson Boulevard between club members, starting from West Thirty-third Street, thence to Fifty-second, with a turn; thence to West Eighth Street, and to the staring point. J. J. Taylor won this event by four lengths, Harry A. Bowers finishing second, about nine inches ahead of Thomas F. Garrett. The prize was a banquet lamp. Time—16:07.

This evening a dance was given, and was well attended, in the clubhouse.

The programme for Monday is the following:

First Race.—Single Gigs, with Turn—T. F. Garrett, E. A. Schumacher, H. A. Bowers, coxswain, blue; F. Jennings, coxswain, white.

Second Race.—Pair-Oared Gigs, with Turn.—C. T. Banks, blue; George W. Mellor, blue; Frank Jennings, coxswain; R. R. Tietenburg, white; Otto Muller, white; H. A. Bowers, coxswain.

Third Race.—Invitation Four-Oared Shell, Straight—B. R. A.: H. A. Smith, bow; H. Seaman, second; H. Jennings, third; W. Binns, stroke; C. T. Banks, substitute. Staten Island Boat Club: T. F. Garrett, bow; E. Donnelly, second; F. Coonley, third; J. H. Doughty, stroke.

Fourth Race.—Single Canoe, with Turn—T. F. Garrett, J. Collins, F. Collins.

Fifth Race.—Four-Oared Shell, with Turn—C. A. Cook, white; George Tallient, white; R. R. Tietenburg, white; Frank Eley, white; J. Berber, blue; Andrew Phillips, Jr., blue; M. Cavanagh, blue; George W. Mellor, blue.

Sixth Race.—Special—Four-Oared Shell; H. A. Smith, H. Seaman, H. Jennings, W. Binns. Four-Oared Shell: C. A. Cook, T. F. Garrett, A. Schumacher, J. Herber. Eight-Oared Shell: W. P. Schofield, W. Paulson, Wallace White, C. J. Runcome, A. Boy, A. Tietenburg, M. Cavanagh, C. T. Banks.

Councilman Edward P. Allen is the referee and starter; F. O. Richter, judge at finish; E. Scofield, Jr., and L. A. Hawkes, timers.

WEFERS'S FAST TIME.

Equals the World's Record in a Seventy-five Yard Dash.

The Catholic Club of Jersey City held games yesterday afternoon at Baldwin Park. Wefers ran a wonderful 75 yards, and equaled the world's record, 0:07 3-5. Kilpatrick ran a clever half, and won easily in 2:00 1-5.

Summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by Henry Brown, Plainfield; S. Stranahan, New-York, second; Joseph Power, Clipper A. C., third. Time—0:11.

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by B. J. Wefers, New-York A. C., (scratch;) "Mat" Halpin, New-York A. C., (11 feet,) second; J. J. Keane, Catholic C., (10 feet,) third. Time—0:07 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. W. Long, Flushing, (20 yards;) C. M. Cohen, Knickerbocker A. C., (15 yards,) second; M. J. Waters, Y. M. C. A., (15 yards,) third. Time—0:53 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Charles Kilpatrick, New-York A. C., (scratch;) J. M. Kinney, Knickerbocker A. C., (50 yards,) second; T. B. Cannon, Catholic C., (35 yards,) third. Time—2:02 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. McIntyre, St. Bartholomew A. C., (15 yards;) J. J. Keane, Catholic C., (7 yards,) second; Henry Brown, Plainfield, (17 yards,) third. Time—0:24 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by G. G. Hollander, Knickerbocker A. C., (20 yards;) R. Dorgan, Catholic C., (60 yards,) second; J. Cregan, New-York A. C., (10 yards,) third. Time—4:37.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by D. J. O'Sullivan, Xavier A. C., (4½ inches,) 5 feet 6 inches; J. H. Reilly, Institute A. C., (3 inches,) 5 feet 5 inches; William Rodgers, St. George A. C., 5 feet 2 inches.

Yale's Football Prospects.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5.—Capt. F. T. Murphy of the Yale football eleven arrived here last night to make preparations for the reception of his men, who report for preliminary practice Sept. 15. He was asked last night if there was any prospect of a game with Harvard, and answered that there seemed to be none. He said that Yale would take no steps in the direction of assuming a contest with the crimson. In answer to the question of Yale's reply to the Pennsylvania challenge, he stated that nothing had been decided upon by Yale, but that the indications were that a game would be arranged. A meeting of the football leaders and advisers will be held here soon, and the question decided.

AMONG THE WHIST PLAYERS.

New-York Club Must Defend the League Trophy This Winter.

The New-York Whist Club expects lively times the coming Fall and Winter in defending the American Whist League trophy, which it won at the last congress. The club has some able players. They are not only good short-suit players, but play the long-suit game. In short, they are first-class all-around players. It will not be easy to wrest the trophy from them.

At the compass whist match of the Brooklyn Whist Club last week four tables were in play, and twenty-eight trays were played. The highest score North and South was 181, made by A. Taylor and A. Josephson. The highest score East and West was 202, made by Wild and Kieb. The average North and South was 170½, and East and West 193½. Following is the score in detail:

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
NORTH AND SOUTH.			
A. Taylor and A. Josephson	181	10½	..
Henius and Stevenson	176	5½	..
J. L. Taylor and Kling	164	..	6½
Elwell and Earle	161	—	9½
EAST AND WEST.			
Wilde and Kieb	202	8½	—
Tolar and Boyd	195	1½	..
Evans and Pond	193	..	½
Swift and Claflin	184	..	9½

A very close and interesting match was played at the Carlton Club, Brooklyn, last week. Thirty-two hands were played, and there was only one trick difference in the result. The match was between Bailey's team and Sweeny's team. The former won as follows:

Bailey's Team—Bailey, Van Vleck, Wheeler, and Tolar; gain, 17 tricks.

Sweeny's Team—Sweeny, Baker, Henius, and Stevenson; gain, 16 tricks.

At the Brooklyn Whist Club a match took place between two teams of four. No. 1 team won by 10 tricks, as follows:

Team No. 1—Segur, Miller, Earle, and Claflin; gain, 109.

Team No. 2—Josephson, Taylor, Condit, and Newbegin; gain, 99.

A match at the Brooklyn Whist Club last week between two teams of four was won by Team No. 1 by 5 tricks, as follows:

Team No. 1—Segur, Earle, Elwell, and Osgood; gain, 109.

Team No. 2—Taylor, Claflin, Osgood, and Tolar; gain, 104.

Another match with four on a side also took place, Team No. 1 winning by 10 tricks, as follows:

Team No. 1—Josephson, Segur, Elwell, and Osgood; gain, 174.

Team No. 2—Boyd, Earle, Evans, and Tucker; gain, 164.

In the tournament game at the Brooklyn Whist Club last week were forty players, and thirty trays were played. The difference in the scores was very large, being 15 tricks between the highest and lowest North and South, and 14 tricks between the highest and lowest East and West. The average North and South was 176½. East and West 213½. Following is the score in detail:

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
NORTH AND SOUTH.			
Rowe and La Vie	187	10½	..
Putnam and Nitchie	185	8½	..
Henius and Stevenson	177	½	—
Moran and Newbegin	177	½	—
Bailey and Wheeler	175	..	1½
Horton and Moore	174	..	2½
Earle and Eastman	173	..	3½
Hayden and Tucker	173	..	3½
Baker and Sweeny	172	..	4½
Evans and Weeks	172	..	4½
EAST AND WEST.			
A. Taylor and A. Josephson	221	7½	—
Allen and Condit	220	6½	—
Edwards and E. N. Stowe	216	2½	—
Gilhooly and Elwell	213	..	½
Miller and Claflin	212	..	1½
Plimpton and Tolar	211	..	2½
Van Wyck and Evans	211	..	2½
Hodgman and Rodriguez	209	..	4½
Langmuir and Weems	207	..	6½

The high scores to date have undergone great changes. Baker is now in fourth place, having been passed by A. Taylor and Rowe. Following is the standing of the high scores to date:

A. Josephson	161½	G. A. La Vie	128½
A. E. Taylor	147½	H. B. Newman	116
R. P. Rowe	139½	R. H. Weems	103½
E. T. Baker	136½		

A very peculiar hand was played in the above game, in which a difference of 6 tricks occurred. Following is the hand, and the play, which shows the folly of leading from five trumps, without partner or yourself having an established suit:

NORTH.
S, K 6 4
C, A K Kn 8 7 5
D, Kn 7 4
H, 7

EAST.
S, A Qu 10 9 8
C, Qu
D, A K Qu 10 3
H, A 10

SOUTH.
S, Kn 7 5 3 2
C, 3
H, K Qu Kn 9 8 3
D, 2

WEST.
S, —
C, 10 9 6 4 2
H, 6 5 4 2
D, 9 8 6 5

Eight of spades turned by East. South, having five trumps and a very strong suit of hearts, led his fourth best trump and was slaughtered, as follows:

TRICK 1. S. S, 3; W. H, 2; N. S, K.; E. S, A*	TRICK 8. E. D, K*; S. C, 3; W. D, 8; N. D, Kn
TRICK 2. E. S, Qu*; S. S, 5; W. H, 4; N. S, 6	TRICK 9. E. D, Qu*; S. H, 3; W. D, 6; N. C, 7
TRICK 3. E. S, 8; S. S, Kn*; W. H, 5; N. S, 4	TRICK 10. E. D, 10*; S. H, 8; W. C, 4; N. C, 8
TRICK 4. S. H, Kn; W. H, 6; N. H, 7; E. H, A*	TRICK 11. E. D, 3*; S. H, 9; W. C, 6; N. C, Kn
TRICK 5. E. S, 10*; S. S, 2; W. D, 5; N. C, 5	TRICK 12. E. H, 10; S. H, Qu*; W. C, 9; N. C, K
TRICK 6. E. S, 9*; S. S, 7; W. C, 2; N. D, 4	TRICK 13. S. H, K*; W. C, 10; N. C, A; E. C, Qu
TRICK 7. E. D, A*; S. D, 2; W. D, 9; N. D, 7	

North and South make 3 tricks; East and West 10 tricks. The hand was played at one of the tables as follows:

TRICK 1. S. H, Kn; W. H, 2; N. H, 7; E. H, A*	TRICK 8. S. S, Kn*; W. H, 6; N. D, 7; E. S, 10
TRICK 2. E. S, 9; S. S, 2; W. H, 4; N. S, K*	TRICK 9. S. H, K*; W. D, 5; N. D, Kn
TRICK 3. N. C, K*; E. C, Qu; S. C, 3; W. C, 2	TRICK 10. S. H, Qu*; W. D, 6; N. C, 7; E. D, 3
TRICK 4. N. C, A; E. S, 8*; S. D, 2; W. C, 4	TRICK 11. S. H, 9*; W. C, 6; N. C, 8; E. D, 10
TRICK 5. E. S, A*; S. S, 3; W. D, 9; N. S, 4	TRICK 12. S. H, 8*; W. C, 9; N. C, 5; E. D, Qu
TRICK 6. E. S, Qu*; S. S, 5; W. H, 5; N. S, 6	TRICK 13. S. H, 3*; W. C, 10; N. C, Kn; E. D, K
TRICK 7. E. D, A; S. S, 7*; W. D, 8; N. D, 4	

North and South make 9 tricks; East and West 4.

The above hand is full of instruction, and should give a lesson to careless and overbold players. It certainly gave a lesson to the player who sat South and opened the hand with a trump, before his long suit was established, and without holding any card of re-entry.

Correct answers to the problem published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 30 have been received from B. J. Bachman, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New-York; W. B. Orr, New-York; A. Story, New-York; "C. M.," Louisville; "C. H. M." and "C. H. D.," New-York, and "Novice," Montclair, N. J.

The problem and solution are as follows:

Problem.

NORTH.
H, A 10
S, A 4 3
C, 3
D, 3

EAST.
H, 4 3
C, Qu 10 9
D, A
S, 5

SOUTH.
H, 5 2
C, K Kn 2
S, 6
D, 6

WEST.
H, K 7
S, K Qu Kn
C, 8 6
D, —

Hearts trumps; North to lead, and North and South to take all the tricks.

Solution.

TRICK 1. N. S, A*; E. S, 5; S. S, 6; W. S, Kn	TRICK 5. N. C, 3; E. C, 10; S. C, Kn*; W. C, 6
TRICK 2. N. S, 3; E. H, 4; S. H, 5*; W. S, Qu	TRICK 6. S. C, K*; W. C, 8; S. D, 3; E. C, Qu
TRICK 3. S. H, 2; W. H, 7; N. H, 10; E. H, 3	TRICK 7. S. C, 2*; W. S, K; N. S, 4; E. D, A
TRICK 4. N. H, A*; E. C, 9; S. D, 6; W. H, K	

*Denotes trick taken.

Following is another problem for this week:

Problem.

NORTH.
D, A 3 2
C, Qu 3
S, 3
H, —

EAST.
C, Kn 8
S, Kn 6
H, 7
D, 10

SOUTH.
H, Kn 2
S, Qu 2
C, 5 2

WEST.
D, Qu 9 7
H, 10
S, 10 8
C, —

Hearts trumps; North to lead, and North and South to take all the tricks.

A match took place at the Brooklyn Whist Club between teams of four. Team No. 2 won as follows:

TEAM NO. 1.
Wait, Pond, Leslie, Osgood 150

TEAM NO. 2.
Josephson, Segur, Tucker, Osgood, Jr. 156

American Athlete Beat Scotchman.

PITOCHRY, Scotland, Sept. 5.—In the contests held here to-day for the Caledonian athletic championship, between Gideon Perrie, an American athlete, and the Scotchman, G. H. Johnstone, the former won, defeating Johnstone in four out of seven events. Two new records were established, Johnstone throwing the twenty-pound hammer 92 feet 2 inches, and Perrie putting the twenty-two-pound shot 37 feet 5 inches.

Third Brigade's Best Marksmen.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—An exciting contest for the trophy given by the State to the best team of any company in the Third Brigade was held at the rifle range at Rensselaer Wyck to-day. Teams from Binghamton, Utica, and Albany were present. The Twentieth Squadron Company of Binghamton scored 451; the Twenty-eighth of Utica, 448, and the Tenth Battalion of Albany, 424.

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BICYCLES.

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Sweaters, all colors, .75; reduced to	.25
$50.00 Wheels reduced to	13.39
Foot Pumps, $1.00; reduced to	.59
Golf Hose, $2.00; reduced to	.59
Leggins, .75; reduced to	.39
Toe Clips, .50; reduced to	.14

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Boats leave foot EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., (via L. I. R. R.,) 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:30 P. M.

Boats leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., (Culver Route,) 10:10, 11:10, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 3:10 P. M.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

CONTINUED STRENGTH NOTWITHSTANDING PROFIT TAKING.

Fractional Net Gains in the Grangers—The Active Industrials Also Higher—Traders Inclined to Wait Possible Developments During the Long Recess—The Bank Statement Reflects the Interior Movement and Also the Gold Imports.

SATURDAY—P. M.

Notwithstanding considerable realizing to-day, the market continued to show strength. The Grangers closed with fractional advances, and the active industrials were higher, notably General Electric and Tennessee Coal and Iron. Some of the international stocks scored small losses, but the general list was firm. Final prices, however, were not the highest of the day.

Aside from the fact that the market has enjoyed an average advance of about 5 points within a week, and that a reaction might therefore be naturally looked for, traders were inclined to hesitate on account of the recess until Tuesday, fearing possible unfavorable developments in the interval. The election in Arkansas on Monday, together with the Bryan demonstration in Chicago on the evening of the same day, it was felt might possibly chill the existing hopeful sentiment and cause a reaction in prices.

The bank statement was about as expected. The interior movement was accountable for a loss in cash holdings, but the amount was reduced to about $1,800,000 by an increase in specie as the result of gold imports. There was a contraction in loans of $2,720,100 and a decrease in deposits of $4,863,000. As a result of these changes there was a decrease in surplus reserve of $607,650. The gold imports to date amount to $12,150,000, of which $5,750,000 has been turned into the Sub-Treasury in exchange for legal tenders.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

The time money market was unchanged at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were 8 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $83,390,470; balance, $5,412,857; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $81,498.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅛@1 3-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@67. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51¼@53¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,645,476.87 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,645 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,635 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,637,048
Imports for same period	27,120,928
Net exports	$23,516,120
Net exports to date, 1895	33,362,356
Net exports to date, 1894	66,648,885
Net exports to date, 1893	14,718,363

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.25 discount. Boston—27@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.60 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅜c discount; selling, par.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $7,030,263, of which amount $2,086,459 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $4,884,291 and the exports of specie were $998,850.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 5, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P. C.
New-York	$394,136,364	$440,826,447	—10.6
Boston	59,190,170	62,634,447	— 7.0
Philadelphia	48,868,872	59,094,062	—17.3
Baltimore	11,055,952	10,648,309	+ 8.5
Chicago	65,067,296	71,436,275	— 8.9
St. Louis	17,768,046	19,767,302	—10.1
New-Orleans	5,044,605	5,617,984	—10.2
Seven cities 5 days	$601,131,305	$670,024,826	—10.3
Other cities, 5 days	107,493,279	116,237,614	— 7.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$708,624,584	$786,262,440	— 9.9
All cities, 1 day	131,463,271	163,094,978	—19.4
Total, all cities, for the week	$840,087,855	$949,357,418	—11.5

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 29 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 17 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, loss of 2.6 per cent., and with 1893, a gain of 7.3 per cent. Outside of New-York the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 13.6 per cent., and with 1894, a loss of 5.3 per cent. Compared with 1893, the gain was 14.1 per cent.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were in good demand. The principal advances were as follows, there being no declines worth mentioning:

Can. Southern 1st..1	Ore. S. L. 6s, t. r.1
Ches. & O. con. 5s..1½	P. & R. 1st pf. inc., 3d in. paid....1½
Chi., B. & Q., Den. Division 4s....1¾	Rock Island deb....1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.2	Union Pac. ext. s. f. 5s....2
Mo. Pac. con.......1½	Wabash deb., B....2½
Northwestern con...2	
Ohio South. 1st.....1	

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were very strong. The only change was an advance of ¼ in the 4s, 1907, registered. There was a sale of $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92	..
4s, r., 1907	106	106¼
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	115¾	116½
4s, c., 1925	115⅝	116
5s, r., 1904	110¼	111
5s, c., 1904	110¼	111
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Metropolis	400
American Exchange	165	New-Amsterdam	190
Central National	120	New-York	215
City	500	New-York County	610
Commerce	195	Nat. Bank N. Am.	125
Continental	130	Park	250
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Phoenix	100
Fourteenth Street	160	Republic	135
German American	105	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	310	Second National	425
Irving	140	Seventh National	100
Lincoln National	750	Shoe & Leather	90
Manhattan	200	State of New-York	106¼
Market & Fulton	200	United States Nat.	175
Mechanics'	180	West Side	275
Merchants'	130	Western National	110½

There was a sale of 11 shares of Shoe and Leather at 95.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛	9¾	10	100
American Cotton Oil pf	48	48	48	48	+2	47	48½	295
American Express	110	110	110	110		107	111	10
American Spirits Mfg	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅜	5⅝	5¾	862
American Spirits Mfg. pf	15½	16	15½	16	+ ⅝	15⅞	15⅞	715
*American Sugar Refineries	114	114⅝	113⅞	114¼	+ ½	114⅛	114¼	15,185
*American Sugar Refs. pf	101¼	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼	100½	102	160
American Tobacco	64	65	64	64	+ ¼	63¾	64¼	4,990
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd	11¾	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜	12	12⅛	2,100
At., T. & S. F. pf	18	18⅝	18	18½	+ ½	18	18⅝	1,110
Baltimore & Ohio	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼	12⅜	13	200
Bay State Gas	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼	15	16½	200
Canada Southern	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛	45¼	45½	275
Chesapeake & Ohio	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼	13⅞	14	100
Chicago, Bur. & Q	65½	66½	65¼	66	+ ½	66	66⅛	5,736
Chicago Gas	58⅞	59⅝	58⅞	59¼	— ⅛	59	59¼	2,030
Chicago, Mil. & St. P	69¼	69⅞	69⅛	69⅜	+ ¼	69⅜	69⅜	14,720
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	128	128	127	127		126	128	65
Chicago & Northwestern	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¼	+ ¼	99¼	99½	1,400
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	58⅝	60	58⅝	59⅞	+ ⅝	59⅝	60	6,290
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞		25	25½	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ½	20	20¼	100
Delaware & Hudson	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾		121	121¾	25
Denver & Rio Grande pf	43	43	43	43	+ ¾	42¾	43¼	210
General Electric	26	28⅛	26	27¼	+1	27½	27⅝	5,577
Illinois Central	90	90	90	90		88½	90½	50
Illinois Steel Company	38½	39⅝	38	39¼	+2	38½	39¾	405
Iowa Central	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¾	7	7¼	200
Laclede Gas	21	21¾	21	21¾	+ ¼	21½	22¼	500
Laclede Gas pf	79	79	79	79		70	80	16
Lake Erie & Western pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¼	65	67	100
Lake Shore	145½	145½	145½	145½		144	145	5
Long Island	70	70	70	70	+2	65	70	100
Louisville & Nashville	40½	41	40½	40½	— ¼	40¼	40½	4,630
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	5½	6	5½	6	+ ¾	6	6½	200
Manhattan Consolidated	82⅝	83⅛	81⅞	83⅛	+ ⅝	82¾	83⅛	2,126
Metropolitan Traction	93½	94	93½	94		93½	94½	125
Minneapolis & St. Louis	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ½	15½	16	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	38	38	38	38	—1	38½	41	100
Minnesota Iron	48	48	48	48	+1	48½	49	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛	22	22¼	480
Missouri Pacific	18⅞	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ½	19¼	19½	1,040
*National Lead Company	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ¼	21⅝	22	285
*National Lead Company pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ¼	80	82¾	270
National Linseed Oil	15	15	15	15	+2	14½	18	100
New-Jersey Central	101	101	101	101	— ½	101	102¼	115
New-York Central	92¾	93	92¾	93	+ ⅛	92½	93½	414
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	23¼	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ¾	23¾	24	830
Norfolk & West. pf., all in. pd	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅝	13¾	14	200
North American	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛	4⅛	4⅝	200
Northern Pacific, all in. pd	12	12	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛	11¾	11⅞	827
Northern Pacific pf., all in. pd	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛	19¾	20	400
Ontario & Western	13	13	13	13	— ¼	13	13¼	250
Pacific Mail	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛	19⅜	19⅝	440
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	2	2	2	2	+ ¼	1¾	2	100
Peoria & Eastern	3½	3½	3½	3½		4	6	50
Phil. & Read., 3d in. pd	15	15⅝	15	15½	+ ½	15⅜	15⅝	4,745
P., C., C. & St. L	12⅝	12½	12	12		12¼	13	505
Pullman Palace Car Company	143	143	143	143	+1	143	146	205
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	8¼	8½	100
St. Paul & Omaha	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¾	37⅜	38½	105
St. Paul & Omaha pf	120½	120½	120½	120½		115	121	5
Southern Pacific	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜	16¼	17	300
Southern Railway	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛	7½	7⅞	300
Southern Railway pf	21½	21½	21	21	— ⅛	21	21¼	910
Tennessee Coal & Iron	20¼	22	20¼	21¾	+1¼	21	21½	4,320
Texas Pacific	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜	6¼	6½	700
Union Pacific, t. r	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛	5¾	6	1,270
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾		1⅝	1¾	100
United States Cordage	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		3⅞	4	100
United States Cordage gtd	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+1¾	15½	16	203
United States Express	36	37½	36	37½		35	40	15
*United States Leather	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¾	7¾	8	220
*United States Leather pf	50	50⅞	50	50⅞	+ ⅝	50½	50⅝	2,535
United States Rubber	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅝	17⅛	17⅞	200
Wabash	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		5⅝	5⅝	30
Wabash pf	14	14½	14	14½		14	14¼	700
Western Union Telegraph	80¼	80¼	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅝	79½	79¾	1,760
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6	6¼	6	6	— ⅛	5⅞	6	1,715
Total sales								97,760

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
1,000....105
Am Spirits M Co 6s
3,000....61
A, T & S F gen 4s
4,000....74¾
5,000....74⅞
Adjustment 4s
80,000....34⅛
25,000....34¼
7,000....34½
5,000....34⅝
20,000....34½
Atlantic & Pacific Inc
2,000....1
5,000....⅞
Austin & N'w'n 1st
4,000....82¾
6,000....83
Bellv & So Ill 1st
1,000....103
Canada South'n 2d
1,000....99
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000....104
2,000....104½
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000s20F....68
6,000....68¼
Chic, Burl & Quincy Denver Div 4s
12,000....89
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co ctfs
7,000....40⅝
12,000....40½
Chic & Northwestn cons 7s
2,000....135
Chic, R I & P ext 5s
10,000....99¾
1,000....99⅞
9,000....99¾
2,000....100
3,000....100¼
Chic, R I & P deb 5s
3,000....90
Erie gen lien 3-4s
10,000....59½
5,000....59¼
5,000....59½
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co ctfs
5,000....50¾
Han & St Jo Cons
10,000....109¼
Housatonic con 5s
3,000....120
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
5,000....69¼
Kans Pac 1st cons Trust Co ctfs
1,000....62
4,000....63
5,000....64
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
6,000....111
Lo, N A & Chic cons
1,000....80
Mil & St Paul Chic & Pac W'n 5s
2,000....109½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
10,000....50¼
1,000....50⅜
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
1,000....69½
Mo Pac 1st cons
2,000....80¼
Morris & Essex 1st
5,000....137
Nash, C & St L 1st
6,000s20F....126
4,000....126½
Nor Pacific Con 5s Trust Co ctfs assented
19,000....45
25,000....45¾
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000....80
Oregon Improvement 1st
1,000....75
Oregon R & Nav 1st
5,000s20F....106⅝
Oreg Short Line 6s
2,000....108
Trust Co ctfs
3,000....107
Phil'a & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co ctfs, 3d instlmt paid
10,000....32¾
10,000....33¼
1,000....33
7,000....33¼
Phil'a & Reading 2d Pref Inc Trust Co ctfs, 3d instlmt paid
2,000....19¼
3d Pref Inc Trust Co ctfs, 3d instlmt paid
10,000....16⅞
5,000....17
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s Series B
1,000....105
Rich & Danv'e 6s
3,000s20F....115
Roch & Pitts 1st
5,000....119
St L & Iron M 5s
3,000....69½
7,000....69
St L Southw 2d Inc
25,000....25
10,000....24½
11,000....25
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s
1,000....90¼
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000....78
So Pac of N Mex 1st
1,000....103
Southn Ry 1st 5s
3,000....84
1,000....84¼
4,000....84
Tex & N O Cons 5s
15,000....94
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
4,000....75
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
5,000....30¼
10,000....30½
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co ctfs
6,000....18
4,000....18¼
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000....103
Wabash Deb, Ser B
10,000....21
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co ctfs
5,000....30½
15,000....31
5,000....31¼

Total sales....$594,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	140	145
Alb. & Sus	170	..
A. & T. H., t. r	55	58
Am. Coal	110	125
Am. Tob. pf	93	98
Ann Arbor	7	9
Ann. Ar. pf	18	22
At. & Pac	¼	½
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	3	8
B'klyn U. G.	85	88
Bos. A. L. pf	100	105
*B'klyn R. T.	21	21½
Brunsw'k Co.	⅝	..
B., R. & P.	13	22
B., R. & P. pf	..	55
B., C. R. & N.	68	..
Can. Pac	58	60
C. F. & M.	..	3
Cent. Pac	14	15
Chic. G. W.	4¼	6
Chi. & Alt	152	155
C. & E. Ill.	37½	40
C. & E. Ill. pf	90	95
C. & N. W. pf	143	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	76	80
C., L. & W. pf	35	40
Clev. & Pitts	155	165
C., C. & I. D.	½	¾
C., H. V. & T.	14½	15½
C., H. V. & T. pf	51	60
Com. Cable	125	..
Conso'. Coal	31	36
Con. Gas Co	145¼	147
D., L. & W	150	155
D. & R. G.	10¾	11¾
D., M. & Ft. D.	5½	6½
D., M. & Ft. D. pf	48	60
*D., S. S. & A.	3¾	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	7	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	..	93
Erie	12¾	13¼
Erie 1st pf	30	31
Erie 2d pf	17	25
Ev. & T. H.	25	27
Gt. Nor. pf	112	120
G. B. & W., t. r	..	½
Homestake	34	..
Iowa Cent. pf	25½	26
Kan. & Mich.	5	8
K. & D. M.	1½	3
K. & D. M. pf	8	12
L. E. & W.	16	16½
L., N. A. & C.	2	3
Man. Beach	7	12
Md. Coal pf	40	60
Mex. Cent	8½	9
Mex. N. cts	⅝	1½
Mich. Cent	87	90
M. & St. L. 1st pf	67	72
M., K. & T.	10	10¾
Mobile & O.	17	21
Nat. Starch	3⅞	4½
N. S. 2d pf	10	20
New Cent. C.	4	9
N. Y. & N. H.	167	170
N. Y. C. & St. L.	10½	12
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	63	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	27	29
N. Y., S. & W	8¼	8¾
Norfolk So.	58	70
N. & W., all in. pd	8½	9½
Ont. Mining	10½	11½
Or. Imp., as. paid	..	½
Or. R. & N., as. pd	12	20
Penn. Coal	300	340
P. & W. pf	..	15
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	46	48½
P., F. W. & C	145	150
Quicksilver	1½	3
Quicks'r pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	170	180
St. L. S. W.	3½	3⅞
St. J. & G. I.	..	⅝
St. P. & Dul.	15	18
St. P. & D. pf	75	85
St. P., M. & M.	103	110
Sil. bull. cts.	66⅝	67
Tol. & O. C.	20	35
T. & O. C. pf	50	75
U. S. Cord. pf., t. r.	7½	8
U. S. R. pf	70	75
Wells-F. Ex.	85	95
*W. U. Beef	6½	9
W. & L. E. pf	23⅛	25

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs	114⅛	114½	113½	114⅜	8,430
Am. Tobacco	64¼	64⅝	64	64⅛	200
At., Top. & S. F.	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	130
Chicago Gas	59¼	59⅝	59	59⅝	80
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	58⅞	59½	58½	58⅝	730
Chi., B. & Q.	65¼	66⅛	65¼	66⅛	2,560
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	69¼	70¼	69⅛	69⅝	5,630
Chi. & Northw.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	30
Ches. & Ohio	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	10
Gen. Elec.	26⅜	28	26¼	28	330
Louis. & Nash.	40¼	41⅛	40¼	40⅜	600
Manhattan	82⅛	82⅝	82⅛	82⅝	180
Mo. Pacific	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	120
N. Y., Ont. & W.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	20
P. & R. 3d inc.	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	360
Tenn. C. & I.	20⅝	21⅞	20⅝	20⅞	290
Union Pacific	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	20
U. S. Leather pf.	50	50⅞	50	50⅞	40
Wabash pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	10
West. Union	80	80⅝	79⅞	80⅛	490
Total sales					20,210

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S.F. adj.	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34⅛	$12,000
Can. South. 2d	99	99½	99	99½	12,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	9,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	6,000
U.S. Cord. 1st, t.r.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	7,000
Total sales					$46,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belcher	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	60
C. & Crip. Creek	.08	.08	.08	.08	3,000
Mount Rosa	.14	.14	.14	.14	300
Pharmacist	.09	.09	.09	.09	100
Total sales					3,660

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58¼	339,000

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The stock market was inactive. The copper shares were quiet, with the exception of Montana and Old Dominion. The former gained 1⅛, to 79¼, and the latter ½, to 16⅛. Calumet and Hecla was steady at 301, ex dividend. The gold-mining shares were steady. Money at the Clearing House was easier at 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3½	..	3½	..
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	2¾	..	2¾	..
West End	1½	..	1½	..
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	205	206	..	206
Erie	57½	58	..	58
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	91	..	..	92
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	7¾	..	7¾	8
Dominion Coal pf	83	84	83	85
General Electric pf	64½	66	62	66
Illinois Steel	38½	40	37	38
Lamson Store Service	17⅝	..	17¾	..
Reece Button Hole	19	19½	18½	..
Westing. Electric 1st pf	48	49	48	49
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	204	205	203½	..
Boston & Lowell	202	..	202	203½
Boston & Maine	..	158	156	156½
C. J. R. & S. Y.	92	93	92	93
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	..	..	98
Fitchburg pf	86	88	85½	87
N. Y., N. H. & H.	167	167½	166	167
Old Colony	..	173¾	..	173¼
West End	68	..	68	..
West End pf	90	..	90	94
MINING STOCKS.				
Atlantic	16½	..	16	..
Boston & Montana	78⅝	79	78	78¼
Butte & Boston	1½	..	1¾	..
Calumet & Hecla	300	..	301	..
Franklin	8	..	8	..
Gold Coin	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Kearsarge	10½	10¾	10	..
Merced	4⅜	5⅜	5	5⅜
Osceola	23½	23⅝	22¼	23
Pioneer	4	4½	3⅜	4
Quincy	105	108	105	108
Tamarack	74½	75	72	76
Wolverine	6	6½	6	6¼
***BONDS.**				
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	103½	..	103½	..
Mexican Central cn. 4s	..	66	65	66
Mexican Central 1st inc.	15½	18	15	18
Mexican Central 2d inc.	6½	8	6	7½
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	115	117	115	118
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	108	..	109	110
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	77	80	77	80
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	60	62	61	62
UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Elect	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, 1, to 91⅝; Erie first preferred, ¾, to 30⅜; St. Paul, ⅝, to 71⅝; New-York Central, ⅝, to 95½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 41⅝; Reading, ¼, to 7⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 13⅞. Advanced—Atchison, ⅜, to 12⅛. British consuls were firm at 112 5-16 for money and 112 7-16 for the account.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	..
American Bank Note	84	87
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Surety Company	..	200
American Typefounders' Company	26	38
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	103	106
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	..	165
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	99	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	105
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	101½	104½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	101½	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	112
‡Broadway Surface 2d	99	104
*Brooklyn City Railroad	161	163
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	63	67
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	..	100
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	100	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	63	66
Celluloid Company stock	50	60
*Central & South American Telegraph	105	115
Central Cross-Town	195	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Trust Company	..	1030
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	135	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
†Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	..	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	98	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	42	52
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	91	96
*Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	..	166
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	..	101
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	90	94
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	335
Ensley Land Company	½	1¼
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	187½	197½
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78⅛	83½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	83	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	..	65
Fourth National Bank	160	175
Gallatin National Bank	295	308
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	101	105
Grand Rapids Gas stock	50	54
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	..	83
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	80	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	68	72
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	25
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	45	55
Importers & Traders' National Bank	520	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	..	125
Indianapolis Gas 1st	99	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	100	..
†Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Kings County Traction	37	43
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	84	89
Lafayette Gas stock	85	90
Lawyers' Surety Company	94	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	65
Lorillard Company pf	102½	104½
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	72
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	103	..
Manhattan Trust Company	140	150
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	105	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	107	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	275	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	7	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf	..	48
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	82	87
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	205	215
National Citizens' Bank	120	130
National Bank of Commerce	190	200
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	97
National Wall Paper stock	..	82
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	..	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stugs	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	30	33
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	..	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	96	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	84	87
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	..	8
N. Y., Lack. & W. R. R. stock	107	114
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	116½	120½
New-York Air Brake Company	11	14
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	..	100
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1035	..
New-York Security & Trust	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	103	109
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	98	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	75	85
‡Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	190	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	64	72
Pennsylvania Coal	320	345
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	148	153
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	9	11
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	76	79
Pratt & Whitney	5	10
†Pratt & Whitney pf	..	67
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	45
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	75	85
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	63	75
Second Avenue Railroad stock	145	155
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	102	106
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	185	195
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	88	89
*St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
Standard Gas	74	76
Standard Gas pf	99	102
†Standard Gas 1st	105	110
*Standard Oil Trust	218	220
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	115
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	80	90
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
*Third Avenue Railroad	158½	161½
Title Guarantee & Trust	265	275
‡Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf	..	10
Tradesmen's National Bank	88	95
Trenton Potteries	..	8
Trow Directory pf	..	35
*Union Ferry stock	60	65
†Union Ferry 5s	100	104
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	98	101
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	96	103
Union Trust	750	..
Union Typewriter	57	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	80	85
Union Typewriter 2d pf	65	..
United Electric Light & Power 1st	70	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	200	210
*United States Trust	1050	..
Wagner Car Company	140	145
*Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	50	55
†Western Gas Company bonds	80	85
Worcester Traction	..	14
*Worcester Traction pf	84	86½
Worthington Pump	..	16
*Worthington Pump pf	66	76

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The Interior Still Drawing Funds from This Centre—A Contraction in Loans, a Loss in Money Holding, and a Heavy Decrease in Deposits.

The weekly statement of the New-York Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $607,650. The banks now hold $8,228,550 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.	Differences.
Loans	$455,790,200	$453,070,100	Dec. $2,720,100
Specie	47,345,700	49,196,900	Inc. 1,851,200
Legal t'nd's	74,474,200	70,799,600	Dec. 3,674,600
Net d's	451,934,800	447,071,800	Dec. 4,863,000
Circ'n	17,055,500	17,979,500	Inc. 924,000

The following statement shows the condition of the New-York City banks from the beginning of the year 1896 up to and including the statement issued to-day, with the surplus of the corresponding weeks of the years 1895 and 1894:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Jan. 4	$19,779,675	$35,862,030	$83,796,650
Jan. 11	27,183,100	41,792,200	92,583,675
Jan. 18	32,345,550	45,465,075	102,754,450
Jan. 25	37,678,500	45,880,450	109,043,000
Feb. 1	39,623,400	36,751,500	111,623,000
Feb. 8	40,182,425	33,766,225	85,683,700
Feb. 15	36,818,875	33,513,425	74,536,825
Feb. 21	28,627,050	29,822,725	74,767,500
Feb. 29	24,422,150	28,054,500	75,778,900
March 7	23,234,500	22,728,625	75,033,375
March 14	$21,448,825	$17,598,775	$77,302,300
March 21	19,042,675	14,146,500	79,077,850
March 28	18,147,425	13,413,450	83,600,150
April 4	17,005,975	13,929,925	80,797,975
April 11	17,981,250	14,922,775	80,831,000
April 18	18,139,850	19,664,975	82,008,025
April 25	20,678,675	25,270,675	83,417,950
May 2	22,944,275	27,233,575	82,808,150
May 9	20,243,123	31,070,100	80,634,575
May 16	18,577,975	37,587,900	78,999,125
May 23	21,791,500	40,005,150	77,601,700
May 29	22,230,675	41,221,250	77,965,100
June 6	18,486,300	39,662,900	76,918,250
June 13	20,677,050	37,958,900	76,376,575
June 20	19,918,250	36,544,250	76,355,375
June 27	21,917,325	34,225,925	74,803,350
July 3	20,328,275	32,173,700	72,134,725
July 11	22,237,275	33,405,300	73,941,375
July 18	21,773,025	38,491,125	74,113,600
July 25	18,499,550	41,996,575	71,903,725
Aug. 1	17,728,600	40,917,175	69,053,700
Aug. 8	13,815,575	38,940,775	67,802,850
Aug. 15	9,400,175	41,266,875	67,806,650
Aug. 22	9,726,600	37,566,675	66,718,650
Aug. 29	8,836,200	39,149,925	65,820,825
Sept. 5	8,228,550	34,846,775	61,934,275

The following table shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$8,228,550	1891	$9,156,400
1895	34,846,775	1890	*1,401,125
1894	61,934,275	1889	8,127,375
1893	2,966,325	1888	11,846,125
1892	7,630,500	1887	4,154,325

*Deficit.

The following table gives the details of the principal items of the bank statement, as well as the percentage of reserve to liabilities of the individual banks:

Banks.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Percentage of Reserve to Liabilities.
N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass'n.	$2,000,000	$1,866,800	$11,360,000	$890,000	$2,050,000	$10,600,000	27.7
Manhattan Company	2,050,000	2,178,700	14,101,000	1,419,000	2,513,000	15,035,000	26.1
Merchants' National	2,000,000	966,700	8,502,300	1,174,200	1,144,800	9,110,900	25.4
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	2,148,900	8,540,000	629,000	1,431,000	7,081,000	29.2
Bank of America	1,500,000	2,503,700	14,492,300	1,809,600	2,088,200	15,687,200	24.7
Phenix National	1,000,000	346,000	3,892,000	111,000	874,000	3,598,000	27.3
National City	1,000,000	3,436,600	23,900,900	6,483,200	1,924,900	27,476,000	30.6
Tradesmen's National	750,000	93,000	2,247,400	139,000	192,000	1,612,600	20.5
Chemical National	300,000	7,409,000	22,711,000	2,519,700	3,893,000	21,651,000	29.6
Merchants' Exch. Nat.	600,000	174,300	4,022,300	663,100	518,400	4,439,300	26.6
Gallatin National	1,000,000	1,678,300	6,457,700	248,600	1,188,200	4,926,000	19.1
Nat. Butch. & Dr'v'rs'.	300,000	204,300	1,400,000	130,200	218,500	1,275,400	27.2
Mech. & Traders'	400,000	829,000	2,220,000	135,000	230,000	2,001,000	18.2
Greenwich	200,000	171,400	958,300	130,600	195,400	927,300	35.1
Leather M'f'rs' Nat.	600,000	526,900	2,766,800	186,600	611,100	2,386,200	33.4
Seventh National	300,000	113,400	1,552,100	228,600	229,600	1,771,800	25.8
Bk. of the State of N.Y.	1,200,000	496,300	3,113,900	38,600	480,700	2,220,400	23.3
Amer. Ex. Nat.	5,000,000	2,493,400	23,376,000	628,000	3,065,000	15,939,000	23.1
Nat. Bk. of Commerce.	5,000,000	3,525,200	20,329,600	402,000	2,810,300	12,443,800	25.8
National Broadway	1,000,000	1,582,500	5,359,700	738,400	575,600	4,430,600	29.6
Mercantile National	1,000,000	937,100	7,182,100	391,600	979,100	6,346,000	21.6
Pacific	422,700	474,700	2,584,200	329,900	374,400	2,747,200	25.6
Nat. Bk. of Republic	1,500,000	889,600	10,140,000	1,478,100	629,100	9,784,000	21.5
Chatham National	450,000	966,700	5,687,500	510,300	796,200	5,346,000	24.2
People's	200,000	265,800	1,990,600	189,400	411,800	2,469,800	24.3
Nat. Bank of N. A.	700,000	583,000	4,745,000	885,000	671,000	4,890,600	30.7
Hanover National	1,000,000	2,005,300	13,874,300	3,176,000	1,734,000	16,096,000	30.5
Irving National	500,000	335,800	2,949,000	283,900	454,800	2,820,000	26.1
National Citizens'	600,000	385,000	2,795,700	239,600	149,400	2,336,200	16.6
Nassau	500,000	277,700	2,426,300	163,400	483,700	2,819,800	22.9
Market & Fulton Nat.	750,000	818,400	5,161,600	486,000	1,060,400	5,527,700	27.9
National S. & Leather.	1,000,000	92,900	2,992,300	332,900	421,500	2,965,300	25.4
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	1,267,300	7,561,700	1,022,000	1,173,000	8,370,200	26.2
Continental National	1,000,000	221,200	4,131,100	895,000	899,400	4,808,000	26.8
Oriental Bank	300,000	417,700	1,838,700	128,000	248,700	1,610,000	23.4
Imp. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	5,508,200	19,586,000	3,000,000	1,917,000	18,528,000	26.5
National Park	2,000,000	3,145,600	24,784,000	3,273,600	2,029,900	25,851,700	20.5
East River National	250,000	139,000	1,156,000	101,400	320,000	1,150,900	36.5
Fourth National	3,200,000	1,964,200	15,334,100	1,030,700	4,034,500	16,099,400	31.4
Central National	2,000,000	441,100	7,892,000	146,000	1,584,000	7,611,000	22.7
Second National	300,000	657,600	4,937,000	740,000	1,245,000	5,920,000	33.5
Ninth National	750,000	338,400	2,937,200	240,600	582,100	3,068,000	26.8
First National	500,000	7,230,900	20,126,600	671,800	3,926,300	17,818,900	25.8
Third National	1,000,000	239,400	6,636,900	1,456,600	260,200	6,768,200	25.3
N. Y. Nat. Exchange	300,000	75,000	1,380,400	129,300	254,600	1,317,300	29.1
Bowery	250,000	593,100	2,763,000	395,000	338,000	2,919,000	25.1
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	424,100	2,697,200	467,300	340,500	3,159,300	25.5
German-American	750,000	294,600	2,697,200	224,500	421,300	2,498,800	25.8
Chase National	500,000	1,421,700	12,491,900	1,310,200	4,390,900	15,908,100	35.8
Fifth Avenue	100,000	1,121,100	6,786,700	910,400	1,401,600	7,761,200	29.7
German Exchange	200,000	604,000	2,449,300	221,800	418,200	2,882,400	22.2
Germania	200,000	654,800	2,771,400	494,300	446,100	3,945,200	23.8
U. S. National	500,000	539,400	4,957,700	768,000	607,300	5,080,700	27.0
Lincoln National	300,000	611,800	5,796,200	591,900	1,197,900	6,489,300	27.5
Garfield National	200,000	689,300	3,717,400	616,800	342,900	4,046,300	23.7
Fifth National	200,000	309,200	1,729,800	165,900	402,600	1,887,600	30.0
Bank of the Metrop's.	300,000	848,600	4,459,600	689,400	846,500	5,545,200	27.6
West Side	200,000	320,800	2,003,000	188,000	353,000	2,046,000	26.4
Seaboard National	500,000	268,100	4,823,000	880,000	737,000	5,739,000	28.1
Sixth National	200,000	846,400	1,784,000	181,000	178,000	1,325,000	23.2
Western National	2,100,000	356,700	10,579,300	219,800	2,577,000	10,851,500	25.7
First Nat'l, Brooklyn.	300,000	905,200	5,259,000	439,000	831,000	5,306,000	23.9
National Union	1,200,000	539,600	7,857,600	456,200	1,273,600	7,206,200	24.0
Liberty National	500,000	200,900	2,008,800	29,300	439,600	1,866,000	25.1
N. Y. Produce Ex.	1,000,000	322,600	3,304,400	542,600	382,800	2,976,300	31.0
Total, Nat'l banks	$49,850,000	$60,152,100					
Total, State banks	10,772,700	13,141,900					
Total	$60,622,700	$73,294,000	$453,070,100	$49,196,900	$70,799,600	$447,071,800	

*As per official reports—47 National banks, July 14, 1896. 18 State banks, May 27, 1896.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Ann Arbor—			
Mileage	307	307	307
4th week August	$32,385	$33,690	$32,774
Month	96,579	104,758	99,552
From July 1	194,257	203,967	181,857
From Jan. 1	752,404	717,749	677,739
B. & O. S. W.—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week August	$160,566	$197,160	$206,722
Month	525,159	576,082	594,876
From July 1	1,016,297	1,073,906	1,081,745
From Jan. 1	3,982,453	4,068,497	3,998,123
Des Moines & Kansas City—			
Mileage	112	112	112
3d week August	$2,177	$2,091	......
From Jan. 1	69,232	53,140	......
Duluth, S. S. & A.—			
Mileage	572	572	572
3d week August	$37,362	$26,394	$40,525
From July 1	317,243	238,680	307,567
From Jan. 1	1,837,126	1,137,823	1,054,549
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern—			
Mileage	187	187	187
Month August	$114,154	$87,146	$96,402
From July 1	209,509	168,706	158,434
From Jan. 1	868,488	707,920	652,298
Evansville & Indianapolis—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week August	$9,056	$10,386	$9,371
Month	29,834	31,429	31,672
From July 1	53,685	57,167	55,087
From Jan. 1	192,627	193,947	184,298
Evansville & Terre Haute—			
Mileage	167	167	167
4th week August	$25,689	$33,406	$33,900
Month	87,402	102,206	104,756
From July 1	175,535	195,448	182,510
From Jan. 1	702,351	689,760	673,036
Fla. Cent. & Penin.—			
Mileage	637	637	637
3d week Aug.	$32,369	$29,230	......
From July 1	231,680	226,717	......
From Jan. 1	1,318,584	1,261,432	......
Georgia—			
Mileage	307	307	307
3d week Aug.	$22,328	$22,390	$20,220
From July 1	161,606	148,856	147,336
From Jan. 1	858,193	722,111	761,501
Ind., Dec. & Western—			
Mileage	152	152	152
3d week Aug.	$8,758	$9,456	$11,554
From Jan. 1	286,752	285,045	239,124
Interocean—			
Mileage	531	531	531
Week Aug. 15	$46,200	$38,200	$40,018
From Jan. 1	1,419,316	1,465,802	1,508,641
Kanawha & Mich.—			
Mileage	173	173	173
4th week Aug.	$10,340	$12,336	$10,764
Month	35,142	37,203	32,673
From July 1	72,651	75,872	61,558
From Jan. 1	302,672	288,314	239,285
Keokuk & Western—			
Mileage	148	148	148
3d week Aug.	$7,418	$9,907	$8,547
From Jan. 1	251,075	215,408	230,274
Louis., Henderson & St. L.—			
Mileage	166	166	166
3d week Aug.	$10,379	$9,070	......
From Jan. 1	292,410	258,232	......
Louisville & Nashville—			
Mileage	2,968	2,955	2,955
4th week Aug.	$572,980	$589,860	$559,672
Month	1,646,410	1,727,160	1,692,667
From July 1	3,274,550	3,410,102	3,121,570
From Jan. 1	12,933,157	12,499,218	12,339,983
Mem. & Charleston—			
Mileage	330	330	330
3d week Aug.	$20,921	$20,990	$20,824
From July 1	151,364	155,646	149,712
From Jan. 1	747,949	670,129	748,635
Mexican National—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
4th week Aug.	$135,416	$113,247	$118,313
Month	396,715	345,629	330,863
From July 1	783,089	690,938	638,372
From Jan. 1	6,162,854	5,717,898	2,770,745
Mexican Southern—			
Mileage	227	227	227
2d week Aug.	$10,760	$7,835	$7,981
From July 1	76,677	58,791	53,506
From Jan. 1	326,550	300,037	311,656
Ohio River—			
Mileage	215	215	215
4th week Aug.	$21,137	$26,466	$18,856
Month	80,508	84,323	73,059
From July 1	162,564	171,939	134,338
From Jan. 1	685,416	505,343	433,619
P. S. & Lake Erie—			
Mileage	183	183	183
4th week Aug.	$20,094	$24,743	$19,428
Month Aug.	67,156	69,175	58,283
From July 1	184,341	133,005	98,904
From Jan. 1	434,902	389,988	270,166
Pittsburg & Western—			
Mileage	365	365	365
4th week Aug.	$74,531	$91,273	$86,131
Month	234,024	296,703	258,392
From July 1	513,276	582,739	451,342
From Jan. 1	1,921,936	1,961,502	1,469,402
Rio Grande Southern—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Aug.	$14,270	$15,045	$14,493
Month	43,771	43,116	38,994
From July 1	80,988	79,246	70,147
From Jan. 1	300,991	262,125	231,950
Texas & Pacific—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week Aug.	$165,884	$165,335	$196,963
Month	446,480	472,868	540,247
From July 1	840,815	874,995	986,805
From Jan. 1	3,685,445	3,966,560	3,916,586
Tol. & Ohio Central—			
Mileage	347	347	347
4th week Aug.	$41,492	$62,616	$78,658
Month	117,260	170,676	238,868
From July 1	283,055	551,855	400,452
From Jan. 1	1,151,363	1,117,788	1,072,308
Wheeling & L. E.—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Aug.	$33,916	$45,067	$42,966
Month	114,273	119,831	130,809
From July 1	253,570	241,227	230,469
From Jan. 1	894,057	855,210	756,352
Ala. Great South., July—			
Gross earnings	124,079	126,867	......
Op. expenses	89,411	86,765	......
Net earnings	34,668	40,102	......
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	796,582	825,039	......
Op. expenses	639,702	618,534	......
Net earnings	156,800	206,505	......
Brooklyn El., July—			
Gross earnings	127,910	159,745	131,495
Op. expenses	82,482	91,947	81,458
Net earnings	45,428	67,798	50,037
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,040,526	1,282,454	1,049,092
Op. expenses	626,341	692,784	637,475
Net earnings	414,185	589,670	411,617
Central of Ga., year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	5,369,426	4,991,408	5,179,508
Op. ex. & taxes	3,609,487	3,380,471	3,530,360
Net earnings	1,759,938	1,610,937	1,649,148
Other income	407,371	273,456	341,908
Total income	2,167,309	1,884,393	1,991,056
Deficit, Ga. lease	38,065	108,264	24,784
Net income	2,129,244	1,776,129	1,966,272
Chi. Great West., year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	4,709,820	3,636,098	4,011,709
Op. expenses	3,454,243	2,936,749	3,002,897
Net earnings	1,255,577	699,349	1,008,812
Charges	1,093,584	1,069,912	1,000,786
Surplus	161,993	*370,563	8,026
*Deficit.			
Flint & P. M. for July—			
Gross earnings	204,721	211,452	180,505
Op. expenses	149,637	150,294	134,055
Net earnings	55,084	61,158	46,450
Charges	57,407	57,155	50,950
Deficit	2,323	*4,003	4,500
Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Gross earnings	1,542,148	1,424,895	1,384,879
Op. expenses	1,167,537	1,076,969	1,023,814
Net earnings	374,611	347,926	361,065
Charges	358,577	357,818	360,958
Surplus	16,034	†9,892	107
*Surplus. †Deficit.			
Jack., Tampa & K. W. for July—			
Gross earnings	22,329	21,272	36,377
Op. expenses	24,177	24,184	32,462
Deficit	1,848	2,912	3,915
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	192,559	265,953	510,474
Op. expenses	179,696	231,361	294,501
Net earnings	12,863	34,592	215,973

Kan. City & Northw., April 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	57,355	54,574	......
Op. expenses	62,608	50,633	......
Deficit	5,253	*3,941	......
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	124,257	110,957	......
Op. expenses	129,864	109,223	......
Deficit	5,607	*1,734	......
*Surplus.			
K. C. & Beatrice, April 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	999	1,186	......
Op. expenses	5,718	4,718	......
Deficit	4,719	3,532	......
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,008	2,530	......
Op. expenses	11,303	15,989	......
Deficit	9,295	13,459	......
N. Y., O. & W., July—			
Gross earnings	396,322	353,444	369,781
Operating expenses and taxes	248,510	234,956	247,169
Net earnings	147,812	118,488	122,612
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,128,430	2,032,400	2,116,741
Op. expenses	1,556,885	1,507,499	1,529,536
Net earnings	571,545	524,901	587,205
North Pacific Coast—			
Gross earnings	353,365	376,492	383,195
Op. expenses	267,074	284,086	291,007
Net earnings	86,291	92,406	92,188
Charges	94,834	90,637	90,110
Deficit	8,543	*1,769	*2,078
*Surplus.			
Peoria & East. for July—			
Gross earnings	136,402	162,990	127,453
Op. expenses	107,772	121,616	97,617
Net earnings	28,630	41,374	29,836
Charges	36,802	36,802	36,802
Deficit	8,172	*4,572	6,966
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,006,570	1,101,993	840,780
Op. expenses	780,963	818,340	769,161
Net earnings	225,607	283,653	71,619
Charges	257,614	257,614	257,614
Deficit	32,007	*26,039	185,995
*Surplus.			
Rio Grande South., year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	489,234	402,798	......
Op. expenses	255,008	201,802	......
Net earnings	234,226	200,996	......
Other income	1,376	......	......
Total income	235,602	......	......
Charges	168,896	......	......
Surplus	66,706	......	......
San An. & A. P., July—			
Gross earnings	120,786	132,933	114,111
Op. expenses	108,168	109,230	99,153
Net earnings	12,618	23,703	14,958
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	935,874	1,017,064	795,463
Op. expenses	773,129	826,949	742,061
Net earnings	162,745	190,115	53,402
South. Pac., Atlantic System, H. & T. C., A. & N. W., C. T. & N. & Fort W. & N. O., for July—			
Gross earnings	1,114,127	1,085,897	......
Op. expenses	854,879	898,699	......
Net earnings	259,248	187,198	......
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	8,542,456	9,385,331	......
Op. expenses	6,514,902	6,816,139	......
Net earnings	2,027,554	2,569,192	......
South. Pac., Pac. System, for July—			
Gross earnings	2,703,402	2,903,065	1,857,965
Op. expenses	1,645,055	1,790,156	1,226,175
Net earnings	1,058,347	1,112,909	631,790
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	17,489,468	17,630,385	16,684,250
Op. expenses	11,935,089	12,267,625	11,081,186
Net earnings	5,554,379	5,362,760	5,603,064
Total So. Pac. system for July—			
Gross earnings	3,817,529	3,988,962	......
Op. expenses	2,499,934	2,688,855	......
Net earnings	1,317,595	1,300,107	......
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	26,031,924	27,015,716	......
Op. expenses	18,449,991	19,083,764	......
Net earnings	7,581,933	7,931,952	......
Twin City Rapid Transit, July—			
Gross earnings	177,837	176,626	190,505
Op. expenses	73,366	69,663	73,643
Net earnings	104,471	106,963	116,862
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,138,002	1,101,927	1,124,538
Op. expenses	508,783	494,158	536,632
Net earnings	629,219	607,769	987,906
U. P., D. & G., for July—			
Gross earnings	235,074	262,710	184,104
Op. expenses	188,979	202,745	168,680
Net earnings	46,095	59,965	15,424
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,697,357	1,685,858	1,491,577
Op. expenses	1,402,953	1,390,793	1,274,587
Net earnings	294,404	295,065	216,990

Minneapolis & St. Louis reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896: Gross earnings, $2,028,303; operating expenses and taxes, $1,203,552; net earnings, $824,748; other income, $87,572; total net, $912,320; interest and dividends, $825,540; surplus for year, $86,780.

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of seventy-three roads for the third week of August, 1896, at $6,111,667, a decrease of $117,779, or 1.89 per cent.; twenty-seven roads for the fourth week of August report $4,567,495, a decrease of $313,186, or 6.42 per cent.

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Condition of the Treasury—Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 5th day of September, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$106,982,824	
Gold bullion	34,346,109	
Total	$141,328,933	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,838,899	
Balance		*$102,490,034
Standard silver dollars	$370,350,366	
Silver bullion	714,493	
Total	$371,064,859	
Net outstanding silver certificates	347,969,888	
Balance		23,094,971
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,877,789	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	115,508,491	
Total	$126,386,280	
United States notes	115,002,881	
Net outstanding currency certificates	36,730,000	
Balance		78,272,881
Treasury notes of 1890	$34,096,293	
National bank notes	13,657,770	
Fractional silver coin	15,817,277	
Fractional currency	19	
Minor coin	1,188,795	
Deposits in National banks	16,635,718	
Bonds and interest paid	300,390	
Total	$81,696,264	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	9,138,387	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,305,884	
Disbursing officers' balances	24,192,139	
Post Office Department account	2,294,711	
Miscellaneous items	1,578,777	
Total	$43,509,899	
Balance		38,186,364
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$242,044,252

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$345,194	$2,403,318	$26,890,139
Int'l revenue	383,773	2,023,976	28,287,846
Miscelaneous	15,829	172,168	4,012,798
Total	$744,798	$4,599,478	$59,190,784

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$188,000	$1,209,000	$25,460,052
War	200,000	615,000	10,352,947
Navy	205,000	473,000	6,445,971
Indians	38,000	159,000	2,841,737
Pensions	275,000	3,005,000	28,502,115
Interest	29,000	63,000	9,711,320
Total	$935,000	$5,524,000	$83,314,144
Excess of expenditures over receipts	190,201	924,521	24,123,359

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This. Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$7,640	$18,640	$411,225
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	24,650	72,530	1,357,309

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$453,584,123	$82,114,151	$535,698,274
This fis'l y'r.	28,295,152	2,075,841	30,370,993
This month	1,710,733	136,779	1,847,512
This day	61,680	43,845	105,525

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $9,708,000; 5 per cents, $15,503,850; 4 per cents of 1895, $35,189,550; 4 per cents of 1907, $153,315,450; 2 per cents, $22,456,850; total, $236,173,700.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositories: Currency 6s, $880,000; 5 per cents, $535,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $1,360,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,195,000; 2 per cents, $983,000; total, $15,953,000.

To secure circulation, during the week ended Sept. 4: United States bonds deposited, $1,745,500; United States bonds withdrawn, $248,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $230,637,929; gold notes, $87,447.

National bank notes, during the week ended Sept. 4: Received for redemption, $1,351,572.

Redeemed: To be returned to banks of issue, $675,580; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $467,280; to be destroyed and retired, $75,840.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $11,000; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $19,182,948.

The receipts from customs for to-day were $345,194; from internal revenue, $383,773; miscellaneous, $15,829; National bank notes received for redemption, $198,309.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,

Sept. 5, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE BANK STATEMENTS

For the Quarter Ended Sept. 3, 1896.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK
at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,107,230.07
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		18,800.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		1,065.45
Due from State and National banks, as per schedule	$123,800.41	
Due from private bankers, as per schedule	1,690.60	
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule	53,273.75	
Specie, as per schedule	138,073.08	
United States legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	197,166.00	
Cash items, viz.: Checks for next day's exchanges	102,405.81	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	2,508.99	
		618,918.64
Current expenses		11,059.60
Real estate, as per schedule		39,022.87
Furniture and fixtures		17,000.00
Premium account		1,875.72
		$2,814,981.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$400,000.00
Surpus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$20,735.40	
Exchange	136.45	
Interest	24.04	
Other profits	4,982.74	
		25,878.63
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,839,247.99	
Demand certificates of deposit	500.00	
Certified checks	12,039.91	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,142.66	
Due State and National banks, as per schedule	7,887.75	
Due private bankers, as per schedule	6,158.81	
Due corporations other than banks and depositors, as per schedule	25,000.00	
Due savings banks	142,900.50	
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	50,000.00	
		2,085,877.62
Unpaid dividends		3,225.10
		$2,814,981.35

State of New-York, County of New-York.

I. BOSKOWITZ, President, and F. BALTES, cashier, of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 486 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 3d day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

I. BOSKOWITZ, President.
F. BALTES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of September, 1896, before me. ELIAS R. PECK,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NINETEENTH WARD BANK
at the close of business Sept. 3, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$543,549.99
Liability of Directors as per schedule, (as makers,) secured by collateral		22,750.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		543.45
Real estate, as per schedule		50,982.51
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		1,737.50
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		75,681.50
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$162,212.40	
Specie, as per schedule	12,161.28	
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks	76,860.00	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,060.72	
		252,294.40
Current expenses		5,285.52
Furniture and fixtures		3,800.00
		$956,624.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, paid in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount received	$4,525.07	
Interest received	2,268.60	
Other profits	1,105.62	
		7,899.29
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$805,062.74	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,350.00	
Certified checks	8,229.06	
Cashier's checks outstanding	682.36	
		815,324.16
Due private banks and bankers	$713.15	
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	2,652.67	
		3,365.82
Due savings banks		5,035.66
		$956,624.93

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

SAMUEL H. RATHBONE, President, and LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier, of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 953 Third Avenue, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the third day of September, 1896, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the third day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made, that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

SAML. H. RATHBONE, President.
LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 5th day of September, 1896, before me, SEBASTIAN ROGGEMANN,
Notary Public, Queens Co.,
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

FINANCIAL.

Financial Situation Righted

The Fall campaign in the Stock Market opens under favorable conditions. A hopeful financial sentiment prevails. The large importations of gold have removed the most effective bear factor for depressing prices.

Foreign capital is again looking with favor on American securities, and London is now a liberal buyer of our stocks and bonds.

AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCKS IS $14 PER SHARE CHEAPER THAN THIS TIME LAST YEAR.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16c.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank references furnished. Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS
AND
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
BOSTON OFFICE:
85 STATE ST.
DIRECT WIRES.

Standard Gas Com. Stock.
Consumers' Gas Bonds (Jersey City.)
Indianapolis (Ind.) Gas 1st 6s.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial Continued on Page 15.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLMES & CO

61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Receive accounts and deposits of firms, individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c.

BRANCH OFFICE:
Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
47 Exchange Place, 43 Leonard St., N.Y.
Members of the New-York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed in COTTON in New-York, New-Orleans and Liverpool.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company and Subordinate Companies,
Under Plan and Agreement Dated May 1, 1893, as Subsequently Modified.

23 Wall Street,
NEW-YORK, August 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of Common Stock of the Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company, or of stock—either First Preferred, Second Preferred, or Common—of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company, under said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all assessments so called, together with a penalty equal to twenty per cent. of every such assessment, will upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock.

All rights of any such holder on account of any payment heretofore made in respect of any such assessment will (unless payment be made as above provided before September 15, 1896,) be sold by the undersigned at private sale, and without further notice. Any surplus proceeds, after satisfying all assessments in full, together with a penalty equal to twenty per cent. of such assessments, and a fair allowance for all charges and expenses incurred, will, on surrender of the reorganization certificate for the deposit so sold, be paid to the holder of such certificate, who shall have no other right thereunder or in respect of such deposit or prior payment.

Payments hereunder may be made to the undersigned at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York:

C. H. COSTER,
GEORGE SHERMAN,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Reorganization Committee.

Reorganization of
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Under Plan and Agreement dated March 16, 1896.
23 Wall Street, New-York,
August 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of stock, either common or preferred, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of the stock deposited, will, upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

ALL N. Y. CITY STREET RAILWAY
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66 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.
WEEKLY LETTER.

Saturday, Sept. 5, 1896.

THE PROPORTION OF PARROTS TO ORIGINAL THINKERS IS LARGE. Seldom is this more obvious than during political discussions. The Republican parrot says to his Democratic brother, "I advocate sound money and protection, while you are a repudiationist, and an enemy of the working man." The Democratic bird replies: "You are a goldbug and committed the crime of '73. You taxed the people through the tariff to build up monopolies to enslave the workingman." Now there was no crime of '73, no practical demonetization of silver, and no restoration of the conditions of 1873 is wanted by anybody. On the other side, the Republican doesn't always know what sound money is, and often uses the epithet repudiationist unthinkingly.

1. Gold possesses most of the theoretic requirements of a universal measure of value, and is the highest evolutionary product of the world's demand for a medium of exchange. It is the standard of value of the more enlightened nations.
2. Silver possesses almost equally with gold the requirements of a standard of value, excepting its comparative lack of currency among commercial nations.
3. The Government has an undoubted right to establish the silver standard either absolutely or alternatively, upon such terms as seem to it just. Even a 16 to 1 proposition is entitled to full and fair consideration when it is presented by a large proportion of the citizens of the Republic. Ex cathedra denunciation does not meet the issue.
4. The currency to-day is in an unstable condition, and cannot fairly be called equivalent to gold.
5. Political parrots assume that with free coinage the value of the dollar would drop at once to about 50 cents in gold, and remain there, while all gold would leave the country. Let us assume this. The 625 millions of gold in the country would leave it in exchange for 1,250 millions of silver, which would just supply its place in the currency. Then it would require 2,200 millions of silver to take the place of the 1,100 millions of alleged gold currency now afloat. This would take 3,450 millions from the world's supply of silver, or just about all the silver of the globe. 3,450 millions is more than the production of gold in the world in the last 25 years or in the 50 years preceding it. Much of the current value of both gold and silver is due to the demand for them for currency. If, therefore, one of the greatest of the nations transfers its demand from gold to silver, if it forces upon the remaining nations 625 millions of gold, and takes from them 3,450 millions of silver, thereby reducing the demand for gold 16 per cent., and adding 100 per cent. to the demand for silver, what then throughout the world will be the relative value of gold and silver? It is argued that as a demand for two millions a month did not materially advance the price, therefore the immediate demand for 1,700 times that amount would not affect the price. The whole position is untenable. Let us consider the forces which free silver coinage would set in motion to preserve the parity. It would add 40 per cent. to the present gold holdings of all the European banks. It would create an immediate demand upon a 16 to 1 valuation for three times the entire silver holdings of all the banks of Europe combined. **If the United States should adopt the silver standard and abolish all paper token currency, excepting silver or gold certificates, it would possess a better currency than it has to-day, one less provocative of panics, and quite possibly possessing equal purchasing power.** We believe sincerely in the gold standard, as best for this Nation, and the world. We believe that to abandon it would be to surrender the fair prospect of making New-York the clearing house of the world, but we do not believe that the adoption of a silver standard would be followed by the dire distress and business paralysis which the great unthinking majority of the people believe and proclaim. On the contrary, it would be followed by a great revival of business, commercial, and industrial activity, feverish, unhealthy, and to be deprecated, but not paralysis. The change of standard would only be logical from a protectionist standpoint, and should be accompanied by a high protective tariff on gold to be entirely consistent.

THE RESULT OF THE VERMONT ELECTION IS ACCEPTED AS FORESHADOWING REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN NOVEMBER. Happily this means a determined effort to establish and maintain a gold standard. Unhappily it also means the granting of more letters of marque to protected privateers to prey on American labor. The situation should be faced unshrinkingly. The gold standard cannot be maintained by resolutions. Government bonds must be sold and the redundant currency retired. Contraction is inevitable, and must be continued so long as values remain inflated. A thousand millions of currency cannot be kept afloat with a reserve of a hundred millions. The example of England, France, and Russia, should teach us that fact. These nations have been less favored by nature than ours, and have therefore been compelled to conduct their finances with something like intelligence.

THE STOCK MARKET HAS NOW HAD ITS NATURAL REACTION from the great decline. The excuses were the Vermont election and the return flow of gold. A few weeks ago a grand combination of bankers formed a seventy-five million dollar pool to circumvent nature. At that very hour natural forces were gathering which have resulted in the importation of twenty-five millions. These forces were obvious then, as now, but not a banker noticed them. Financiers are more frequently ponderous, and conservative, than intellectually acute. We must withdraw our recent suggestions to buy good stocks for a time. It is becoming dangerous. We would now recommend moderate selling upon every considerable advance. It is impossible to guess successfully the exact culmination of prices in this advance, and one should be prepared to average his first sales in the event of their proving premature. Respectfully, DIMOCK & CO.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY
Bondholders' Committee.

In view of the recent receivership of the above company, and at the request of holders of more than $2,500,000 of bonds of various issues, the undersigned have consented to act as a BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE to prepare a plan of reorganization when needed, and meanwhile to communicate with all classes of bondholders on matters of interest.

All holders of bonds are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 54 Wall Street, stating the amount and character of their holdings.

New-York, September 3, 1896.
F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman, 54 Wall Street.
HENRY W. POOR, 18 Wall Street.
HENRY C. ROUSE, 45 Wall Street.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

YACHTING.

DAIMLER MOTOR
was awarded the Grand Prize
(40,000 francs,) and also second, third and fourth prizes in the International Contest at Paris, June 13, 1895, over all competitors.

THE DAIMLER MOTOR BOATS
are the most satisfactory power boats now on the market; are superior to all others for safety, speed, comfort, and economy; no licensed engineer or pilot required. Launches of various sizes can now be seen in operation at our works.
DAIMLER MOTOR COMPANY,
Steinway, Long Island City, N. Y.

The Palatine Insurance Company, Ltd.
21 Nassau St. Fire insurance on yachts upon the most favorable terms. Assets, $2,836,236.28. Surplus, $568,320.47.
WM. BELL and WM. WOOD, Joint Managers.
WM. M. BALLARD, Branch Secretary.
Trustees—Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Judge Ashbel Green, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

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THE ONLY NAPHTHA LAUNCH
Finished boats, 18 to 36 feet, in stocks, ready for delivery; 2,500 in operation. The most successful and satisfactory pleasure boat built. Send 10c. in stamps for new illustrated catalogue.
GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY,
Morris Heights, New-York City.

WE ARE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF high-speed and cruising yachts, steam and sail; all sizes and styles. Manufacturers of "Seabury's" Patent Safety Water Tube Boilers, latest design. Builders of simple, compound, and triple-expansion marine engines. Inspection invited. Send for catalogue. CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO., 50 Broadway, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
MANNING'S YACHT AGENCY,
45 BROADWAY, (Aldrich Court.)
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF YACHTS FOR SALE MAILED FREE ON REQUEST.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed bids or estimates for material and work required for repairs to roofs, gutters, cornices, cupolas, ventilators, &c., City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, will be received at the office of the Department of Public Charities, 66 Third Avenue, until THURSDAY, Sept. 10th, 1896, at 10 o'clock. For further particulars see City Record.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION VERY MODERATE AND VALUES LOWER.

Trading Chiefly Local Scalping and Prices Following the West—Wheat at the Close Was Easy—Corn Was Dull and Lower—Provisions Steadier and Quiet—Cotton Was Fairly Active and Higher—Coffee Quiet and Lower.

The day's trading in grain was chiefly in a scalping way, with prices lower with the West, and on expected freer receipts next week. Provisions were steadier and quiet, with offerings more reserved. Cotton was fairly active and closed higher after an early decline. Coffee was lower on free offerings, with a light demand.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	19¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	25½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85	@$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20	@ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8½@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	16	@ 20
Pork, mess	7.50	@ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.62½@	..
Beef, family	7.00	@ 8.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16	@ 16½
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10¼@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@	8¼
Copper, lake	10.50	@10.75
Lead	2.70	@ 2.75

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull and trading entirely on local account, with prices ¼@⅜c lower, following the West and on better receipts, with local longs realizing....The "curb" was steady at 65½c for December and 68⅝c for May....Spot was dull and steady at ¼c decline, with shippers below the asking prices....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at ¾c under December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 2¼c over December, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 19,106 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 190,672 bushels; receipts, 162,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 296,398 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were ⅛@¼c lower and very quiet, with free receipts, West and local realizing, and a weak close....Spot was moderately active and weak at a slight decline. Sales, 53,000 bushels, including to shippers 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1¼c over October, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels yellow on private terms; the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 26½c, delivered....Receipts, 119,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 267,483 bushels.... Clearances hence, 100,150 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 454,375 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and ⅛@⅜c lower on easier West and local realizing. ....Spot were in active export demand at easier prices....Sales, 186,000 bushels; including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 23c; No. 3 white, 20c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24c; No. 3 white, clipped, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 19¼c, with 170,000 bushels for export on private terms; rejected white, 16½@17c for 6,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 16c; No. 2 Chicago, 20¼c; track mixed, 16@20½c; track white, 18@27½c for 10,000 bushels....Receipts, 86,100 bushels; exports, 386 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	.. @..	62⅞
October	....	.. @..	63⅛
December	360,000	65 1-16@65½	65⅛
May	5,000	68⅝@..	68⅝
Total	365,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	.. @..	25½
October	15,000	26⅛@..	26⅛
December	70,000	27⅜@27½	27⅜
May	10,000	29⅛@..	29⅛
Total	95,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	20,000	19 @..	19
October	15,000	19⅛@..	19⅛
December	10,000	20⅛@..	20⅛
Total	45,000		

FLOUR—Demand only moderate, as usual on Saturday, with prices held very steady. Sales, 4,300 bbls....Arrivals, 7,749 bbls and 17,809 sacks; exports, 15,107 bbls and 38,418 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 56,454 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and steady; feeding quoted at 31½c, cost, freight, and insurance, for new, and 33c for old.

BUCKWHEAT—Quoted at 42½c for prime, free on board.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 40c, free on board; No. 1, 40¼c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and steady at 72½c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@$3.90; ground, $3.40@$3.50; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Quiet and steady....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 47½@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@62½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The temper of the market was no way changed. The mills were getting little seed, as where it was offered the prices fixed upon it were too high for the current rates of oil. The mills cannot sell crude in bulk over 14½c in Texas and 15c at near coast points, and with seed at $8 per ton, and sparingly offered at that, the margin of profit is light, if it does not entirely disappear, while there is no disposition on their part to rely upon the future for more favorable developments in the oil product, whatever satisfactory sale may come about for the cake and meal. In New-York the holders of the old oil were against pressing business under the belief that the oil could not be produced freely at the current prices, although finding demands slow from export and home consuming interests; sales of 200 bbls prime yellow at 23c, at which good off-yellow was held. White was in export demand at 25c....LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand at 37@38c for prime city....LINSEED OIL was quiet and unchanged at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Sept. 5.—No oil market to-day.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Expected falling off in the receipts of hogs turned a weak market early to a steadier tone, together with some covering of contracts over the Monday holiday. But the business otherwise carried on was moderate, especially on export account. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for Monday at 35,000 head, and for all of next week at 100,000 head.

LARD—Was rather easy early and 2½@5 points lower, but became steadier under protecting contracts over Monday. Cash here was neglected and nominal at 3.62½c, with tank offered at 3.40c; September option quoted at 3.57c; city steam was quiet, with sales of 80 tcs at 3.30@3.35c, and choice lots higher; refined was slow; Continent at 4.05c; South American at 3.60c; compound at 3⅞@4c, as to quality. The world's visible supply of lard should have read in yesterday's report for Aug. 1, 623,736 tcs, instead of 523,736 tcs, or a decrease for the month of about 59,000 tcs.

PORK—Exporters here were quiet, taking about 200 bbls mess at steady prices. The West was down early in the day 7½c, to react to above the prices of the night before on covering of contracts moderately....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.50@$8.25; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $8@$9.

CUTMEATS—Had little attention while offered more freely. Sales of 5,5000 lb pickled bellies, 10-lb average, at 6c; 500 pickled shoulders at 3⅞@4c....City meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5@5¼c; 10-lb average, 5⅞@6c; pickled hams, 9¼@9⅝c; pickled shoulders, 3⅝@4c.

BACON—Was easier on short ribs at the West by 2½ to 5 points, but became steadier on increased demand to protect contracts.

BEEF—Favored buyers, with slack attention from shippers....Quotations: Packet, $6@$7; do, in tierces, $8@$9; family, $7@$8; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@$6; city extra mess, in tierces, $8.50@$9.50, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Were held firmly on fair demands from smokers; $14.50@$15 quoted at the West and $15.50@$16 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices....Bacon, 4⅜c; 180 lb, 4½c; 160 lb, 4⅝c; 140 lb, 4¾c; 120 lb, 5c; pigs, 5½@5¼c. Chicago receipts, 14,000 head; steady, $2.50@$3.40; left over, 5,000 head. Indianapolis receipts, 2,000 head; active; $3.20@$3.40. Kansas City receipts, 2,000 head; steady; $2.85@$3.15. Omaha receipts, 2,500 head; steady to strong; $2.60@$3.05. St. Louis, 5c higher; $2.90@$3.35.

TALLOW—The melters continued holding 3¼c for city, except in instances 1-16c less, but bidding was not above 3⅛c. For country made, steady export and home demands at 3 5-16@3⅜c. Sales, 140,000 lb. For edible grade further demands, and 300 tcs sold at 3⅜@3⅜c. At Chicago, 3¼c, firm, for packers' grade.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a quiet and firm market at 4c bid and 4⅛c asked, and 3⅞c at Chicago. In lard stearine, unimportant trading, with 4⅛c quoted for Western and 4⅝c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active on free offerings of near months, with the close showing a loss of 10@20 points, and the feeling barely steady. ....Havre was barely steady at ¼@½f decline, and Hamburg steady at ¼@½ pfennig loss..Spot Rio dull at 10¼c for No. 7....Opening Call, 10 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 9.45c; December, 1,000 bags at 8.75c; March, 250 bags at 8.75c; May, 250 bags at 8.75c; total, 2,000 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 500 bags at 9.30c, 500 bags at 9.25c, 500 bags at 9.30c; October, 250 bags at 9.05c, 1,000 bags at 9c, 750 bags at 8.95c, 1,250 bags at 8.90c, 250 bags at 8.80c; December, 1,500 bags at 8.75c, 500 bags at 8.70c; March, 1,000 bags at 8.75c, 1,000 bags at 8.70c; May, 500 bags at 8.80c; total, 9,000 bags. Exchange—250 bags December exchanged for 250 bags March, even; 55 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for September; 15 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for October; total for day, 13,000 bags....Closing Prices—January, 8.70@8.75c; February, 8.70@8.75c; March, 8.70@8.75c; April, 8.70@8.75c; May, 8.70@8.80c; June, 8.70@8.80c; July, 8.70@8.80c; August, 8.70@8.80c; September, 9.25@9.30c; October, 8.80@8.85c; November, 8.70@8.80c; December, 8.70@8.75c.

COFFEE AFLOAT PER STEAMER FROM RIO, SANTOS, VICTORIA, AND BAHIA.

	From Rio.	From Santos.	From Victoria.	From Bahia.
July 29-3—*†Pascal	12,000	3,000	....	....
Aug. 12-15—†Cordoba	11,000	4,000	....	....
Aug. 14—Port Darwin	....	23,000	....	....
Aug. 18—Cuvier	18,000	....	....	....
Aug. 19-21—Grecian Prince	7,000	8,000	....	....
Aug. 19-22—Croatia	4,000	6,000	....	....
Aug. 24—Wordsworth	24,000	....	....	‡1,750
Aug. 25-2—Rosse	....	19,000	8,000	....
Aug. 27-31—‡Milton	11,000	7,000	....	....
Aug. 29—Mozart	32,000	....	....	....
Sept. 2—Sirius	....	29,000	....	....
Total	119,000	99,000	8,000	1,750
Same time last year	112,000	147,000		

*Arrived. †For New-Orleans. ‡Private advice.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and very unsettled, with trading chiefly local scalping, and the close firm at 2@6 points advance, while Liverpool was 2@3½ points down. The market was influenced entirely by the weather reports....Spot was dull and unchanged; sales, 25 bales, to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8⅝c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	8.19@8.21	8.17	8.17	100
October	8.26@8.28	8.27	8.16	8,800
November	8.24@8.26	8.24	8.14	5,200
December	8.32@8.33	8.33	8.20	35,800
January	8.38@..	8.38	8.25	52,500
February	8.42@8.43	8.42	8.30	4,600
March	8.45@8.46	8.46	8.37	4,800
April	8.48@8.49	..	..	..
May	8.53@8.54	8.53	8.46	900
Total sales				112,800

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Conditions to-day were very much the same as they have been all the week. There was a decidedly firm tone on choice red kidney and marrow, and, while but little business was accomplished for the day, the position is rather a strong one. Country advices continue firm, with only moderate invoices of stock to arrive. Medium and pea are steady, but work out rather slowly. White kidney quiet. Turtle soup dull; so, also, are lima. Yellow eye have a little more attention, and are 2½c higher. Green peas without much demand at present. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.20; do, medium and pea, $1.05; do, red kidney, $1.15; do, white kidney, $1.25; do, turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.17½; do, lima, California, $1.50@$1.55; green peas, bbls, 70c; do, bags, 65c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Fancy steady; other grades plentiful; quiet....Western creamery, 11¼@16½c; extra, 16½c; State creamery, 11½@16½c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12½c; do, factory, 7½@11¼c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Firm on light receipts; quiet....State, large, full cream, 5@8⅞c; small, new, 6@8¼c; part skims, 2@5c.

EGGS—Firm; moderate demand....State, 15@16½c; Western, 14½@15½c; do, case, $1.50@$3.50.

FRUITS—FRESH—Fancy table varieties of apples are in fair request and about steady, but ordinary qualities of red fruit and all kinds of green apples are still moving very slowly at weak and irregular prices; the bulk of sales is in range of 75c@$1.25 per bbl. Bartlett and Seckel pears are moving rather slowly to-day, but the offerings are not large, and prices for desirable stock are held steady. Later varieties move rather slowly, but are not plenty. Peaches are quieter at the close, as usual on Saturday, but the supply is not heavy, and fancy stock is held about steady, common and lower grades dull and weak. Western New-York plums are not plenty to-day, but with very little demand for them sales could only be forced at some concession in price. Grapes are moving fairly well at steady prices. Muskmelons very dull. Watermelons have little demand. Cranberries still almost nominal, in absence of important business. We quote: Apples, fancy red table varieties, per bbl, $1.75@$2; do, average red and blush varieties, $1.25@$1.50; do, green sorts, 75c@$1.25; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $3@$4.50; do, per keg, $1.50@$2; Seckel, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, per keg, $1.50@$2; do, later varieties, as to kind and quality, $2@$3; peaches, Western Maryland, per handle basket, 60c@$1; do, per crate, 75c@$1.25; do, per carrier, $1.50@$2.50; other Maryland and Delaware, per carrier, $1@$2; do, per basket, selected, fancy, $1@$1.15; do, choice lines, 65@75c; do, common to good, 40@60c; plums, State, large blue, per 10-lb basket, 40@50c; do, medium, blue and green, 30@35c; do, common, 20@25c; German prunes, 50@60c; grapes, Niagara, per 25-lb case, 50@85c; do, Delaware, 75c@$1; black kinds, 50@65c; do, Western New-York, Delaware, per 5-lb basket, 13@15c; do, Concord, 14@16c; huckleberries, per quart, 4@6c; muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$3; watermelons, selected, large, per 100, $20@$25; do, medium, $12@$18; do, small, $6@$10. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $4@$5.50; do, per crate, $1.50@$2.

DRIED—Small sales of new evaporated apples are making at 4@5c for average quality, with really choice to fancy held higher. Old apples jobbing very slowly at about former prices. Nothing doing in sun-dried apples. New evaporated apples of prime quality are offered for future delivery at 4½@4¾c. New chops are offered at 1¾c spot; stock can be bought for future delivery at $1.60@$1.65. Cores and skins quoted for later delivery at 1¼c. Small fruits generally meeting a good demand at about steady prices. California fruit in light request, but held steady. We quote: Apples, choice to fancy, evaporated, 4¾@5½c; do, common to prime, 2@4½c; do, sun-dried, 2@3c; do, quarters, 2@3¼c; do, Southern, coarse-cut, 2@2½c; peaches, peeled, 8@8c; raspberries, evaporated, 14@14½c; apricots, California Royal, 7½@9½c; do, Moorpark, 11½@12c; peaches, California, 6@8c; prunes, California, 1895, 2½@6¼c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—One car of Michigan stock arrived to-day. There was a large accumulation on hand, and only a moderate trade. Dealers, however, expect an active trade next Monday early, and are not willing to shade prices further, though 9½c is seldom reached, general sales being at 9c for both fowls and chickens. Turkeys firm. Choice ducks and geese held steady, but poor stock neglected. Pigeons steady. We quote: Chickens and fowls, per lb, 9@9½c; roosters, per lb, 5½c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, local, per pair, 70@90c; do, Western, 60@75c; do, Southern, 40@60c; geese, local, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; do, Western, $1.12@$1.37; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—Only a moderate supply of fresh poultry coming in this morning, but there is still some stock carried over. The demand is light, and, with the holiday coming on Monday, receivers are anxious to sell out closely, and, while a few lots of very choice fresh chickens have still been taken on orders at sustained prices, holders who have many lots on hand are offering to shade prices rather than carry over. The market is somewhat unsettled, and the outlook for next week is generally considered rather unfavorable. Philadelphia chickens are steady in the highest grade. Good turkeys firm. Spring ducks cleaning up pretty well at steady prices. We quote: Turkeys, young, per lb, 10@18c; do, old, 12@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, selected, 16c; do, common to good, 11@14c; do, Western, dry picked, average lots, 10@11c; do, inferior, 8@9c; do, scalded, prime, 10c; do, ordinary, 8@9c; fowls, dry picked, 10c; do, scalded, 9½@10c; old cocks, Western, 6@6½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 13@13½c; do, Western, 9@10c; old ducks, Western, 6@8c; Spring geese, Eastern, 14@16c; squabs, as to size and color, per dozen, $1@$1.75. GAME—There is a fair demand for choice fresh birds of all kinds. Receipts are moderate. Western stock arriving in ice is generally unattractive and rarely reaches outside quotations. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 75c@$1.25; grouse, 75c@$1; woodcock, 75c@$1; English snipe and golden plover, per dozen, $1.75@$2; grass plover, $1.25@$1.50; reed birds, 12½@20c; blackbirds, 12@15c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes at steady prices; quiet....Potatoes, Long Island, 87c@$1; Jersey, 75c@$1; sweets, $1.25@$2; cabbage, per 100, $2.50@$3.50; onions, per barrel, $1.25@$2.50; tomatoes, per box, 10@25c; cucumbers, per 1,000, $1@$3; corn, per 100, 40@85c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Firm and fairly active for small parcels....New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@34c; Barbados, jobbing, 25@27c.

RICE—Full prices prevail, with a fair business. ....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¾@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5½c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4⅝c; Japan, 4@4½c; Java, 3⅝@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was unchanged and very dull....Refined in light demand at steady prices....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 2⅞c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¼c....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 7-16@4½c; softs, 3⅝@4⅝c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market is generally quiet and without special change. Offerings of hay are quite liberal and tone weak. Straw not very plentiful, but demand very limited. We quote: Hay, new, prime, per 100 lb, 85c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@80c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@70c; do, salt, 40@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@80c; do, short rye, 50@55c; do, tangled rye, 40@50c; do, oat and wheat, 30@35c.

HOPS—Demand quite moderate, and at generally unchanged prices....Quoted: New-York State, crop of 1895, choice, 7@7½c; common to prime, do, 3@6c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, choice, 6@6½c; common to prime, 3@5½c.

HIDES—Firm throughout, with buyers fairly interested....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 25 to 30 lb, 16c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 6@7c.

LEATHER—Steady; moderately active for small lots....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20@21c; do, seconds, 18@19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@15c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light and prices steady....Southern, regular, 24c; machine-made, barrels, 24½c.

RESIN—Market dull, with prices unchanged.... Common to good strained, $1.60@$1.62½; E, $1.70@$1.75; F, $1.82½@$1.85; G, $1.85@$1.87½; H, $1.92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.07½; W G, $2.25@$2.30; W W, $2.45@$2.50.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.—Turpentine firm; 21½c; sales, none. Resin firm; sales, none; A, B, and C, $1.35; D, E, and F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.45; I, $1.50; K, $1.55; M, $1.60; N, $1.65; W and G, $1.75; W and W, $1.95.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 5.—Resin firm; strained, $1.40; good strained, $1.45. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 21⅝c; irregular, 21c. Tar quiet at $1.05. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 5.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 22c; sales, 1,463 bbls. Resin firm at $1.40.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room held firmly, but demand moderate for the day. Engagements: To Liverpool, 2 loads at 3¾c....Charters included a British steamer, 11,000 quarters of grain, Baltimore to Cork, for orders, 3s 6d, option Denmark, 3s 7½d, or 3s 9d for two ports, October; two British steamers, 12,000 and 13,000 quarters of grain, hence to Cork, for orders, 3s 6d, September; a British steamer, (relet,) 12,000 quarters of grain, hence to Cork, for orders, 3s 6d, September; a British steamer, 13,000 quarters of grain, Baltimore to Hamburg or Rotterdam, 3s, berth terms; a British steamer, 25,000 quarters of oats, Baltimore to picked ports in United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 7½d, berth terms, option, 6,000 quarters of heavy grain, 2s 10½d, berth terms; a British steamer, 20,000 quarters of grain, Virginia to picked ports in United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 10½d, berth terms, option of general cargo, October; a British steamer, 12,000 quarters of grain, Galveston to the United Kingdom or Continent, 15s, net form, Sept. 20; a British steamer, 10,000 quarters of grain, New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, 13s 6d, net form, October 10-Nov. 10; a British steamer, cotton, New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, berthed; a British steamer, cotton, New-Orleans to Manchester, 36s, November; a British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, berthed, September; a Norwegian steamed, 349 tons, West India trade, one or two months, £390 per month; a Norwegian steamer, coal, Philadelphia to Havana, on private terms; a British bark, (to arrive,) 100,000 cases of petroleum, Philadelphia to Japan, 20½@21¼c; a German bark, 8,000 bbls of crude petroleum, Philadelphia to Dunkirk, 2s 9d; a bark, lumber, hence to Buenos Ayres, $8.50, Rosario, $9.50; a schooner, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince and back from a second port to North of Hatteras, logwood, on private terms; a schooner, staves, Norfolk to Berbice and Demerara, $12; a schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to Philadelphia, $4.25; a schooner, lumber, Savannah to Philadelphia, $4.25; a schooner, lumber, Georgetown, S. C., to New-York, $4.25; a schooner, kiln-dried boards, Wilmington, N. C., to New-York, on private terms; a schooner, fertilizer, hence to Richmond, Va., 90c; a schooner, cement, hence to Norfolk, 16c; a schooner, cement, Rondout to Belfast, 20c; a schooner, coal, hence to Norfolk, 45c; a schooner, coal, South Amboy to Boothbay Harbor, 65c; a schooner, coal, South Amboy to Newport, 50c; a schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Salem, 45c; a schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to New-Bedford, 40c; a schooner, coal, Weehawken to Bar Harbor, 70c; a schooner, coal, Weehawken to Augusta, 85c; a schooner, coal, Hoboken to Salem, 45c; a schooner, coal, Hoboken to Dover, 65c and towages; two schooners, coal, South Amboy to Salem, 50c; two schooners, coal, Philadelphia to Norfolk, 50c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The advent of two days' recess of the Board of Trade caused general liquidation in all the markets to-day. Momentary firmness existed at the opening of the wheat market, and afterward prices showed distinct weakness. Bradstreet's announced liberal exports for the week, (3,369,000 bushels,) that being the only phase of the situation bearing a bullish stamp. Liverpool cables were steady and from unchanged to ¼d higher. All the Continental markets were lower. Paris quoted 20c decline on flour futures, and Antwerp 12½c on wheat; Berlin, ¼@½ mark on wheat. Receipts at Chicago, 767 cars, against 607 last Saturday, and 1,159 for the corresponding day a year ago. Clearances for Atlantic ports for 24 hours amounted to 401,662 bushels. The weakness was most pronounced during the last half hour, and it was then that the inside quotations were established. December wheat opened at 58½c, declined to and closed at 57⅞@58c, ⅝c under yesterday. Cash wheat declined in a corresponding degree with the futures. Receipts at principal Western points, 1,275,413 bushels; shipments, 660,007 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 296,398 bushels; shipments, 190,475 bushels.

CORN—No trading of any consequence and no feature whatever attended the half session in corn to-day. A decline took place, the motive for which was obtained from wheat. The sole object of traders seemed to be to even up pending Sunday and Labor Day recess. Receipts, 622 cars, 83 less than estimated, and 424,780 bushels were withdrawn from store. Liverpool cables were partly ¼d lower. Export clearances were heavy at 726,375 bushels. May corn opened at 24⅝@24½c, declined to and closed at 24⅛c, ¼c under yesterday. Cash corn was easy and ¼c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 569,616 bushels; shipments, 622,367 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 267,483 bushels.

OATS—The purpose of the majority of the trading in oats was with a view to completing contracts entered into early in the week. Some covering by shorts and some selling by longs, with a few miscellaneous orders, constituted the dealings in the market. Sympathy with the other grains defined the tone. Receipts were 419 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. Exports were insignificant, amounting to but 386 bushels. May oats closed ⅜c under yesterday. Cash oats were weak and ¼@½c per bushel lower.

RYE—Was in good demand and firm. Arrivals were fair, but not all the cars received came on sale. Twenty-one cars were inspected in. No. 2 on the regular market sold at 31c; No. 3 on track and to go to store sold at 29¾c; September was 31c, nominal; October, 31½c, nominal; December, 33c, asked.

BARLEY—Offerings of barley were small, and the demand was light. No material change in market conditions were notable. Old barley ranged from 21c to 33c, and new from 17c to 25c.

HAY—TIMOTHY steady; prime cash, $2.65, nominal; September, $2.55, bid; country lots ranged from $2 to $2.55. Prime clover, cash, $5.60, nominal; October sold at $5.60.

PROVISIONS—Occasionally very moderate activity was noted in provisions, but the inactive periods were mostly the rule. A steady feeling was manifested at the start, but owing to the absence of strength in the surrounding markets, prices later yielded to moderate offerings. January pork closed 10c lower; January lard, 5c lower; January ribs, 2½@5c lower. Domestic markets were quiet. Liverpool quoted 3d decline on bacon. Receipts were moderate, and the shipments large. The cash market was fairly active and steady.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 325 cars; corn, 900 cars; oats, 400 cars; hogs, 35,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Vessel rates were steady at 1⅝c for wheat, and 1¼c for corn to Buffalo.

HIDES—Were firm. Offerings were limited and the demand good. Packers' quotations were: Natives, heavy, 7½c, asked; light, 6½c asked; native cows, 7c asked; light, 7@7¼c asked; butt brands, heavy, 6½c asked; light, 5½c asked; Colorados, heavy, 6c asked; light, 5c asked; Texas, heavy, 7@7¼c asked; light, 6½@6¾c asked.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Sept.	56¼@..	56¼@..	55⅞@..	55⅞@..
Dec.	58½@..	58½@..	57⅞@57⅞	57⅞@58
May	63 @..	63 @..	62⅝@..	62⅝@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Sept.	19⅞@..	19⅞@..	19¾@..	19¾@..
Oct.	20¼@..	20¼@..	20⅛@20¼	20⅛@20¼
Dec.	21⅜@..	21⅜@..	21 @..	21 @21⅛
May	24⅝@24½	24⅝@24½	24⅛@..	24⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept.	15 @..	15 @..	14⅝@..	14⅝@..
Oct.	15¼@..	15¼@..	15 @..	15 @..
May	18⅝@..	18⅝@..	18¼@..	18¼@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	$5.55	$5.55	$5.55	$5.55
Oct.	5.57½	5.62½	5.50	5.55
Jan.	6.65	6.65	6.55	6.55
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
Oct.	3.25	3.27½	3.22½	3.25
Jan.	3.62½	3.62½	3.57½	3.57½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
Oct.	3.17½	3.20	3.15	3.17½
Jan.	3.32½	3.32½	3.30	3.30

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 55⅞@56c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 51@53½c; No. 2 red, 59½@60c; No. 2 corn, 19⅞@20¼c; No. 2 oats, 14¾@15c; No. 2 rye, 31c; No. 2 barley, 32c; No. 1 flaxseed, 64½@64¾c; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $5.55@$5.60; lard, per 100 lb, $3.22½@$3.25; short ribs sides, (loose,) $3.15@$3.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.75@$4; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.57; granulated, $4.95; standard A, $4.70; linseed oil, raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	6,050	1,967
Wheat, bushels	140,400	259,356
Corn, bushels	422,990	528,749
Oats, bushels	490,613	308,045
Rye, bushels	9,900	......
Barley, bushels	20,450	188,384

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 16c; firsts, 14½@15½c; seconds, 11@13c. Eggs firm; fresh stock, 11½@12c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—Wheat traders had a discouraging market to deal with to-day. There was no action in either direction, and the market dragged out until the noon adjournment, which was taken until Tuesday; December opened ⅛c higher, at 55¼c, and dropped at once, closing at 54⅝@54⅞c, these being extreme prices for the session, and sufficient commentary in itself on the very dull character of the trading; September was not a feature. Cash Wheat—Old No. 1 Northern was traded at ¼@½c under December; old No. 2 Northern changed hands at ½@¾c, and No. 3 at 1½@2c under December, respectively; new No. 1 Northern sold to elevators at 1⅝c under December; No. 2 Northern at 1@2½c under No. 1, and No. 3, 3@5c under standard new. Receipts, two days, 694 cars; shipments, 138 cars. On track: Old No. 1 hard, 55c; No. 1 Northern, 54c; No. 2 Northern, 53½c; new No. 1 hard, 53⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 52⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 50@51⅝c. Flour—Patents, $3.10@$3.40; makers', $1.90@$2.60; production, 46,000 bbls; shipments, 65,571 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran, in bulk, quoted at $3.75; shorts, $4; middlings, $6.75.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Spring wheat in fair demand; No. 1 hard, spot, 62c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 60¼c; Winter wheat quiet; No. 2 red, in store, 63¾c; No. 3 red, 60c. Corn easier; No. 2 yellow, 27c; No. 3 do, 26½c; No. 3 corn, 26@26¼c; No. 3 do, 26c on track; No. 2 yellow, 24¾c in store. Oats easy; No. 2 white, in store, 22½@22¾c; No. 3 do, on track, 19½c; No. 2 mixed, 18c; No. 3 mixed, 15@16c. Rye—No offerings. Flour quiet; easy. Millfeed dull; unchanged. Canal freights firm; wheat, 3⅝c; corn, 3½c; oats, 2⅜c; barley, 3c; rye, 3½c; flaxseed, 3⅜c. Receipts—Flour, 44,000 bbls; wheat, 82,000 bushels; corn, 169,000 bushels; rye, 37,000 bushels. Shipments—By Rail—Flour, 61,000 bbls; wheat, 156,000 bushels; corn, 101,000 bushels; oats, 206,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 73,420 bbls; corn, 17,700 bushels; rye, 17,800 bushels; flaxseed, 17,370 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—Wheat in store steady; December, 57⅝@58⅛c; September, 2c below. Sample wheat lower and in fair supply; No. 1 Northern, old, 57½c; No. 2 Northern, 54½c; No. 3 Spring, 49@52½c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2, old, 30c; extra, No. 3, 23@26c. Rye steady; fairly active. Flour in moderate demand and steady. Millstuffs quiet and steady; sacked bran, 52c. Receipts—Flour, 4,050 bbls; wheat, 31,850 bushels; barley, 17,600 bushels; rye, 9,750 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,262 bbls; wheat, 7,150 bushels; rye, 54,000 bushels.

DULUTH, Sept. 5.—There was but little trading in wheat to-day and no speculative tendencies at all. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 57½@57⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 56@56¼c; No. 2 Northern, 53½@53⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 51½@52¼c; rejected, 41¾@51¼c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 57½c; No. 1 Northern, 56c bid; September, No. 1 hard, 57⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 56c bid; October, No. 1 Northern, 56¼c; December, No. 1 hard, 59⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 57¼c; May, No. 1 Northern, 63¼c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5.

BEEVES—Receipts were 39 cars, or 468 head, all consigned direct to slaughterers, with the exception of 1 carload. No trading; feeling steady. City-dressed native sides firm for good to choice quality; weak for common and medium grades; quotations are 6½@8c for decent to choice; inferior quality sells as low as 6c. Range beef lower at 5¾@6¾c per lb.

To-day's cables from London and Liverpool quoted American steers firm at 10½@11½c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef selling at 8½@9¼c per lb.

Shipments to-day included 280 cattle, 1,900 quarters of beef on the Mohawk to London; on the Idaho, 482 cattle to London, 175 cattle and 408 sheep to Hull; on the Galileo, 153 cattle to Hull; on the Etruria, 1,752 quarters of beef to Liverpool; on the British King, 800 sheep to Antwerp, and on the Llandoff City, 150 cattle to Bristol. Corrected totals for the week are: 2,592 cattle, 2,548 sheep, 11,684 quarters of beef, all to European ports, with the exception of 140 sheep.

CALVES—Receipts were 311 head, including 123 head direct to a city butcher, and, with 117 head held over yesterday, there were 428 head on sale. Feeling a trifle weak for veals, and grassers were fully 25c lower. All sold at the reduction; veals at $4.50@$7.25 per 100 lb; grassers at $3; culls at $2; coarse yearlins at $1.75@$2; dressed calves easier at 6½@10c for country-dressed veals; 4½@6½c for little calves, and 4½@6½c for dressed grassers and buttermilks.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 7 cars, or 1,629 head, all for the market, making, with 15 cars held over yesterday, 22 cars on sale. Sellers were obliged to take scant yesterday's prices for the stock, most of which was of inferior to fair quality. Six cars were to sell at the finish. To-day's transactions close a week of extremely depressed markets, discouraging alike to shippers and sellers. Following the heavy receipts of last week, at least 10,000 head have been shipped to New-York the past week, an excess of any reasonable need of stock by butchers; and in fifteen days prices have declined fully $1 per 100 lb on sheep and $2.50 on lambs, indicating a shrinkage of 25 to 35 per cent. on the current values of little more than two weeks ago.

HOGS—Receipts were 24 cars, or 3,956 head. No sales in live weight. Nominally firm at $3.60@$3.90 for good heavy to light hogs. Pigs were quoted at $4@$4.20; country-dressed unchanged at 5@6½c for medium to light weights.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 3,916 head; total for week thus far, 18,126 head; for the same time last week, 13,046 head; consigned through, 3,756 head; to New-York, 2,080 head; on sale, 160 head; market opened active and stronger; closed steady; good fat, light butchers', $3.90@$4.25; Kansas and Texas, coarse to good, $3.10@$3.15; veals, steady; fair to good, $5.50@$6.50; common, $4.25@$5.25. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 5,440 head; total for week thus far, 48,800 head; for the same time last week, 46,200 head; consigned through, 2,200 head; to New-York, 3,840 head; on sale, 2,720 head; market opened active and higher for light grades and Yorkers; mixed and heavy unchanged; closed firm for light grades; others steady; all sold; good weight Yorkers, $3.60@$3.65; light, $3.65@$3.70; mixed packers, $3.45@$3.50; pigs, $3.40@$3.50; roughs, $2.75@$2.95; stags, $2@$2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 1,800 head; total for week thus far, 34,400 head; for the same time last week, 35,100 head; consigned through, 600 head; to New-York, 300 head; on sale, 2,700 head, including 8½ loads held over; market opened stronger for good lambs; sheep steady; closed steady; all sold; fairly good native lambs, $4.50@$4.60; extra, $4.75; common to good, $3.75@$4.40; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.50@$3.75; wethery lots, $3.90@$4; Canada lambs, $4.75@$4.85.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 5.—Cattle market steady; extra, $4.50@$4.60; prime, $4.35@$4.45; good, $4.20@$4.30; tidy, $4@$4.15; fair, $3.40@$3.90; common, $2.50@$3.25; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2@$3; heifers, $3@$4; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$45. Sheep—Market steady; prime, $3.65@$3.70; good, $3.40@$3.60; fair, mixed, $2.75@$3.25; common, $1.75@$2.25; culls, 50c@$1; choice lambs, $4.50@$4.75; veal calves, $5@$5.75. Hogs—Market stronger; prime medium, $3.50@$3.55; prime light, $3.50@$3.55; Yorkers, $3.45@$3.50; pigs, $3.50@$3.55; heavy hogs, $3.15@$3.25; good roughs, $2.60@$3.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 682 head; market steady; native cows, $2.50; stockers, $1.75; calves, $5. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; market 5c higher; light, $2.10@$3.35; medium, $2.90@$3.20; heavy, $3@$3.35. Sheep—No market.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5.—Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; market steady; light and pigs, $3@$3.15; medium, $2.90@$3.05; heavy, $2.85. Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; market nominal. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; market firm.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400 head; market easy; common to extra steers, $3.20@$5.20; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.80; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.25; calves, $3.25@$5.85; Texans, $2.50@$3.15; Western rangers, $2.15@$4.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,000 head; market for fancy light 5c higher; others steady; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.70@$3.25; common to choice mixed, $2.85@$3.30; choice assorted, $3.30@$3.40; light, $3.15@$3.42½; pigs, $2.25@$3.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady; inferior to choice, $2@$3.40; lambs, $2.60@$4.40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—1 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 46s 3d; prime mess steady at 36s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 45s; do, medium, steady at 38s 9d. Hams—Short-cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland-cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 28s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, dull at 24s; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, dull at 26s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 25s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, dull at 21s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 28s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, easy at 23s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 18s 6d. Cheese—American finest white dull at 39s; do, colored, dull at 40s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 17s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 15s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 19s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 2½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 2s 9¾d; September steady at 2s 8¾d; October steady at 2s 8½d; November steady at 2s 8¾d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 20@40s.

1 P. M.—Cotton—American middling, 4 11-16d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, and included 3,700 American. Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, September delivery, 4 34-64@4 35-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 26-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 24-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 25-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 26-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, value; May and June delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 28-64d, value.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The imports of wool for the week have been as follows: New-South Wales, 3,291 bales; Victoria, 185 bales; New-Zealand, 3,253 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 185 bales; France, 1,435 bales; Falkland Islands, 281 bales; America, 148 bales; other points, 438 bales. The arrivals for the fifth series of sales thus far are 267,803 bales, of which 44,000 bales were forwarded direct.

LONDON, Sept. 5—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 10s 9d @11s per cwt. for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—September, 8s 9¾d; November-December, 9s 2¼d per cwt.

BREMEN, Sept. 5.—Petroleum, 6 marks 65 pfennigs for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8 1-16c; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7 11-16c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c; net receipts, 1,743 bales; gross, 1,775 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,200 bales; coastwise, 15 bales; sales, 1,850 bales; stock, 42,143 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 5.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 5,783 bales; sales, 1,345 bales; spinners', 60 bales; stock, 71,643 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 5.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7⅜c; net and gross receipts, 3,665 bales; sales, 848 bales; stock, 32,327 bales.

Sugar from Florida.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The statistics of the Florida Bureau of Agriculture show that for the years 1880 to 1893, inclusive, the sugar product was 6,948,170 pounds, worth $477,250.42, besides 253,363 barrels of syrup, worth $2,721,652.47, making a total valuation of $3,198,902.89. The destruction of the Cuban crop this year should greatly stimulate the sugar industry in Florida and other States.

TREASURY AND THE TARIFF

COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES UNDER TWO LAWS.

Showing Is Favorable to the Wilson Act—Gradual Falling Off of the Surplus and the Creation of a Balance on the Wrong Side Under the McKinley Regime—Deficit Being Wiped Out Under a Democratic Administration.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—With a view of correcting erroneous statements, the Treasury Department to-day issued the following official memorandum of Treasury deficits and receipts and of the public debt paid by the last two preceding Administrations, which statement is also accompanied by a comparison of the customs receipts under the McKinley and Wilson laws.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, the revenues of the Government were $111,341,273 in excess of its expenditures. During the following fiscal year, 1889, the revenues were $87,761,080 in excess of the expenditures. During the fiscal year, 1890, the revenues were $85,040,271 in excess of the expenditures.

The so-called McKinley tariff act took effect on the 1st day of October, 1890, and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, the revenues were $26,838,541 in excess of the expenditures. During the fiscal year 1892 the revenues were $9,914,453 in excess of the expenditures. During the fiscal year 1893 the revenues were $2,341,674 in excess of the expenditures.

During the fiscal year 1894 the expenditures exceeded the revenues to the amount of $69,803,260.58, notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures of the Government were $16,752,676 less than in the preceding year. The McKinley bill was in force during the whole of the fiscal year 1894.

The so-called Wilson tariff act took effect on Aug. 28, 1894, and the revenues for the fiscal year 1895 were $42,805,223.18 less than the expenditures, and during the fiscal year 1896 the revenues were $25,203,245.70 less than the expenditures.

The receipts from customs and total receipts from all sources under the McKinley act were:

12 Months Ending—	Customs.	All Sources.
Sept. 30, 1891	$196,894,357	$371,932,535
Sept. 30, 1892	185,828,859	364,847,501
Sept. 30, 1893	189,182,905	365,534,609
Aug. 31, 1894	112,590,939	292,078,342

The receipts from customs and total receipts from all sources under the Wilson act were:

12 Months Ending—	Customs.	All Sources.
Aug. 31, 1895	$161,201,169	$295,061,022
Aug. 31, 1896	154,218,813	321,726,319

March 1, 1889, the beginning of President Harrison's Administration, the available funds in the Treasury, exclusive of the $100,000,000 gold reserve, were as follows:

Agency account	$64,502,445
Net balance in Treasury	165,846,471
Total	230,348,916

March 1, 1893, the beginning of the present Administration, the available funds in the Treasury, exclusive of the $100,000,000 gold reserve, were as follows:

Agency account	$38,365,832
Net balance in Treasury	24,084,742
Total	62,450,575

In addition to the ordinary revenues received during President Harrison's Administration, there was converted into the Treasury $54,207,975.75, which had been held in trust under the law as a fund for the redemption of National bank notes. This proceeding was authorized by the act of July 14, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman act.

From the first day of March, 1885, the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, to March 1, 1889, the public debt was reduced $341,448,449.21, and from March 1, 1889, the beginning of Mr. Harrison's Administration, to March 1, 1893, the reduction of the public debt was $236,527,666.10.

The amount of free gold in the Treasury March 7, 1893, when the present Secretary took charge of the department, was $100,982,410.

The values of imports and exports of merchandise under the McKinley Tariff act were:

Year Endings—	Imports.	Exports. Domestic and Foreign.
Sept. 30, 1891	$824,716,842	$923,362,015
Sept. 30, 1892	837,280,798	998,226,775
Sept. 30, 1893	830,150,318	876,332,434
*Aug. 31, 1894	603,865,896	790,706,509

*Eleven months.

The values of imports and exports of merchandise under the Wilson Tariff act were:

Year Ending—	Imports.	Exports.
Aug. 31, 1895	$759,108,416	$806,670,050
*July 31, 1896	877,860,939	837,802,519

*Eleven months.

The excess of exports of merchandise alone, and of merchandise and silver, under the McKinley act were:

Year Ending—	Merchandise.	Merchandise. and Silver.
Sept. 30, 1891	$98,645,173	$103,537,310
Sept. 30, 1892	160,945,977	175,091,707
Sept. 30, 1893	46,182,116	68,672,811
*Aug. 31, 1894	186,840,613	221,327,708

*Eleven months.

The excess of exports of merchandise alone and of merchandise and silver under the Wilson act were:

Year Ending—	Merchandise.	Merchandise. and Silver.
Aug. 31, 1895	$47,561,634	$86,960,532
*July 31, 1896	150,121,580	199,261,838

*Eleven months.

The annual average excess of exports of merchandise alone was:
The annual average excess of exports of merchandise and silver was:

Under McKinley act of 1890	$123,153,470
Under Wilson act of 1894	98,841,607
Under McKinley act of 1890	$142,157,384
Under Wilson act of 1894	143,111,188

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Phillipstown Crushing Company of Cold Spring, Putnam County, to deal in road machinery and to contract for crushing stone and constructing and repairing roads; capital, $2,500; Directors—Henry Metcalfe, Richard Giles of Cold Spring, John M. Touchey and William Church Osborne of Garrison, and others.

—The Cano Novelty Manufacturing Company of New-York City, to manufacture articles and novelties made of leather; capital, $15,000; Directors—Lewis Cano, Frank D. Tretz, and Anton Semmler of New-York City.

—The Massburg and Granville Manufacturing Company of New-York City has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of an increase of its capital stock from $200,000 to $700,000. The company has no debts or liabilities.

—Dr. E. P. Jenkins Dental Company, to establish and maintain dental parlors in New-York City; capital, $5,000; Directors—Edward P. Jenkins, Erbin Phillips, Fred S. Ashley, and Ida K. M. Jenkins of New-York City.

—"Martyn," to make dresses and dress goods in New-York City; capital, $3,000; Directors—Agnes Martyn, H. H. Knowles, and Grace Stanton of New-York City.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday
Alta	.13	.13
Belcher	.55	.35
Best & Belcher	1.10	1.10
Bodie Consolidated	.72	.74
Bulwer	..	.49
Chollar	2.20	2.20
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.85
Crown Point	.32	.32
Gould & Curry	.58	.56
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.45
Mexican	.61	.55
Mono	..	.25
Ophir	1.00	1.00
Potosi	.98	.95
Savage	.61	.56
Sierra Nevada	.54	.56
Union Consolidated	.45	.46
Utah	.09	.10
Yellow Jacket	.39	.39

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 5.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.04	.04
Anaconda	.45	.44
Argentum	.44	.44
Blue Bell	.04¼	.04
Consolidated	.10¼	.10¼
Elkton	.43	.42
Gibson	.42½	.48
Golden Fleece	1.07	108
Isabella	.42¼	.41
Jefferson	.15	.14
Mount Rosa	.13	.13
Pharmacist	.08⅝	.08⅝
Portland	1.24	1.24
Union	.26¼	.25⅞
Work	.07⅝	.07⅝

THE SOUND MONEY TREND

SATISFACTORY REPORTS AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

News from Texas, Indiana, Louisiana, Arkansas, Ohio, Kentucky, and Many Other States—Polling at Evansville Showed Many Gold Democrats, Few Silver Republicans —McKinley 5 to 1 Against Bryan in Washington.

The Republican headquarters were unusually quiet yesterday. M. S. Quay was not at the rooms, but remained at the Waldorf, where he had several callers. He had intended going to Maine Friday night, but could not get away.

Reports from every county in every doubtful State are received at headquarters each week. These reports have lately grown more and more encouraging. Especially favorable are the ones from Texas and Louisiana. A very careful estimate has been made in regard to the situation in those States, and it is reported that both are practically certain to give majorities for McKinley. The work in Texas has been organized with skill and carried on with great energy. The result has been astonishing, and Bryan, according to these reports, is losing the banner Democratic State of the country.

B. F. Von Behren, President of the Von Behren Manufacturing Company of Evansville, called at the headquarters yesterday and made very favorable reports concerning the change of sentiment in Indiana. He said:

Rapid Change in Indiana.

"During twenty years' experience in politics, I have never seen anything so striking as the change that has taken place in Indiana within the last three or four weeks. The matter has simply settled down to this with us—that every business house and workingman who owns anything or hopes to have anything sees that it is for his interest and his country's interest to vote for McKinley. I honestly think we shall have a larger majority in Indiana than we have ever had.

"I base my belief on my knowledge of the feeling in the Democratic Party there and of the character of the work the Republicans are doing. As a rule, there are two classes of voters who support Bryan. One is composed of hard-headed Democrats who will do anything for party organization, and the other of men whose condition is such that no change could injure them, and are consequently ready to take up anything new, no matter how reckless.

"Evansville is in the extreme southern part of the State. We deal largely with Kentuckians, and the sound-money Democrats there are very numerous. The Barnett family, a famous old Kentucky Democratic family, is openly for McKinley, and there are hundreds of others. The third ticket will do more good in that State than in Indiana, for our Democrats are going to vote directly for McKinley. They say that in so doing they are not abandoning Democracy, but protecting it as well as the credit and honor of the country by defeating Bryanism, which is a spurious Democracy.

"Among such men in my city are Joseph Reitz, a party leader; Madison Brey, Jr., another leader, and August Brentano, for many years Chairman of the County Democratic organization. A poll was taken in my precinct, and we found 10 sound-money Democrats who will vote for McKinley and 7 silver Republicans. You see what the proportion carried out would give us. As for the farmer vote, in my opinion, it will settle down to just about strict party division."

Gen. Powell Clayton is still receiving a number of telegrams from Arkansas to the effect that an attempt is making to suppress the Republican vote. He received the following dispatch from Henry M. Cooper, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of that State:

"The regularly appointed Democratic Election Commissioners being absent from Phillips County, the Democratic Judge and Sheriff, both candidates for re-election, took their places and appointed Judges of Election. Not a single Republican is appointed in a precinct in the county, although Republican Commissioners presented the name of a reputable white man for each precinct."

L. R. Manning and Theodore Hosmer, prominent business men of Tacoma, Washington, were among the callers. They reported a favorable outlook in all of the Pacific States. Washington, they said, will give McKinley 10,000 majority.

"We have a large number of sound-money Democrats," said Mr. Manning, "who will vote with us. In Tacoma alone we have a club composed entirely of Democrats which will have a membership of 300 or 400. The fusionists have nominated a very unpopular State ticket, while ours, headed by our National Committeeman, Porter C. Sullivan, is an excellent one. We shall certainly carry both State and National tickets through in good shape, but we must work to do it.

What Straw Voting Showed.

"By the way, two straw votes were taken on our train coming overland. The first one was in Washington and included every man on board—railroad employes, porters, cooks, and all. It resulted: McKinley, 56; Bryan, 12. There were twenty-eight men from Washington, and only one of them was for Bryan. In Montana the second vote was taken, and it stood McKinley, 42; Bryan, 31. The changes at Helena account for this change in the vote, as was quite natural in the silver centre. As a rule you will find the silver producers and workmen in the mines for silver and the cattle raisers and business men for sound money."

The daily report from the headquarters in Chicago stated yesterday that Chairman Hanna had arrived there and was vigorously at work. Among the visitors at the Chicago headquarters yesterday was Gen. Sickles of this city.

Senator Thurston, who has been speaking in Maine, said yesterday that he considered the Republican majority in that State would run to at least 20,000. The sound-money Democratic ticket, he says, will materially help matters, especially in Indiana and in Kentucky.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio was also at the headquarters yesterday. He will go to Maine this week, and will speak at Bangor Sept. 9. He said that he had just received a letter from a friend in Oregon stating that, while that State was doubtful a short time ago, it was now certain to give a good Republican majority. From Indiana and Kentucky also he had heard encouraging reports. He considers both States as safely Republican.

German Bureau for Campaign.

H. W. Diedrich arrived yesterday from the Chicago headquarters to establish here a "German Bureau" for the campaign.

An Advisory Committee will assist Mr. Diedrich. This committee consists of Ralph Trautman, Chairman; L. F. Thoma, Secretary; C. E. Hauselt, Paul Goefel, W. H. Klerke, W. J. Lessauer, Gustav H. Schwab, Alfred Dolge, Frederick W. Holls, H. C. Kudlich, Caspar Fechteller, Henry Merz, Carl Merz, William Vigerius, Gustav L. Yaeger, O. Wissell, Henry W. Cherouny, Adolph Kuttroff, Robert Behr, Christian G. Schmitz, Charles Gulden, Louis Schreiber, Julius W. Brunn, Ernest Lemke, and others.

The bureau will be opened on Tuesday.

Republican headquarters will be closed until Tuesday morning, as to-morrow is Labor Day.

GREAT REPUBLICAN RALLY

At Manhattan Beach Next Saturday—The Speakers.

A Republican rally will be held at Manhattan Beach Saturday, Sept. 12, between 4:30 and 8:30 o'clock P. M. If the weather be unfavorable that night, the rally will be postponed until the evening of the 15th.

A number of prominent speakers have been engaged. Among them are Gen. Horace Porter, Gov. Griggs of New-Jersey, Lieut. Gov. Saxton of New-York, Senator Coggeshall, and Gen. Adam E. King of Maryland. It is expected, also, that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will speak. Timothy L. Woodruff, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, will preside.

The afternoon meeting will begin at 4:30. There will be fireworks and music, beside a number of short talks.

The Vice Presidents are as follows: Gov. Levi P. Morton, Thomas C. Platt, Charles W. Hackett, Frank S. Black, nominee for Governor; Timothy L. Woodruff, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles A. Moore, Edward Lauterbach, William B. Mason, Charles A. Schieren, Frederick W. Wurster, Frederick S. Gibbs, Jacob Worth, Seth M. Milliken, John Claflin, Cornelius N. Bliss, B. B. Odell, Jr., H. O. Armour, W. F. oGodrich, Benjamin F. Tracy, E. A. McAlpin, S. B. Dutcher, Frederick Losier, William M. K. Olcott, W. L. Strong, Joseph Choate, William J. Youngs, Richard R. McCormick, and Richard Higbie.

Brooklyn Republican Headquarters.

The Republican Campaign Committee of Brooklyn intends to move its headquarters down town from the Johnston Building, and it is probable that the upper floors of the building at Court and Joralemon Streets will be engaged for the campaign. These are the same rooms that ex-Senator Reynolds had last Fall during the Mayoralty campaign. The desire of the committee is to be more centrally situated than it would be at the Nevins Street offices.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

What becomes of the pins? is an old question. When the figures of the annual output of bicycles are recorded, the question arises, What becomes of the old machines? A drive the other day through a bit of back country in New-England, where the roads are poor and lonely, partially answered the question. In a section where there is a population of barely 200 in 100 square miles, three old machines were seen in use. One was ridden by a weather-beaten old farmer, attired in overalls, blouse, and rawhide boots; another by a barefooted and barelegged farmer's son, while a still smaller urchin proudly sported a wheel of antiquated pattern, and seemed to be having a good time, despite the sand, ruts, and stones. There were said to be others in the neighborhood, which came into play when a visit to the country store and Post Office was necessary while the old horse was at work in the field.

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Summer is a season of eccentricities in the clubs. So many of the regular clubmen are at the beaches that the restraining influence of club traditions is somewhat impaired, and those who are left find time so heavy on their hands that they seize upon almost any method of amusing themselves. The club veterans were much disturbed last Summer over the vogue which the mild dissipation of backgammon acquired in certain of the swellest clubs. The University, the Century, and even the Union, all had knots of backgammon enthusiasts, who spent hours over the game. What is a man coming to, ask those whom the craze has not touched, when he will play backgammon for stakes?

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A pleasant incident of Li Hung Chang's visit here was the interview which he gave to the only living representatives of Gen. Frederick T. Ward, who commanded the Chinese Imperial Army in the suppression of the Taeping rebellion, from 1858 to 1862, and who was killed in the latter year. Gen. Ward was succeeded in command of the army by "Chinese" Gordon. The party who called upon the Viceroy consisted of Miss Elizabeth C. Ward of Boston, a sister of the General, who came down from Maine on purpose to meet the famous old Chinaman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Amidon of this city. The interview, which lasted for about half an hour, was of course quite informal. Li expressed much pleasure at meeting the relatives of the General who accomplished so much for the Chinese Empire. Miss Ward presented to him a picture of her brother, and each of the party received from his Excellency an incased silver medal bearing his likeness.

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Two unemployed Thespians met on Sixth Avenue the other morning. Neither had breakfasted, and neither had any idea whence "the price" of a breakfast was to come. The two men entered a restaurant, however, and took seats opposite the cashier's desk. The cashier was a tall, scrawny, ordinary sort of young woman.

"By Jove!" suddenly exclaimed one of the impecunious Thespians, "what a striking resemblance that young lady cashier bears to Mary Anderson."

"Yes," his friend replied, doubtfully.

The meal finished, the man who had flattered the cashier picked up the check and approached the cashier's desk. Putting his hand in his pocket, he withdrew it with an expression of horror on his face.

"I've left my purse at home. What shall I do?" he said.

"Never mind," replied the cashier sweetly. "You can pay just as well to-morrow morning."

"Diplomacy," his friend ejaculated, as the two men left the restaurant.

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"If it's good for them that way, why don't they go off some place and take off their clothes and roll around in the grass?"

The speaker was a Central Park policeman, and he looked contemptuously across North Meadow at fourteen devotees of the Kneipp cure, who were evincing their faith in the alleged remedy for many of the evils of which flesh is supposed to be heir by plodding through the beautifully dew-bedecked grass of North Meadow. The Central Park policemen are not kindly disposed toward the Kneipp cure devotees. They consider the action of the Board of Park Commissioners in granting permission to those who believe in the efficacy of the remedy expounded by the German scientist as a reflection upon them in ordering his disciples to "keep off the grass" in the first instance. Hence this sarcasm.

"The old woman is giving her feet a bath," said another guardian of the Park, indicating with his club a ponderous woman who was marking out a broad trail. "She couldn't get 'em in a tub."

"Ah, the thing is no good," said another of the policemen. "I read in the papers where the cure to be any good must be kept up Summer and Winter. You won't see any of those guys out here in November when the dewdrops turn to icicles.'"

Life-Saving Crew Rescues Five.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 5.—A party of Pittsburgers—Joseph Eiselbaum, Charles R. F. Swartz, William Singer, Mrs. J. W. Banks, and Miss Nettie Prather—while sailing this morning in the yacht Flexana were thrown into the ocean by the overturning of the boat, which was struck by a big wave while endeavoring to cross Cold Spring Bar. All were saved by the prompt work of the Turtle Gut life-saving crew.

Brothers Arrested for Murder.

RIDGEWAY, Penn., Sept. 5.—William and Frank Dodson were arrested at their home at Hallton early this morning on the charge of having murdered Louis Helman. The murder was committed Wednesday afternoon. Helman and a companion were driving along the road, and were stopped by two highwaymen. In the struggle which followed Helman was shot.

Big Hailstones in Kansas.

WEIR CITY, Kan., Sept. 5.—For over an hour last night this city was pelted by hailstones, and the damage to window glass is estimated at $10,000. Nearly all the stained-glass windows in St. Anthony's Church were destroyed. Every residence in the city lost from one to twenty-five panes of glass.

Delayed Visit.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"This silver agitation is having one good effect, anyhow."

"What's that?"

"I see here that an unmarried foreign Count has decided to postpone his visit to us until the money question is settled."

NEW SOUND MONEY LEAGUE

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Garret A. Hobart, Republican Candidate for Vice-President to Officiate at Opening Wednesday Night, and He and Chauncey M. Depew Will Talk—Other Centres for the Organization Which Has a Membership of Half a Million.

The Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League headquarters, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Prince Street, will be opened Wednesday next at noon by Garret A. Hobart, Republican candidate for Vice President, and Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. Hobart is expected to deliver a speech on the money question, and Mr. Depew, who has cancelled a business engagement to appear at the meeting, will undoubtedly give some sound political advice, blended and illustrated with telling anecdotes and pithy stories. In Mr. Depew commercial travelers have a formidable rival in the art of story telling, and he will doubtless improve the opportunity to give them a running fire of his latest jokes.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and several members of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee have promised to attend the meeting.

The hall which has been engaged for the league will accommodate nearly 3,000 persons, and it is intended to hold meetings there every noon until the end of the campaign. Some of the most prominent business men in the country have been invited and have promised to address these meetings. Gov. Morton has agreed to deliver a speech there within a few weeks.

In addition to the meeting place, the league has opened headquarters in the Western Union Building, at Broadway and Dey Street, where the members may meet each other during the day. Gen. Eckert, who has interested himself in the league's welfare, pays the rent of the rooms in the Western Union Building. At night the headquarters will be in Room F, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which Mr. Hitchcock has devoted to the league's use.

The Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League was formerly the League of Commercial Travelers of the United States, and has a membership of about 500,000. Of these, 200,000 are in New-York State, while in the Greater New-York alone there are 116,000. These men are the real advance agents of prosperity. When the times are prosperous they are to be found everywhere, and when the times are hard they are scarce.

Without regard for political prejudices and creeds, they have united in a political movement to defeat the free-silver candidates.

Democrats have joined with Republicans to accomplish this result, and the league proposes to carry on a vigorous warfare for sound money until election day.

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE ACTIVE.

Campaign Work Outlined and Literature Demanded.

The Democratic Honest Money League of America has been quite busy recently, although its work has been done quietly. It has been devoting its time to arranging details of the campaign, so that it may be in good condition to aid in electing sound-money men to Congress. More campaign literature has been sent out, and arrangements have been perfected for having speakers in the field.

President John Byrne left Thursday night for a brief visit to New-England, during which he will consult with W. Bourke Cockran in regard to the latter's Western tour and then go to Maine. Mr. Cockran will begin his speeches in Chicago Saturday evening, Sept. 12. He will speak at Minneapolis Sept. 16, and come back to New-York by way of West Virginia and Virginia.

The league last week printed 250,000 copies of his Madison Square Garden speech.

Henry Austin Adams will make a tour of Western New-York for the league this week, and Lindley Vinton will go to Maine. Organizer Robert A. Kelly has returned from a trip through the northern and western sections of this State and reports that excellent service is being done by the literature the league is sending into the agricultural districts.

In local industrial circles thousands of signatures have been received for the declaration of principles which is being circulated by J. E. Bloom's committee on organization.

Wage earners, farmers, clerks—in fact, all who earn their living by industry—are invited to enroll and are responding rapidly. The declaration of principles and circular are as follows:

"Honest Dollars for a day's Honest Toil; no repudiation, no speculation in our wages. The Integrity and Honor of our Union must be preserved. An Honest Dollar, whether Greenback or Coin, redeemable on demand on its face value of 100 cents in Gold, insures a definite fixed Standard of Value current throughout the world. It inspires and restores confidence and credit, and thereby provides for agricultural transportation, industrial, building, commercial, and all pursuits a safe and prosperous career, and, as a consequence, guarantees abundance of steady work and employment for all.

"We, the undersigned, hereby enroll ourselves as members of the National Wage Earners' Patriotic League, and of its branch where we reside, and we pledge ourselves to vote and work for Honest Money and in opposition to the nominees and platform of the Chicago Convention and the Populists' and Silver Conventions of 1896."

A letter from a prominent firm of London investors to a business man in this country has been sent to the headquarters of the league. The letter refers to a negotiation for a loan of $2,000,000 for investment in industrial enterprises. The London firm says:

"The attention of the English investors has been more closely engaged during the present Presidential election than in any previous one, and we think any American enterprise would be jeopardized in any attempt to get capital before the results of the election are known. This need not prevent settlement of terms, but before any bond is definitely taken it would be well to allow this dead period to elapse, as the option would probably not be altogether for more than three or four months. Part of that time would be wasted if the actual bond was obtained before the public here was satisfied that the finances in America were placed beyond question, so far as the present attack of the silver politicians is concerned. Personally, we have no doubt of the issue, but the ordinary investor is not so thoroughly satisfied on that point."

MR. SHEPARD AND JOINT DEBATE.

Willing to Speak to the Challenging Club Without Rules.

The Bryan and Sewall Campaign Club of Brooklyn some time ago sent a letter to Edward M. Shepard, asking him to debate the question of sound money on the same platform with Mirabeau L. Towns, who would take the silver issue as his argument. The club also adopted rules under which the discussion was to be held.

Mr. Shepard, who on Thursday returned from Indianapolis, where he had attended the convention of the sound-money Democrats, yesterday sent this letter to the club:

Bryan and Sewall Campaign Club No. 1, 292 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James F. Graham, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 1st inst., as also the earlier letter of Mr. De Kremen. In my former letter to him I said that if your club desired from me a serious presentation of what to them would be the adverse side of the present political controversy, I should be inclined to address them. And that statement I repeat. It would be solely for your club to determine whether, if you so desired, my address should be answered the same evening or at some other time.

It is not procticable for me to enter into an arrangement of rules for debates. If your club deem it necessary to prescribe rules or restraints, their desire to hear me is hardly such as to justify my making the address. And if it were made, its errors would best be pointed out by Mr. Towns in his own way, without artificial limitations. Yours respectfully,

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

The letter was not pleasing to the Bryan Club, as the members believed that they could make political capital out of Mr. Shepard's letter when it was sent to them.

SOUND-MONEY MEN IN ENGLEWOOD.

Seventy-five Democrats Who Will Not Vote for Chicago Nominees.

The Englewood Press of Englewood, N. J., which has been doing good service in the cause of sound money, published yesterday interviews with seventy-five citizens and business men of Englewood, all Democrats who assert that they will not vote for Bryan for President on account of his free-silver advocacy and the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform. The editor of The Englewood Press undertook this task to refute the statements which had been made by local Democratic politicians to the effect that in Englewood and vicinity the party was practically unanimous for free silver and Bryan, and that only a few "soreheads" and disappointed politicians were opposed to the candidates nominated and the platform adopted at Chicago.

The men interviewed are all old-line Democrats, men who have heretofore been known as straight and consistent party men.

Among those interviewed were Dr. D. A. Currie, the Mayor of Englewood, who said he would not vote for Bryan, as he is opposed to unlimited free coinage of silver and is in favor of the gold standard.

George T. Bunker, said he was a lifelong Democrat, but would not vote for Bryan; neither could he consistently vote for McKinley. He said he would vote for the candidate of the National Democratic Party. Dr. H. M. Banks, Herbert Barber, J. R. De Camp, Dr. J. E. Cosgrove, John Scully, Overseer of the Poor; Recorder Fellowes, Dr. G. B. Best, Charles G. Clark, Treasurer of the American Express Company; Garrett Lydecker, Secretary to the Board of Health, Col. Dudley Evans, and Herbert B. Turner expressed themselves as opposed to the candidacy of Bryan. Some of them said that as the surest way to defeat him they would vote for McKinley, but a number will vote for the Indianapolis nominees if they get an opportunity by the placing in nomination of Electors in New-Jersey by the National Democratic Party.

Among those Democrats interviewed who favored a third candidate were T. E. Sweeney, H. A. Leacy and T. H. Leacy, C. W. Morse, A. J. Detman, W. S. Mowry, Sr., Cornelius Lydecker, C. J. Peabody, Councilman William Scully, and George W. Ostler.

CROWED LIKE A CALLIOPE.

Cock with a Rasping Voice Enrages a Neighborhood—Officially Executed.

A rooster that has greatly disturbed the peace of two sections of Jersey City was officially put to death yesterday by Sanitary Officer Miller.

The rooster in question was a big specimen of the Dominique breed. He had a voice that was loud and exasperating. Persons who have heard, say that it was a combination of cross-cut saw, rasp file, and a scissors-grinding machine. They did not object so much to the sound, however, as to the hour at which the rooster began his daily concert. That was 3 o'clock in the morning, and as regularly as the clocks struck in the vicinity of his home the rooster lifted up his voice and made all who lived within reach of the sound arise and weep.

The rooster was owned by Mrs. Mary Rothwell of Second and Erie Streets. Several persons made complaint to the Health Board, which controls the destinies of roosters in Jersey City. The board sent officers to listen to the rooster two mornings, and on their report that the nuisance was intolerable, the board decreed that the rooster must die. Before sentence could be executed the rooster disappeared. Mrs. Rothwell said she did not know what had become of him.

Residents in the neighborhood of Linden and Ocean Avenues, Greenville, complained to the Health Board last week that their peace of mind and slumber were being destroyed by a rooster that crowed every morning. Police Captain Nugent was asked to investigate. He reported that he did not think the noise complained of was made by a rooster. He likened it to a steam calliope.

It proved to be the voice of Mrs. Rothwell's rooster. She had sent the bird to her sister, Mrs. Jane Scott, of 652 Ocean Avenue. When this point was determined, the death decree was revived, and yesterday the neck of Mrs. Rothwell's rooster was wrung by the hand of the law.

The carcass was sold for the benefit of the sanitary fund. Jacob Van Winkle paid 25 cents, and to-day he will convert it into potpie.

MANHATTAN BEACH NOVELTIES.

Preparations for Closing the Season at Coney Island.

Although this is to be the last week of the season at Manhattan Beach, Sousa, Rice, and Pain are going ahead with preparations for novelties in the way of entertainment as though the season was only beginning.

Sousa has arranged a musical programme for to-day and to-morrow which will excel any of his previous concerts. He calls it "a festival," and he will have for it an artillery accompaniment. Sousa was presented with a loving cup by the members of his band Friday night.

The composer of "Evangeline," Edward E. Rice, will introduce an ode in the performance of his opera this week which he will sing himself. It is written in Homeric verse and tells the story of "Evangeline" from its inception to the present time. All the puns in the play will be carefully explained. Mr. Rice will also criticise some of those who have achieved fame in portraying the various roles in "Evangeline," from Lillian Russell to Cheridah Simpson, and from W. H. Crane and Henry E. Dixey to Frederick Solomon. Mr. Rice will vary his metrical monologue with airs on the flute.

Pain's exhibition of fireworks to-morrow evening will surpass his beautiful "Cuba." Labor Day from early morning to midnight will be a fitting climax of a season of enjoyment and prosperity at Manhattan Beach.

Three Days' Vacation for All.

The establishment of Bloomingdale Brothers will be closed Labor Day and also on Tuesday, and the employes are felicitating themselves on the prospects of nearly half a week's holiday. It is a rare occurrence that a public holiday and a religious festival should occur on succeeding days, immediately after Sunday, and the 2,000 employes will doubtless make the most of it. It is a little odd, also, that such an extended vacation should occur just at the beginning of the Fall season. It affords the machinery of the vast establishment time to be lubricated and prepared for the whirl of the coming days.

The Work of a Master.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"What's that beautiful sonata your daughter's playing?"

"It's a man tuning the piano."

DISTURBED BY THE RAIN

LI HUNG CHANG GIVES UP HIS VISIT TO WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

The Viceroy Goes Through the Treasury Vaults and Destroys a Package of Old Greenbacks—His Last Words to the American People—Starts on His Journey to Niagara Falls, Which He Will Reach This Morning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Drizzling wet weather affected the programme for Li Hung Chang's last day of entertainment in the United States quite as much as the Viceroy's own comfort has demolished arrangements from time to time since his arrival in New-York.

A trip to the top of the Washington Monument, postponed from yesterday, was the first event canceled this morning. The Earl was at work with his secretaries before 7 o'clock this morning making notes of his latest observations, and particularly of his long talk with Secretary Carlisle, as well as disposing of a large amount of official correspondence requiring action before leaving to-night on the journey for home.

The Viceroy's health continues excellent, and the night's sleep had thoroughly rested him, fitting him, as he declared, for a busy day.

To the Portuguese Minister, Viscount de Santo Thyrso, was given an audience at 9 o'clock, which lasted twenty minutes, and about 9:30 Gen. Ruger took the party over to the Treasury Department. Lord Li and ex-Secretary Foster accompanied them, and in the other carriages Viscount Li, Capt. Mills, United States Army, Dr. Mak, and several secretaries followed. All the important bureaus of the Treasury were visited.

Before the party left the hotel this morning Mr. Drew, the Viceroy's customs adviser, gave to The United Associated Presses an authoritative statement regarding the proposed Chinese tariff changes, about which Li Hung Chang has held discussion with the chief fiscal authorities of all the countries he has visited. The readiness always displayed by the United States in recognizing the tariff autonomy of all nations and the comparatively small trade the United States enjoys with China rendered this portion of his mission to the United States easier than it had been in England, for instance, the English possessing nearly 80 per cent. of the empire's trade. Instead, therefore, of trying to learn what concessions from the present treaty stipulations the United States would be willing to waive, the Viceroy's interview with Secretary Carlisle was rather to secure advice on the great question of financiering which is forced upon the Peking Government by the Japanese war indemnity, and projects of comprehensive internal developments.

All the old treaties, which opened China to commerce, and still remain in force, include a favored nation clause and prescribe a uniform import tariff of 5 per cent. ad valorem on a specific list of articles of some length. Many of these articles have been cheapened, but the rates remaining unchanged, the source of revenue has diminished until it is no longer equal to the empire's needs. It is therefore proposed to increase the duty, which can only be done by new treaties, and England alone objects, unless substantial concessions are made. The French are also insistent upon a reduction of the silk export tax, and will probably have to be appeased in some way. The Liking, or internal tax upon goods entering the interior provinces after paying the imperial import tax, is also the subject of much dissatisfaction on the part of foreign countries, because of its irregularities and discriminations. In making this tax uniform important reductions are contemplated which will be gratifying to England as well as to all the treaty powers who enjoy favored nation treatment. Everything depends upon the result of the English negotiations, which will be soon pressed in London, and which may require the placing of certain large contracts in England to offset present advantages enjoyed by Englishmen. The Viceroy is studying the question in all its aspects, and on his return to Peking the project is apt to assume more definite shape.

Through the Treasury.

Secretary Carlisle and Treasurer Morgan escorted the Viceregal party through the vaults, showing him $150,000,000 in gold and silver coin, which did not seem to impress him, but when the bond issue division was reached he manifested great interest, and plied his guides with questions. When a fifty-thousand-dollar bond was shown him he nudged ex-Secretary Foster and asked him if he had any like that. In the cash room Mr. Morgan presented the Viceroy with a dollar-bill of the new issue, numbered "74," corresponding to his age, and this incident brought out the fact that to-day was Secretary Carlisle's birthday, and that he was sixty-one years old, which led Li Hung Chang to remark that he was a young man. Down in the redemption division the Viceroy destroyed $70,000 in old greenbacks with evident delight. Then Secretary Carlisle entered the carriage with him, and the party was driven to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where all the operations of money and stamp making were viewed with the greatest curiosity.

Li Hung Chang's Tribute.

Li Hung Chang's parting tribute to the American people was given to The United Associated Presses this afternoon for dissemination. He said:

"The three foremost men in history have been Napoleon, the Chinese Emperor Yao, and Washington.

"Napoleon created an empire which was speedily destroyed. Yao created an empire, and then proceeded himself to rule over it. Washington built up a great nation, then stepped aside, leaving others to govern."

The Viceroy has been more deeply impressed with the life and character of Washington than he has hitherto been credited with. At the Capitol yesterday, when he viewed the historical paintings in the rotunda he studied that of Washington resigning his commission with greater attention than any others, and to-day he caused extracts of the first President's farewell address to be translated to him. Subsequently, in response to a request for an interview regarding his impressions of the Capitol, he sent out the above tribute by one of his secretaries, as embodying all he would have said.

When the Viceroy returned to his hotel at noon the rain began to fall heavily, and it was immediately announced that he would cancel all further sightseeing, and remain in his apartments until he had to leave for his train. Luncheon was promptly served, and was followed by the inevitable siesta for an hour. A handsome wreath, which had been ordered for the Viceroy to take to Mount Vernon and place on Washington's tomb, was sent to the Chinese Legation, with instructions for the Minister to perform the act of homage, as the Emperor's representative. A present of $150 was sent down to be divided among the hotel servants, and the proprietor and the manager of the hotel were decorated with silver medals, similar in appearance to the old trade dollar, but hardly so well executed.

During the afternoon Secretary Francis made a brief call to pay his respects, and a short audience was granted to a female lecturer who had said kind things of the Ambassador at one time.

The Viceroy Leaves Washington.

At 4 o'clock 115 small handbags and bundles were sent to the station, these constituting all the baggage the members of the suite had taken from the train during their stay here. About 5:30 o'clock carriages were taken for the station by the entire party, Gen. Ruger, as usual, escorting Li Hung Chang, and escorted by four troops of the Sixth Cavalry. The same sumptuous train that brought the party from New-York was in readiness, Vice President Thomson's private car being reserved for the Ambassador, and at 6 o'clock the journey to Niagara Falls began.

In addition to those who came to Washington on the train, H. W. Hoo and M. Y. Chung of the legation here accompanied the party, as personal representatives of the Chinese Minister.

The train will not be speeded through Pennsylvania to-night, as there is no hurry and it is desired not to disturb the Viceroy's sleep, which he considers the panacea of all ills, and to which he attributes his hale old age.

Niagara Falls will be reached at 11:20 o'clock to-morrow morning, where the band and such companies as can be spared from Fort Porter will act as escort. The American Park will be traversed, and views had of the falls from the American side during the afternoon, and Monday morning at 10 o'clock the river will be crossed, and soon after the party will be on its way for Vancouver and home.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Hon. Mr. Joly de Lothbinière, the representative of the Canadian Government who is to meet Li Hung Chang here and escort him as the guest of the Canadian Government to Vancouver, arrived at the Clifton House this morning, together with a number of other officials. More distinguished guests are expected to-morrow and Monday.

Ivory Bust of Grant for Viceroy Li.

Yu Shi Yi, Chinese Consul General to Cuba, who was called to this city by Li Hung Chang for consultation on official business, has purchased an ivory bust of Gen. U. S. Grant, made by F. R. Kaldenberg, and will present it to Earl Li in Washington. On the band of the pedestal is carved Li Hung Chang's tribute to Gen. Grant: "He was my good friend, and I loved him." Mr. Kaldenberg has also been commissioned to execute ivory figures of Grant, Bismarck, and Li Hung Chang in a group, and a separate figure of Washington. These also are to be presented by Yu Shi Yi to Li Hung Chang.

SIX WOODEN HOTELS BURN.

South Beach's Most Showy Row Is in Embers.

Louis Bauer's wooden hotel, in South Beach, S. I., caught fire from the kitchen yesterday forenoon. The Summer village has no fire department and an alarm was sent to Edgewater. That was at 11:15 o'clock.

A stiff breeze was blowing inshore to the southeast. The Columbus House, adjoining, caught almost immediately. The hotel employes formed a bucket brigade and splashed water on the sides of the frame hotels and stores in the course of the fire.

Daniel Krathkael, manager of Mrs. Miller's hotel, entered Bauer's and carried out his brother and two other men who had been overcome by heat. In the rescue his hands and face were burned.

The first stream of water put on the fire came from a hose loaned by Mrs. Gertrude Miller. The soldiers stationed at Fort Wadsworth arrived many minutes before the local firemen, and did intelligent work in saving the buildings that had not caught fire.

Bauer's and the Columbus Hotels fell in, and the Alhambra and Mahoney's photographic rooms caught.

The fire engines did not come. The bucket corps felt hopeless and began to disperse. All the population was at the fire, and everybody wanted to help. Men swarmed into the hotels, restaurants, and stores along the road and emptied them. Trunks, furniture, dishes, soubrette costumes, cases of beer, bedclothes—the whole equipage of the resort—were scattered up and down the beach for a quarter of a mile.

The roads between Edgewater and South Beach are uncommonly bad. The Edgewater fire engines were hitched to trolley cars and drawn to South Beach. They got there at 12 o'clock noon. The town has only one hydrant. One engine used that and the others were obliged to pump sea water. They did effective work, and in three-quarters of an hour had the fire subdued.

The hotel of T. Bond, the Eureka House, which is owned by T. J. Dunn, a Staten Island politician; the Evelyn House, and Loos's parlor merry-go-round, which had hotel accommodations, were destroyed in addition to the ones already mentioned. By the shifting of the wind, the station of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad was saved from the flames.

About 200 bathing houses on the beach, as well as many small frame booths which were used by fakirs and to show other small attractions, were consumed.

It is estimated that the total loss will be between $20,000 and $25,000. There is no insurance on any of the burned buildings, as the insurance companies have refused to accept any risks because of the lack of water facilities.

This season has been a pretty good one to the hotel keepers, but the loss of their property may financially embarrass some of them. They were all making preparations for the afternoon, to-day and Labor Day. The fire has wiped out the best part of the beach.

The buildings were all owned by Frederick, Bachmann of Clifton, Rubsam & Hormann, and George Ringler of this city.

Departments Closed Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—As next Monday is Labor Day, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, the executive departments will be closed on that day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following army officers have been ordered to report to Lieut. Col. Lloyd Wheaton, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. Henry J. Goldman, Fifth Cavalry; Stephen O'Connor, Twenty-third Infantry; Abner Pickering, Second Infantry; Eaton A. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Edgar Hubert, Eighth Infantry, and Second Lieuts. Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry; Winthrop S. Wood, Tenth Cavalry; George T. Langhorne, Third Cavalry; Alfred O. Merillat, Eighth Cavalry; Francis C. Marshall, Eighth Cavalry; William S. Graves, Seventh Infantry; Frank D. Webster, Sixth Infantry; Joseph D. Leitch, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., Twenty-fifth Infantry; James E. Normoyle, Twenty-third Infantry; Robert Alexander, Seventh Infantry; Frederick S. Wild, Seventeenth Infantry; William O. Johnson, Nineteenth Infantry; James R. Lindsay, Fourteenth Infantry; Hiram McL. Powell, Second Infantry; Ulysses G. Kemp, Eighth Cavalry; Charles Young, Ninth Cavalry; Robert B. Wallace, Second Cavalry.

—The following officers have been ordered to report to the President of the examining board in Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion: Capts. William B. Davis, Assistant Surgeon; William W. Gray, Assistant Surgeon; Louis Brechemin, Assistant Surgeon; Louis A. La Garde, Assistant Surgeon; John M. Banister, Assistant Surgeon; Aaron H. Appel, Assistant Surgeon.

—Additional Second Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, Corps of Engineers, will report to Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, at Charleston, S. C., for duty under his immediate orders, with station in that city.

—Additional Second Lieut. George M. Hoffman, Corps of Engineers, will report to Capt. George McC. Derby, Corps of Engineers, at New-Orleans, for duty under his immediate orders, with station in that city.

—Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Major General commanding the army, on the 7th inst., for temporary duty, and upon completion of the same will return to his proper station.

—First Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, and with Company E, Battalion of Engineers, will proceed to and take station at Washington, D. C., and report to Major Charles J. Allen for duty under his immediate orders.

—Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, Twenty-second Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Searcy College, Searcy, Ark., and ordered to join his company.

Navy.

—Lieut. C. A. Bradbury and Lieut. R. Mitchell have been placed on the retired list.

—Assistant Engineer M. E. Reed has been detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Marblehead.

—Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank has been detached from the Marblehead and ordered to the San Francisco.

—The orders of Lieut. J. F. Parker, as Supervisor of New-York Harbor, are revoked.

—The orders detaching Lieut. Commander D. Delahanty from duty as Supervisor of Harbor of New-York and ordering him to Monterey, are revoked.

—Assistant Engineer J. H. Rowan has been detached from the Cincinnati and ordered to the Newark, and Assistant Engineer W. R. Pollock has been detached from the Newark and ordered to the Cincinnati.

THE REAL MONEY POWER

IT IS THE WILLING WORKERS WHO DEPOSIT IN THE BANKS.

Convincing Address of William C. Cornwell of Buffalo—The True Mission of Banks and Bankers—Mr. Bryan's Statements Regarding Them Are False, but He Probably Knows No Better—The People Will Not Have Their Savings Cut in Two.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank, Buffalo, addressed the School of Finance here tonight on the money question. Mr. Cornwell used partly the arguments from his pamphlet on "Greenbacks: the Silver Trouble and Its Causes," which has been called the hit of the campaign. Mr. Cornwell spoke in part as follows:

"I do not hesitate to say that the money power is for McKinley and the gold standard. But I follow this up with the inquiry, What is the money power in this country? and with this reply: The money power is the power that furnishes and controls the cash and the cash credits of the United States. This power is concentrated in the hands of the banks, the loan associations, the mortgage companies, and the insurance companies. There are a few individual bankers, but they are in a small minority.

"A bank is one of the machines of business. The capital is generally furnished by hundreds of people, most of them in moderate circumstances, who take shares of stock and put in the money to start with. The greater part of the banks' money is, however, the property of small depositors and business men, hundreds and thousands of them for each bank, and the average amount placed on deposit by each is small. Taken altogether, however, the whole makes up a very large sum, which the bank officer is expected to loan out and invest safely, but must always be ready to pay back to the depositor in cash. The banker, then, against whom we hear so much abuse from ignorant quarters, is the paid servant who looks after the interest of the entire institution, the interests of thousands of people in each institution, and, although he must have more experience than the man who digs, or the man who takes care of horses, he is, nevertheless, 'a hired man.'

"When Mr. Bryan was in Buffalo he took special pains to stigmatize bankers, but in his speech in New-York, and in all his speeches, he has shown such great ignorance on the subject of banking that I am inclined to think it is his age more than anything else that is at fault. Youth is a magnificent quality, but is better on a ranch than in an executive chair, especially if such things have to be said as have to be concerning Mr. Bryan, namely, for instance, that what he knows about finance is not so, and that in all of his ninety-seven speeches in the 'enemy's country' not one of his arguments will stand the test of calm, cool investigation based on facts and experience.

"The bankers of the United States are mainly trustees of the people's money, employed on salary, and expected so to conduct the affairs of the bank that the greatest benefit will come to their stockholders, to their depositors, to the whole business of the locality, by means of careful loaning. Each bank, savings bank, and trust company is made up in about the same way. Let us take them all together and add the building and loan associations, which come under the same class, and you have in round figures $5,350,000,000, owned by 10,000,000 of thrifty people—owning, many of them, only a few dollars apiece, and at the average only about $500 apiece. This is the money power.

"Listen. It is early morning in the great city. Do you hear that sound of footsteps on the cool stones—shuff, shuff, hundreds, thousands, stepping, stepping, regularly, increasing through the marts and highways where commerce flows? These are they who carry the dinner pail—the laborers, the shop girls, the clerks, the vast army of the employed, millions and millions of them. This is the money power. They do not drive on the boulevards. They do not live lives of ease and luxury. They do service wherever commerce needs a willing hand, a clear head, a thrifty soul. This is the money power. All there is of thrift, industry, virtue, the good old-fashioned qualities that make a nation great—these are the qualities of this great army, 'the potentates of the dinner pail.' They own hundreds of millions of dollars in our savings banks. They hold the foremost lien upon the assets of our great life insurance companies. They are the shareholders in the loan associations, and, in the aggregate, each owning a little, are heavy stockholders in our great railway and industrial corporations. The country's wealth is distributed among them, they are relatively rich, and there never was a time in any age or any land when these wage earners received so much for their toil and could buy so much with what they received as they could from 1879 to 1890, when the gold basis in the United States was a sure thing and everybody thought so. They are the money power; they are the industrious, thrifty, money-saving people of this country. They furnish the cash and the cash credits which make the power, and that is why the money power is for gold—for an honest dollar, against repudiation, against revolution.

"It is a question of self-preservation. An attack has been made upon their property. An attempt is being made to get them to consent to cut in two the savings of years; to take these dollars, for each of which they have given 100 cents in the sweat of the brow, and legislate half of it away. Do you think they will consent to this? The honesty and the thrift of the Green Mountains have already answered the question. Their answer is 39,000 thundering noes."

WOMAN RUNS A TROLLEY CAR.

Mrs. Shanley, Wife of a Director, Makes a Trip for Fun.

Mrs. Shanley, the wife of Bernard T. Shanley, a Director of the Consolidated Traction Company, was with a party of friends on an excursion from Newark to Bergen Point yesterday. She had taken lessons in managing a car, and she asked on the way back that she might guide the one on which she and her friends were.

The motorman stood beside her, but he did not touch wheel or brake. Mrs. Shanley ran the car at a regular rate of speed from Bergen Point to the Exchange Place Ferry, Jersey City. She sounded the gong with her foot at intervals.

The incident made persons on Ocean Avenue wonder whether the new motorman had come.

Count von Blucher in Hospital.

Count Gebhardt von Blucher, who left 164 East Ninety-second Street several days ago, after writing a letter in which he threatened to commit suicide, was yesterday taken to Bellevue Hospital by his wife and placed in the alcoholic ward. The Count is suffering from the morphine habit.

To Camp on the Judson Estate.

Company E of the Twelfth Regiment, about forty strong, left the city yesterday afternoon for a two days' camp at Dobbs Ferry. They have gone on the invitation of their Captain, William Judson, and will camp on the grounds of the Judson estate.

A Suburban Malady.

From The Chicago Record.

"What nervous disease did Dr. Goodhead say your husband is suffering from?"

"He called it 'catching trains.'"

The New-York Times.
SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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Where Arnold Began His Treason.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Historians say that it was in the old Arnold mansion in the Park, commonly known as the Dairy, which the Fairmount Park Art Association desires to restore to its original condition as a fine specimen of Colonial architecture, that Benedict Arnold began the correspondence with the British which finally led to his traitorous attempt to betray West Point. When Arnold's treason was discovered there was great indignation in Philadelphia, and public demonstrations expressed the feeling of the people. The night after Arnold's flight was made known a paper effigy, lighted with candles, and bearing an inscription on its breast significant of its meaning was carried through the streets and finally hanged from a gallows. A little later a manifestation took place of more striking character. A cart was drawn through the streets bearing an effigy of Arnold dressed in regimentals and having two faces. The devil, armed with pitchfork and a bag of money, stood behind the traitor, and in front of both of these figures a transparency exhibited the devil dragging Arnold into the flames. On another side of the transparency was a gallows, underneath which was an explanatory statement. A fife and drum corps accompanied the cart, playing the "Rogue's March." The procession paraded the streets, [illegible] Fourth and New Streets the whole [illegible] morning before the Coffee House.

Sorry to Disappoint.

From The Chicago Post.

After the prospective tenant had told all that she expected to get in a thirty-dollar flat, the agent sadly shook his head.

"Even if we were permitted to sublet the earth," he said, "we wouldn't dare let one tenant have it all."

Needs Be Particular.

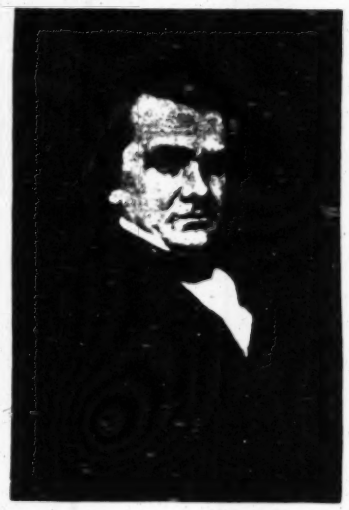
From The Chicago Record.

"Mrs. Cash is very exclusive, isn't she?"

"Yes; but she has to be—only women of established social position can afford to affiliate with everybody."

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1860.

THIRTY-SIX years ago the Democratic Party was divided as it is divided now. The effect of the former rupture was to exclude it from the control of the Executive Government for twenty-three years, and during most of that period not only from the control of either house of Congress, but from establishing in either an effective or formidable opposition. In that case the revolutionists had not, as now, the semblance of regularity. They were plainly and avowedly bolters. But they had what the revolutionists who have now captured the party organization have scarcely attained—the undisputed control of a great section of the Union. It was the same section of which our revolutionists have most nearly the undisputed control, namely, the black belt of the South, in which the cause of repudiation has now taken the place of the cause of the extension of slavery. The similarity in the political situations of 1860 and of 1896, and the fact that the former disruption of the Democratic Party is beyond the memory of the majority of the voters of this year, make it worth while to trace the origin and progress of that disruption in some detail.



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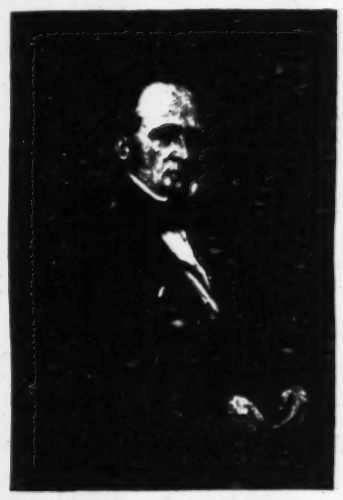
Stephen A. Douglas,

Candidate for President of the Northern Democracy.



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John Bell,

Candidate for President of the Constitutional Union Party.

It was in 1856, as everybody knows, that the division of the great political parties for the first time occurred upon the question of slavery. For a long time before that the main effort of the leading statesmen of the country, both Whigs and Democrats, had been to keep the slavery question out of politics. Up to that time they had succeeded. They might have succeeded further, and slavery might have been left undisturbed in the South for many years longer if the representatives of the South had been content to leave it in possession of what it already had. But they were not. They had picked a quarrel with Mexico and fought a war that resulted in the annexation of Texas to the Union and to the area of slavery. They had been intriguing for the acquisition of Cuba in the interest of slavery. In the famous "Ostend conference" our Ministers to England, France, and Spain (Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé) had issued a manifesto, in which they said: "Does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain if we have the power." It was the concurrence of the Pennsylvanian Buchanan with the Virginian and the Louisianian that made him the candidate of the South in 1856. In truth nobody can now impartially read the history of those times without being forced to acknowledge that it was the aggressions of the slave-power and not the progress of Abolitionism that forced the Republican Party into existence to resist these aggressions.

The greatest and the most exciting aggression of all had occurred within Buchanan's term. As a solution of the slavery question, and a supersedure of the Missouri compromise, Douglas had revived the doctrine, originally promulgated by Cass in 1848, of popular sovereignty, or, as it came to be called, "squatter sovereignty." In the Territories as in the States, he said, let the people choose for themselves whether they will or will not have slavery. This doctrine had been made a part of the Cincinnati platform of 1856, upon which Buchanan stood, in these words: "We repudiate all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treasons and armed resistance in the Territories, and adopt as a principle the non-interference of Congress with slavery in the Territories or in the District of Columbia." It was under this declaration, thus adopted by the party in power, that Kansas was settled, and that great exertions were made on each side by "assisted emigration" from free and from slave States, to determine the status of the State that would be by determining the political complexion of the Territory. The emigration from Missouri and the South was backed by a not too scrupulous use of the Territorial government appointed from Washington and of the army. Two honest men, though they were Southern Democrats, were successively forced out of the Governorship of Kansas because they would not go far enough in aid of the movement to make Kansas a slave State, without reference to the wishes of its inhabitants. The Lecompton Constitution was a fraudulent instrument designed to accomplish this end, and a fraudulent election was held to make it appear that it had succeeded. But a second and honest election left no doubt that an overwhelming majority (11,088 against 1,788) of the actual settlers of Kansas were opposed to slavery.

This showing was made in January, 1858, and when it had been made the last hope departed of making any new slave States out of the existing territory and the Territory of Minnesota to the slave State of Missouri. The declarations of the majority of the court that Congress had no power over slavery in the Territories, and that slaveholders had a right to take their slave-property into the Territories, were mere obiter dicta made for political purposes. But from the time when it was shown that Kansas could not be made a slave State by the votes of her inhabitants, this theory that the Territories were slave Territories was the main stay of the slavery propagandists, as the theory of popular sovereignty, already established as a Democratic tenet in the Cincinnati platform, was the position of their opponents. It is true that Buchanan and those for whom he spoke tried to distinguish between popular sovereignty in the sense of the Cincinnati platform and "squatter sovereignty." The people of a Territory, they said, could not prohibit slavery by the acts of the Territorial Legislature, but only in the Constitution under which they sought admission as a State. There were thus three political positions, corresponding to the three parties. The Republicans were united upon the proposition that it was the right and duty of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories. The Democrats were divided, the extreme Southern wing holding that Congress had no right to legislate for the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, but had the right and duty to pass laws for its protection, and the great majority in the North, added to a considerable number in the border States, holding, with the Cincinnati platform, that Congress had no power in the premises, and that the people of a Territory had the same power over slavery in the Territory as the people of a State in the State. Besides Republicans and

Democrats, there were the remains of the old Whig Party, which in 1856 as the American Party, and with Fillmore and Donelson as its candidates, had taken, as to slavery, the same ground as Douglas, declaring in its platform that "the citizens of any Territory should have the right to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode." It had carried the eight electoral votes of Maryland.

The Presidential canvass of 1860 really began with the meeting of the Thirty-sixth Congress in December, 1859. The House was strongly Republican, by reason mainly of the growing indignation of the North at the procedures of the Administration in respect to Kansas. The political debates began before the House was organized, in the injection of Helper's "Impending Crisis" into the canvass for Speakership upon the ground

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Gen. John C. Breckinridge.

Candidate for President of the Southern Democracy.

that John Sherman, the leading Republican candidate, had "indorsed" this anti-slavery book. Though Congress met Dec. 6, the dead-lock was not opened until Jan. 30, when Mr. Sherman withdrew and Mr. Pennington was chosen. The intervening weeks had been passed in excited debate. Both in the Senate and in the House John Brown's raid, which had taken place in the middle of October, was the leading topic, the Democrats from slave States charging the responsibility for it upon the Republican Party and upon the North in general, including the Douglas or anti-Lecompton Democrats. Senator Iverson of Georgia said that "on the question of the Territorial rights of the Southern people a great portion of the Northern Democracy were unsound." Senator Pugh, a Douglas Democrat from Ohio, desired to know "before the meeting of the Charleston Convention," whether Senator Iverson represented the sentiments of the Southern Democrats. The whole session of Congress, indeed, was an electioneering session, and every measure pending was judged on both sides by its supposed bearing on the Presidential campaign and by the political capital that might be made out of it. This was as much the case with the Homestead bill, opposed by the solid South, or the bill for the purchase of Cuba as with the proposed investigation in the Senate of John Brown's raid or with the Speakership contest. Many hot-headed Representatives of the South declared that the election of Sherman would justify disunion, nor were they soothed by the unanimous and plainly sincere disclaimers of the Republicans of any intention of interfering with slavery in the slave States. The pith of the whole debates was compressed in a colloquy between Singleton of Mississippi and Curtis of Iowa in the debate on the Speakership. Curtis had disclaimed any intention of interfering with slavery in the States, and Singleton commented:

> In other words, you will never let us have another foot of slave territory while we remain with you. Is that the idea?
>
> Mr. Curtis—That is the idea.

Upon this Mr. Singleton answered that such an exclusion would "prove the disruption of every tie," and that this was the sentiment of the extreme South might be abundantly proved by citations from speeches in both houses and from the principal journals of the "black belt" of cotton States. Already, in 1856, Representatives Butler, Keitt, and Brooks of South Carolina and Toombs of Georgia had threatened secession in case of the election of Frémont. These threats were repeated and emphasized before the canvass of 1860 by Yancy and Clay of Alabama, Davis and Brown of Mississippi, and Iverson of Georgia. To these men the election of an anti-Lecompton Democrat, most of all of Douglas, the head of these Democrats, was as repulsive as the election of Lincoln. They had reason. The Douglas Democrats were in the main as firmly opposed as the Republicans to the extension of slavery. They held, however, that the principle of popular sovereignty would operate, as it had just operated in Kansas, to prevent the extension, and that the spread of slavery could not be managed except by the acquisition of new territory, which, for such a purpose, they would certainly have opposed. The position of the slave power was already one of desperation. Nothing could save it but a filibustering Administration which should attempt to acquire Cuba and still more of Mexico.

It was in such circumstances that the Democratic Convention met at Charleston April 23, 1860. Doubtless at the instigation of Yancy, enforced by The Montgomery Advertiser, the Alabama delegation had come instructed, as far beforehand as Jan. 11, to withdraw from the convention if the new position of the slave power, reinforced by the political dicta of the Supreme Court that the Constitution carried slavery into the Territories, was not made part of the platform.

Jefferson Davis had already said in the Senate:

> Should the delegates from the free States refuse to recognize these rights, then, Sir, the Southern delegates should no longer hold political associations with them, but withdraw from the convention and take steps to rally the Southern people in the formation of a party at home, which should be based upon the simple and National principle of equality in the Union or independence out of it.

When the convention met it was clear that Douglas had a clear majority of the delegates and equally that he had not the two-thirds then as now requisite by unbroken tradition to a nomination. There were contesting delegations from New-York and from Illinois, but both these contests were settled, and without doubt justly, in favor of the Douglas delegations. The Committee on Resolutions, however, being constituted by States, had a majority of its members representing the minority of the convention. The majority report reaffirmed the popular sovereignty plank of the Cincinnati platform, but with amendments that brought in the new doctrine. These were (1) that during the existence of a Territorial Government all citizens had an equal right to settle in the Territory "without their rights, either of persons or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation"; (2) that it was the duty of the Federal Government to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and (3) that when the settlers of a Territory have an adequate population to form a State Constitution "the right of sovereignty commences," and that the State thus organized should be admitted into the Union with or without slavery.

The minority platform, of which Mr. Payne of Ohio was the author, was most conciliatory in character. It reaffirmed the Cincinnati platform without qualification, but it added that rights of property were to be determined by the courts and pledged the party to abide by the judicial decisions. It joined the majority in declaring for the acquisition of Cuba, although the spread of slavery was the main object of the acquisition, and although it would have been resisted by almost the whole North. It was truly said at the time, and has since been repeated by a distinguished historian, that "more was offered the South" in this platform "than it had ever received before in a National Convention."

On April 30, after the convention had been in session for a week, after long debates, and a reference to the committee of the rival reports, came the final vote upon them. The convention voted, 165 to 138, to substitute the report of the minority for that of the majority. In the majority of the voters were twelve delegates from slave States; in the minority were thirty from free States. The next day the delegates from Alabama, according to their instructions, withdrew from the convention. They were followed at once by the united delegations of Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida, and Texas, three delegates from Arkansas and two from Delaware, and on the next day by twenty-six from Georgia and the rest of the Arkansas delegation. The line of cleavage was so plainly geographical that THE NEW-YORK TIMES was entirely justified in the comment it made upon the withdrawal of the Southern delegates:

> The Democratic Party is the last of the great National organizations to yield to the irrepressible conflict which slavery and freedom have been waging for the control of the Government. The Churches of all denominations have given way one after another to this pressure. The Whig Party went down before this new and resistless influence some years ago; the American Party melted before it like wax in the flame, and now the Democratic Party has also yielded. * * * In every struggle hitherto the slave interest has maintained its ascendency in the ranks of the Democratic Party. It has now been defeated. The Northern section of the party has asserted its power and, with new and unlooked for firmness, has maintained its position. If it stand still in its present attitude, the sectional contest is over.

In fact, as all of us now see clearly enough, it had only begun, or, rather, the transfer of it had been assured to another than the political field. The secession was not numerically very formidable, but it was practically the secession of the South from the councils of its only ally in the North. The delegations that withdrew from the Charleston Convention were as completely unjustified, from the point of view of party regularity, as the delegates who refused to take part in the proceedings at Chicago were justified. It was the minority at Charleston as it was the majority at Chicago that insisted upon forcing upon the Democratic Party a new and strange creed, "false doctrine, heresy, and schism." The whole convention had consisted of 303 delegates and 163 were left in the convention after the withdrawal of the cotton States. So strict was the attachment of the convention to its usages that it was voted, by 141 to 112, †hat to make a nomination two-thirds of the members present should not suffice, but only two-thirds of the whole number elected. The whole number was 303, and on this construction 202 were needful to nominate, whereas in the other case 169 would have sufficed. Some adherents of Douglas must have been among the men who moved to make his delegation more difficult, so as to avoid the appearance of irregularity, for when the balloting began his strength was found to be 152½. Fifty-seven ballots were taken, in which a nomination was found to be impossible, though Douglas's lead was at all times decisive. It was then that B. F. Butler of Massachusetts scandalized his constituents by voting regularly for Jefferson Davis. Not until May 3 was the contest suspended. On that day the convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore June 12, after inviting the States the delegates to which had withdrawn to fill the vacancies. The seceders had meanwhile organized into a convention, adopted the platform rejected by the regular convention, and adjourned to meet at Richmond June 12. In the interval the contest was carried on in Congress. Jefferson Davis had brought it up by resolutions affirming the extreme Southern claims, and Douglas, who never appeared to better advantage, had no difficulty in showing that these claims were novel, un-Democratic, and trumped up for the occasion. He at last drove Davis to an admission that the real objection of the South was not to the platform, but to the fact that Douglas himself was another Buchanan. "If we got the right man," he said, "we might accept him even on an unsatisfactory platform." This was an olive branch of a kind. If the Baltimore Convention would not nominate Douglas, the South "might accept" its candidate. In accordance with this arrangement Slidell of Louisiana was sent to Baltimore as a negotiator.

When the Baltimore Convention met, the first business was the contests of delegations. These were all settled in favor of Douglas, and thereupon some of the anti-Douglas delegations withdrew, notably those of California and Oregon. It was not now possible to fulfill the condition imposed by the Charleston Convention upon itself, since a third of the electoral votes were not represented, and after the third ballot it was resolved that Douglas was the regular nominee, since he had received more than two-thirds "of all the votes cast."

As the result showed, Douglas was the choice of the great majority of the Democratic voters of the country. The convention called for Richmond on June 12 actually met, but adjourned from day to day, waiting for news from Baltimore. It finally contented itself with ratifying the action of a convention composed of the seceders from the regular convention at Baltimore and of the delegates to whom admission was refused. This convention met June 18, re-enacted the platform rejected at Charleston, and put up against Douglas of Illinois and Johnson of Georgia Breckinridge of Kentucky and Lane of Oregon.

Thus was accomplished the first great rupture in the Democratic Party and the nearest approach our political history presents to the situation of the Democratic Party to-day. It should be added that in the meanwhile (May 16) the Republican Convention had met in Chicago and on the third ballot nominated Abraham Lincoln. There was also a fourth party in the field, the "Constitutional Union" Party, successor of the Whigs and the Americans who had met at Baltimore May 9 and nominated John Bell of Tennessee and Edward Everett of Massachusetts. Thaddeus Stevens sarcastically observed of the convention that it was "a family party, and all there." The sarcasm was not wholly just. It is a curious and, with reference to the present situation, it may be a suggestive fact that while each one of the four tickets received Electoral votes, Bell and Everett, who were at the bottom of the poll in the popular vote, received more than three times as many as Douglas and Johnson, who came next to Lincoln and Hamlin in the popular vote. The appended table gives the result:

Candidate.	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.
Lincoln	1,857,610	180
Douglas	1,365,976	12*
Breckinridge	847,953	72
Bell	590,631	39†

*Missouri 9 and 3 from New-Jersey as a result of fusion with Breckinridge.
†Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 12; Virginia, 15.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

The portraits of Stephen A. Douglas, Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and John Bell are published through the courtesy of The Century Company. They are taken from the "Life of Abraham Lincoln," by John G. Nicolay and John Hay.

What Silver Would Be Worth.

Mr. Bryan "certainly displayed an absolute ignorance of financial matters in committing himself in his speech in New-York to the extraordinary assertion that 'the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone would suffice to raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world.' This utterance stamps him as either a knave or a fool, and in neither capacity would he be fitted to preside over the American Nation. The words which Mr. Bryan uttered were, of course, put in his mouth by the free-silver agitators, who justify their proposition to open the mints of the United States to the unlimited coinage of silver by claiming that such action would create an unlimited demand for the white metal at the ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, which is equivalent to $1.29 an ounce for silver. No one, they argue, would sell silver bullion to anybody else for less than $1.29 per ounce with the United States standing ready to take and coin all offered at that figure, and hence that no silver could be bought for less than the par of gold. Now, if everybody believed that this would be the effect of free coinage upon the price of silver, then everybody would be for free coinage. But at best it is a fallacy, and we have the predictions of men experienced in finance—in fact, the standard authorities upon monetary questions—that no such result would follow What the free-silver enthusiasts lose sight of is the kind of money that the United States would pay for the silver. No one proposes to enact that the United States Government shall pay for the silver brought to its mint in gold. It would pay for the same in silver dollars or silver certificates, or it would coin the silver brought in and return it to the owner of the bullion in the shape of dollars, less the charge for mintage. Now, what would these silver dollars in which the Government would pay for the silver be worth? If, as is predicted by sound financiers, the result of free coinage would be to drive gold to a premium, the silver dollars would be worth only the amount of gold they would buy. That is to say, if gold were at a premium of 200, it would take two silver dollars to buy a gold dollar; therefore the bullion owner, receiving in exchange his silver dollars, would be receiving for it in reality only 64½ cents an ounce, gold value."—London Truth.

NEW-LONDON CROSS ROADS

OXFORD, Penn., Sept. 5.—East of Oxford, five miles away, there is a quiet village, New-London, which was known a century ago as New-London Cross Roads. The name came from the proprietors of the territory, the London Company. Few hamlets in this old Commonwealth have such history of general interest as New-London. In the era of travel by stage the Cross Roads was one of the most important points on the journey between Philadelphia and Washington. The road extending north and south through the village was for years a leading stage route, and the old inn in those days had many famous men as guests.

The names Dr. Francis Alison, Gov. Thomas McKean, Capt. Allen Cuningham, Gen. John W. Cuningham, the Rev. Robert P. Du Bois, Jesse C. Dickey, and New-London Academy are associated inseparably with the village history. Dr. Francis Alison, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1735, and was employed by the father of John Dickinson, Governor of Delaware, as tutor for his son and a few other young men. The following year he became a licentiate of the Presbyterian Church, and on May 25, 1737, was installed pastor of the church at New-London. One of his elders, Robert Finney, sold him a tract of 700 acres. There he laid the foundations of his academy, which made him famous.

Dr. Alison opened his school in 1741, and it claimed an honorable rank among the pioneer institutions of this country. At that time Harvard College, the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, and Yale College were the only regularly organized institutions of the kind in America. In 1744 the academy was adopted by the Synod of Philadelphia, and for a time was supported by it. Under the supervision of Dr. Alison it enjoyed a reputation unrivaled throughout the middle colonies, and furnished the Nation with men equal to the exigencies of the storm that broke in the seventies.

Among the students were Charles Thomson, Secretary of the First Congress, and author of a translation and harmony of the New Testament; the Rev. John Ewing, D. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; the Rev. Thomas Read, D. D., a Revolutionary patriot; Dr. John Cochran, Director General of Military Hospitals; Dr. David Ramsay, the historian of South Carolina; Dr. Hugh Williamson, for years well known on both continents; the Rev. James Latta, eminent as a divine and instructor; Robert Whitehill, Thomas McKean, Chief Justice, and later Pennsylvania's first Governor following Statehood, and James Smith and George Read, eminent jurists. The last three were signers of the Declaration of Independence. The institution flourished on its maiden foundations until 1752, when Dr. Alison moved to Philadelphia and became master of the academy in that city. New-London Academy, the original, has a successor in the present institution, having a charter from the State.

New-London is a strong Presbyterian community, and the church, founded in 1726, is one of the oldest in the State. The Rev. Samuel Gelston, a native of Ireland, was the first pastor of the pioneer church. He afterward moved to the Highlands of New-York. At his death he was ninety years of age. His successor was Dr. Francis Alison, who was pastor for about fifteen years. In 1755, he was made Vice Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy of the University of Pennsylvania. During Dr. Alison's pastorate at New-London the second house of worship was erected (1744) on the present site. The building, of brick, was 38 by 62 feet, and it was probably the largest church in this part of the country. It had neither stoves nor chimneys.

The Rev. James Wilson was ordained and installed pastor of the congregation on Oct. 15, 1771. His pastorate was interrupted somewhat by the Revolutionary war, and he is said to have served occasionally as a Chaplain in the Continental Army. It was customary with Presbyterian preachers of those times to accompany their people as they went to battle. Wilson was released, at his own request, by the New-London Church in 1778. For thirty-one years afterward the church was without a pastor. The stated supplies were the Rev. Samuel Barr, the Rev. Francis Hindman, and the Rev. Francis Alison Latta. During the long vacancy communion was administered by the Rev. James Latta, D. D., of Chestnut Level, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Read of Wilmington. The Rev. Robert Graham was pastor from 1809 to 1835. He is described as a "medium-sized man, with black hair, blind of one eye, agreeable in address, and had many warm friends." The Rev. Robert Patterson Du Bois was the pastor from Nov. 20, 1836, until Oct. 1, 1876, when he resigned, having been engaged in the charge for forty years. He was descended from a French Huguenot, who emigrated to America in 1660 for conscience sake. The succeeding pastors were the Rev. B. F. Myers, the Rev. D. R. Workman, the Rev. James Clarke, the Rev. W. H. Moore, and the Rev. D. E. Jenkins, the present pastor. Mr. Jenkins recently accepted the Presidency of Parsons' Presbyterian College, Fairfield, Iowa. He will also instruct in mental and moral philosophy.

Great Oak Tree at Presbyterian Church, New-London, Penn.

The great oak tree by the old graveyard opposite the church is one of the most noticeable landmarks to be found. It is over 200 years old, and the great limbs stretch out on all sides for over fifty feet. The large buttonwood trees about the church were planted by John Menough more than a century ago.

Thomas McKean was born near New-London March 19, 1734. After receiving an academic education at New-London, he went to New-Castle, Del., and read law under David Finney. He was admitted to practice in all the courts of Delaware before he was twenty-one years of age, and later he was practicing in Philadelphia. McKean and Caesar Rodney in 1762 were appointed by the Assembly to revise and reprint the laws passed prior to 1752. In 1765 McKean represented Delaware in the First Provincial Congress, which met in New-York. Two remarkable circumstances are peculiar to the life of Mr. McKean. In the first place, he was the only man who was, without intermission, a member of the Revolutionary Congress from the time of its opening, in 1774, until after the preliminaries of the peace of 1783 were signed, for, notwithstanding he was also engaged in other important public affairs, his residence in Philadelphia induced his constituents to retain him. The other circumstance is, that while he represented the State of Delaware in Congress until 1783, and was in 1781 President of it, he held the office and executed the duties of Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

In 1799 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania and continued until succeeded in 1808 by Gov. Snyder. One of his most prominent acts during his discharge of the duties of Chief Justice occurred in 1777, when he issued a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of twenty persons confined in the Freemason's Lodge, Philadelphia, on treasonable charges. He died June 24, 1817, and is buried in Philadelphia. His first wife was Mary Borden of Bordentown, N. J., the second, Sarah Armitage of New-Castle, Del.

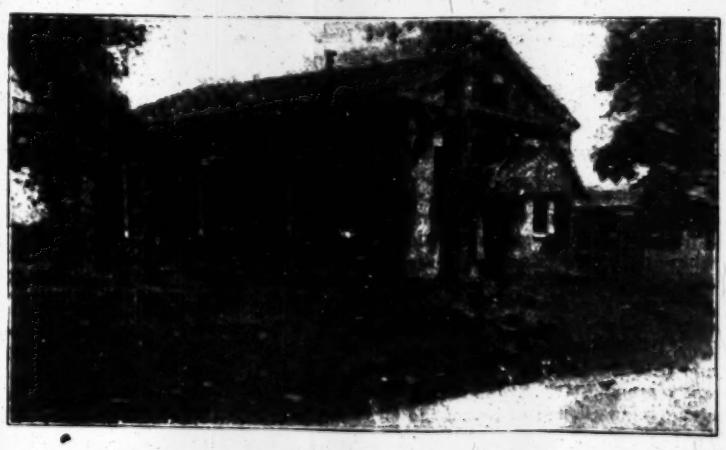
The mail facilities of New-London have been in existence almost a century. On March 4, 1797, twenty-three citizens signed articles of agreement in order to facilitate and insure the regular obtaining of the public newspapers. They drew Nos. 1, 2, 3, and so on, progressively. No. 1 brought the packet from Christiana Bridge the first week, No. 2 the next, and so on, until the entire number had acted. The packet was delivered on Saturdays at the house of Allen Cuningham. Any subscriber neglecting to deliver the packet in his turn forfeited and paid the sum of 7s. 6d. to the use of the subscribers. The subscribers to the articles agreed that if any person should let, give, or send his papers to his neighbor regularly, so as to prevent him from being a subscriber to the agreement to carry the newspaper to the Cross Roads, he should forfeit and pay $1 at the end of every six months for every such offense. The articles were subscribed to by James Fulton, James Johnson, Andrew Boyd, Allen Cuningham, Joseph Strawbridge, John Finney, Walter Finney, John McDowell, Thomas Henderson, Robert Correy, John Menough, Jr., George Correy, John M. Carlile, John Fulton, Alexander Fulton, John Wilson, John Moore, David Correy, William Carlile, James Wilson, James Edwin, and John Fulton, hatter. Nathaniel Hudders, the last of the number, died near Oxford Oct. 4, 1868, in his ninety-seventh year. The list of papers subscribed for shows that one received a Wilmington paper, five Brown's Paper of Philadelphia, three Smith's Paper, and four The Gazette. The New-London Post Office was established Jan. 2, 1808, John W. Cuningham as Postmaster.

Capt. Allen Cuningham emigrated to America in 1765, settling at New-London nine years later. At the battle of Brandywine he commanded a company in Gen. Maxwell's division. He was "twice shipwrecked, twice robbed, twice burned out, twice married, and had two sons and two daughters." He passed away in May, 1801, and sleeps in the old graveyard near the village. His son, Gen. John W. Cuningham, was born at New-London. He was in the State Legislature in 1809 and 1810, and held various offices during his lifetime. In 1828 he was a Presidential Elector, when Gen. Jackson was first elected President. The following inscription is on his tomb:

Sacred to the memory of John W. Cuningham. In public life esteemed and variously employed. As a neighbor, upright, firm, and friendly. At home tender and affectionate. Of the Presbyterian Church an attached member, and for twenty-nine years a ruling elder. He departed this life April 26, 1840, in the sixty-first year of his age.

The late Jesse C. Dickey was for years a resident of New-London. He served in the State Legislature for three successive years and was elected to Congress in the Fall of 1848. He was a strong anti-slavery advocate, and his speech on the admission of California into the Union as a free State was spirited. Mr. Dickey was in Washington when the first shots were fired at Fort Sumter, and he became a member of Cassius M. Clay Battalion, continuing until its disbandment. He was afterward appointed Paymaster in the United States Army, with headquarters at New-Orleans and St. Louis. While in office he journeyed over 33,000 miles on duty and paid out over $4,000,000, not a dollar of which was ever questioned, as the "old war horse" was as honest as the sun.

One of the pioneer landlords of the Cross Roads Inn was Lazarus Finney, who, in 1729, petitioned to keep a public house. His application reads: "That your petitioner living on ye great road leading from Susquehanna to Philadelphia and ye road from Conestogo to New-Castle, in the township of New-London, where there is a great resort for travellers, who frequently travel along ye said road and are often burthensome to your petitioner and several of ye neighbors for entertainment, for want of a house of entertainment on ye aforesaid roads."



Presbyterian Church, New-London, Penn., Founded 1726.

Deaf and Dumb at Intervals.

From The Philadelphia Record.

While talking to some friends in Wilkesbarre, on Sunday, Patrick Healey was stricken deaf and dumb. He wrote on a piece of paper: "Do not be alarmed. This will pass off in three days. I know what it is. I have had it before." It seems that Healey, while in Ireland, twenty years ago, was thrown from a horse. As a result of injuries received he was deaf and dumb for three days. Every four years since then he has had a similar attack, lasting in each instance three days.

WISER THAN BOOKS.

My Love than books is wiser far.
I scanned the countless pages
Where all the words of wisdom are—
The proverbs of the sages;
I fain had known what meant a kiss,
What were component parts of bliss.
But, though I conned them o'er and o'er,
It was no plainer than before.
At last I found my Love, and he
Explained it clearly, all, to me.

KATRINA TRASK.

SHE STARTLED THE BERLINERS.

Experiences of a Woman Who Broke an Established German Rule.

Berlin Correspondence of The London Jewish Chronicle.

On my way from the Leipziger Strasse to the exhibition, while sitting on the top of a tram car, a young lady of some seventeen Summers, with a fine, intelligent, and unmistakably Jewish face, came on and sat herself beside me.

The maiden blushed as maiden never blushed before, and my curiosity was aroused to its highest point when I noticed every person on the car stare at her with a smile of approbation. Nay, more, on the route people stopped and looked at her. Men raised their hats and women waved their handkerchiefs. Indeed, children looked through the windows and kept their eyes fixed on the top of my tram till they could see it no more.

What could all this mean? That the young Jewess at my side was "the woman of the hour," a person whom Berlin was idolizing, some public benefactress to whom the denizens of the capital were giving evidence of their thorough appreciation and heartfelt gratitude, was patent to all who had eyes to see. What, then was her heroic deed? Why did every person on the car say most cordially, "Ich gratuliere Ihnen, Fräulein," when the lady was about to descend!

The solution of the mystery was as singular as it was amusing. It had, by the vigorous laws and customs of the Teutons, been denied until the morning in question to the fair sex to ascend the steps of an omnibus or tram car throughout the length and breadth of Germany.

Some of the "manly women" in Berlin, grasping for franchise as well as for fresh air in the Summer months, declared that they had tolerated long enough the cruelty of being pent up in a tram car full of their own sex, while the men were above enjoying the delightful Summer breeze. They sent deputations and petitioned the "powers that be" to break once and forever a law unworthy of enlightened Germany.

Some of the newspapers volleyed and thundered against such innovations. "Oh! for the degeneracy of the Fatherland," they sighed. But at length the ladies had their way—as ladies always will—and the great privilege was reserved for me to sit beside the young Jewess, whose name ought to be handed down to posterity as most probably the first woman in Germany who was bold enough to ascend the steps of a tram car.

Compulsory Education.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle Telegraph.

In enacting a compulsory education law the State of Pennsylvania takes the ground that it cannot afford to allow children to grow up in ignorance within its borders. The property owners of Pennsylvania are taxed to raise large sums of money to be expended in building schoolhouses and in paying teachers, thus providing education absolutely without cost to the children of people whose parents own no property. Having made such lavish investments of money for educational purposes, the State is quite right in the determination that the investment shall bring the best possible returns, and that those who will not go to school shall be made to go. They are the people who most need education.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ACROSS ALASKA IN A CANOE.

THROUGH THE SUB-ARCTIC FOREST. A Record of a Canoe Journey from Fort Wrangel to the Pelly Lakes and Down the Yukon to the Bering Sea. By Warburton Pike. With illustrations and maps. 8vo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

Mr. Pike is not an unfamiliar traveler to those who read the best books of travel. His volume on "The Barren Grounds of Canada," published a few years ago, will be remembered for the testimony it gave to hardihood in travel and intelligence in recording the results of it. His present work will disappoint none of the expectations which that volume may have raised. It is an interesting book and an informing one. Mr. Pike mastered the difficulties of travel in a wild land with skill and courage; he was resourceful; he found a way out of keen embarrassments, even those of an exhausted purse, while in a savage country.

His route ran over some 4,000 miles, mainly by water in a canoe. Starting at Fort Wrangel, he proceeded up the torrential Stikine to its headwaters, in the far northeast, toward the Canadian interior. He thence proceeded over the divide to the headwaters of the mighty Yukon, down which he voyaged to Bering (he will write this word Behring, contrary to well-established authority for Bering) Sea, and thence by steamer to Unalaska, that frontier Aleutian island of which Campbell sang briefly in the one admired line:

> The wolf's long howl from Unalaska's shore.

Mr. Pike did not make this voyage in a single season. When he had reached the upper waters of the Stikine, he went into camp, and in the following Spring proceeded on his tour. The greatest amount of his attention was bestowed to the Pelly Lakes region of the remote interior, and to our knowledge of which he has added not a little in a geographical sense. The map which he gives indicates how materially he has made it necessary to alter previous maps.

Mr. Pike's journey probably stands unique among canoe voyages in the one particular that it was made in conditions so extremely trying. The Stikine River runs a torrent's course. Its banks were swollen and the current was so strong that navigation was possible only along the shores, but here obstructions, such as fallen trees, often made these parts of the stream dangerous to attempt. In the lower valley the lighting of a fire was no easy task, for, owing to the heavy rainfalls and the fogs, vegetation is always damp, the forest is filled with a rank undergrowth, and the ground is covered with steaming moss.

But the most formidable obstacle was a cañon through which the water pours as a torrent, and to attempt to enter which requires stout courage. Within a space much narrower than the ordinary stream, "the whole volume of the Stikine waters rushes in wild swirls, while ragged points abutting from the bluffs create strong eddies and add to the confusion of the water." Repeatedly Mr. Pike, with his nine natives, working with oars and paddles, tried the ascent, but in vain. They could pass the eddy, but to mount the current was impossible. Against that they made no impression. The bow of the boat "swung off, the sails jibed, and the whirlpool, taking charge, carried us back to the quiet water below." Hence there was nothing to do but to carry the boat around the cañon.

But a worse cañon was encountered when the Yukon had been entered. In this case Mr. Pike, of course, was going down stream, instead of up, as in the other case; but failure was again the result—failure from the known danger that lay in the cañon, not from attempts that failed. Hoole Cañon is "by far the worst impediment to navigation in the whole course of the Yukon," for it is "absolutely impassable for any kind of boat." While making the portage, Mr. Pike looked down at the course of the stream, and was satisfied that to attempt that passage meant certain death. In many places the current "sets full on to the face of the bluff." There are several rocks in mid-stream. Besides a mighty current, there are extremely dangerous whirlpools. The point where they landed for the portage is at the end of three or four small rapids, where the cañon begins. That point once passed, "nothing can keep you from going through the cañon on your voyage to destruction."

In the far inland, Mr. Pike climbed a peak from which he could look into the northeast lands, a vast stretch of country absolutely unexplored, with range after range of gently undulating mountain ridges running into the western spurs of the Canadian Rockies. Once the Yukon proper had been reached, Mr. Pike had before him a voyage of 1,500 miles down stream, and he tells us that, while from Fort Wrangel to the end, his own voyage up stream and down was 4,000 miles, there is a point to the east from which one could make one continuous journey down stream of 4,000 miles. His boat not only endured the strain of up stream and down, the swift rapids, and a long journey on the seacoast of several hundred miles, but in the course of the whole journey was carried about 200 miles through the forest.

Great is the Yukon in many features, but greatest of all, perhaps, is the part that courses through the vast Yukon plain, 200 miles wide, in which lies the abandoned fort of the same name. The stream is there cut up into numerous islands, bays, and channels, so that its width has not yet been accurately determined by any one. So confusing is the problem that the estimates made vary from 10 miles to 70.

On this vast plain wild fowl swarm in great numbers. Nowhere else on the river is bird game so plentiful. Mr. Pike made his journey, not for the purpose of bagging game in large quantities, (which he could not well have done had he desired it, since he was his own hunter and steersman.) But he was deeply impressed by the fact that well up the Stikine the moose has a splendid chance of life. When the cry is everywhere heard that wild animals are being exterminated, here in a remote corner "the noblest animal of the whole deer family is increasing and multiplying at an almost incredible rate."

At some small Post Office well up the Yukon Mr. Pike expected to find letters, including one from his bankers, but in this as he journeyed down he was repeatedly disappointed. The party had to rely on their own skill as hunters and fishermen "to keep the pot boiling." Purchases were limited to the barest necessities. No credit could be had—absolutely none; and, except for a little gold dust which fortunately had been brought along from one of the mines of the interior, they must have been compelled to delay their journey. Traders and hunters whom they met lost all interest in them once they learned of the exhausted state of their purses. Ragged, hungry, and generally forlorn, they finally reached Unalaska and once more found themselves in possession of the needed funds. But it was none the less trying to learn eventually that the Postmaster at Forty-Mile Creek, a station 1,500 miles up the great river, at the time they were in that place had Mr. Pike's letter of credit lying safely in his office!

LE GALLIENNE'S NEW ESSAYS.

PROSE FANCIES. Second Series. By Richard Le Gallienne. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. London: John Lane. $1.25.

Grace of form, rather than value of substance, marks the nineteen little essays that form the contents of this charmingly decorated volume. Verbal beauty seems to be the chief, possibly the only, attainment sought in his writing by this Englishman with the impossible name—a name which would be French if its particle were not at deadly enmity with its termination, and which, as it is, belongs to no country. Therein is it much like its owner, for he, too, is more or less of a contradiction, whimsically insisting on rearing north of the British Channel flowers that can really come to perfect bloom only on its southern shore.

And, narrow as that restless stream may be, from the geographer's point of view, it is swift and deep enough to have prevented, all through the ages that have passed, the migration from either side to the other of the peculiar spirits that direct the growth and fix the characteristics of each literature. Mr. Le Gallienne ignores this fact, and to his oversight, which may have been unconscious, but which probably was intentional, are due such flaws in his work as a too serious-minded critic might deem it a duty to note.

Even if the diction of these essays had been perfect, their sincerity beyond doubt, and their style inevitable, Anglo-Saxon readers might still wonder if they were quite worth while. So inveterate among nations not Latin is the habit of asking an author what he has to say, and of judging him by his reply without waiting to inquire about how he says it, that, even in these terminal years of the century, and hard as they may try to do so, they cannot with real mental comfort reverse the order of interrogation; still less can they wholly forbear to investigate beneath a literary surface for no other reason than because that surface is a delight to the mind's eye. This the Latin race—at least the branch of it that lives in modern France—both can do and does with perfect content. It is a great talent, doubtless, and enviable; for Mr. Le Gallienne's sake, one cannot help regretting that the majority of his readers will never acquire it.

For his work, thus viewed, would be found to be not far from perfect. Not far, however, in such matters is a long, usually a weary, distance. Mr. Le Gallienne can take a small idea, mold it into fragile gracefulness, and gild it with a film of wit whose brilliancy is not at all impaired because there is an alloy of melancholy incorporated in its gold. English words under his manipulation lose something of their rigidity, and his phrases often have an intrinsic value that must surprise even themselves, but after all he does not quite perform the miracle of writing French in English. And, until somebody succeeds in accomplishing that miracle, all of us who are Philistines, and some of us who think we are not altogether Philistinic, will continue obstinately to believe that to struggle with the difficult task is hardly worth the time of a man of talent, however great that talent may be.

To write like this about a book that has just been read with both pleasure and interest, about a book that can be recommended with warmth and sincerity to any one who has appreciation for the beauty of words, is to convict the writer of ingratitude as well as of ungraciousness. The confession is made with all humility; and yet, somehow, the impulse toward repentance is wanting.

SHORT ESSAYS IN LITERATURE.

CRITICAL KIT-KATS. By Edmund Gosse. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Christopher Katt was a humble but competent pastry cook, whose confections so hugely pleased the palates of some of the wits of London when Anne was Queen and wits thrived that they named a club after him, the Kit-Kat Club. This club had a room in which good fellowship and good eating prevailed, and Sir Godfrey Kneller painted portraits of the members to decorate its walls. The ceiling was too low to permit the hanging of the half-length portraits which were then fashionable, so Kneller invented a likeness of smaller size, showing only the head of the subject and one hand more or less gracefully bestowed. Such pictures soon became common and were called kit-kats in honor of the club.

Mr. Gosse's title is apt, for his critical essays in this volume all have a biographical cast and are all short. Many facts are incorporated in them which he has been the first to give to the world, particularly in reference to the origin of the "Sonnets from the Portuguese" and the sad life and death of the neglected poet, Thomas Beddoes. Of course, as the custom is nowadays, most of the essays have appeared in print before and are familiar to readers of periodical literature. They are worth preserving. Mr. Gosse's manner is ever fascinating and his critical judgment is keen but fair and amiably expressed, and most of his subjects in this volume are of unfailing interest to the ordinary reader, who may not care, to be sure, for much enlightenment about Lord De Tabley, Toru Dutt, or José-Maria de Heredia, but is beginning to crave for information about the author of "Marius the Epicurean" and is always eager to read about the Brownings, the Pre-Raphaelites, Tolstoi, Stevenson, and Whitman.

Mr. Gosse's little portrait of Pater is edifying or not according to the reader's fondness for rather small personalities, and his sketch of Stevenson, of whom he was a fond and intimate friend, while full of gentle sympathy, portrays a man few of us see or care to see in his books. In the first the shy, eccentric, plodding Fellow of Brasenose Mr. Gosse pictures is none too interesting, while in the second there is no hint of the romance, the vigor, and the humor of "Kidnapped" and "David Balfour." But the essayist has prepared us for this by admitting, or, rather, proclaiming, in his introduction that his studies leave much unsaid and are far from exhausting the qualities of their subjects. These chapters, too, are especially valuable as the record of strong personal impressions.

Still, it seems a most unhappy use of metaphor to liken the prose of Pater to an artesian well in comparison with the gushing mountain brooklets and placid fountains of literature. The figure is intelligible, but the idea of an artesian well suggests something extremely modern, intolerably ugly, and strictly utilitarian. It seems a shame to associate it with the studied elegance and rich eloquence of "Appreciations" and the "Notes on Lionardo."

Mr. Gosse is not often inept, though. His appreciation of Mrs. Browning, based on her sonnets and a mere handful of her other poems—those she will be remembered by—is altogether happy. His address on Keats delivered at the unveiling of the American monument at Hampstead in 1894 deserves its place here. His description of Whitman as he appeared in 1884 in his Camden home is exquisitely graphic and sympathetic, while his appreciation of the poet seems to us perfectly fair and conclusive and piquantly expressed. He declares that Whitman in literature is not an entity of positive value and defined characteristics, but is literature in a condition of protoplasm, and thus happily accounts for the contradictory criticism he inspired.

CHINA IN RECENT YEARS.

A CYCLE OF CATHAY; OR, CHINA, SOUTH AND NORTH. With Personal Reminiscences. By W. A. P. Martin, D. D. With illustrations and map. 8vo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

Dr. Martin's title is obviously borrowed from Tennyson's familiar line in "Locksley Hall," but it is not the Tennysonian conception of a cycle—something vastly longer than fifty years—that Dr. Martin wishes to employ. He has in mind the Chinese cycle, specifically applied to a period of sixty years. He writes of China from about the date of the first war with England to the present time. During three-fourths of this period he lived in the country, first as a missionary, and then as President of the Imperial Tungwen College. Dr. Martin is now in this city—his preface is dated from Audubon Park—and his name has had mention in connection with the visit of Li Hung Chang.

His volume is a rather closely printed one of 450 pages, and is crowded with facts and incidents that have the value which is inseparable from information derived from such a source. Dr. Martin knows the country and its people, and the criticism we should make on his book is that the point of view is so near and the knowledge so intimate that the general reader fails to derive from it those general impressions and those sharp lines essential to an effective picture. But this is the natural fault—the defect of the qualities.

Dr. Martin has a chapter on notable mandarins in which he writes of Li Hung Chang. After Confucius, no Chinese name is so well known as this, but the Viceroy resembles Confucius we are told "about as much as Louis XV. resembled Christ"—a remark which, perhaps, was not intended to sound as severe as it does. It seems needless to remark that to seek for the character of Confucius in a modern statesman would not only be unreasonable, but would be to go on a fruitless errand; the two characters are vitally and necessarily unlike. Dr. Martin further remarks that Li "has grown rich by methods not approved by a nice morality, though sanctioned by the customs of his country." He has been credited with enormous wealth—as

much as $500,000,000—but his actual possessions, in order to reach that sum, would need to be "multiplied a hundredfold." Li is a man "who, under any circumstances, must have come to the front." Most mandarins have risen from poverty, but Li was born rich, his father being "a landed proprietor, with mandarin rank, and sufficiently opulent to have more wives than one." Dr. Martin found Li "deficient in that polished self-restraint which marks the well-bred mandarin." In diplomatic interviews his favorite method is banter. He likes to say disagreeable things and to make attacks, and then to follow his thunder with "a burst of sunshine." No man knows better "how to intersperse the light and shade."

The civil mandarins of China are always men of education, and, with rare exceptions, are "the pick of a thousand, or, it may be, of ten thousand; they are men of keen intellect, the flower of their country's culture." Manners are the supreme virtue with them. They have little general knowledge and "are absolutely without the essential requirements for special duties." To her civil service examinations China owes everything. Without them there would be no public education; indeed, they provide the only kind of public education that China has, and they "have done more than anything else to hold China together and help her to maintain a respectable standard of civilization."

The volume has a picture of the Great Wall at the Nankow Pass, where it is shown climbing hills, descending depressions, and in the distance as it crosses the mountains, forming the skyline. It was strange a few years since that some one in England should have printed a detailed statement that this monumental structure had no existence. Quite as strange were the letters called out asserting that the wall did exist. Possibly the tale was manufactured to serve as a practical joke. Certainly it served that purpose. About a million of men labored on this wall, some as masons, some as guides, and in ten years of time they had reared it. The Emperor at whose instance this work was done, Chin-shi, has met an undeserved fate. No man in Chinese history has a memory execrated like his, for he is remembered not as the wall builder, not as the unifier of the Chinese States, the Bismarck of his day and people, but as "a burner of books and butcher of scholars."

Dr. Martin was duly impressed by the antiquity of Chinese religion, and especially by the Altar of Heaven, before which the cults of Buddha and Tao "are of yesterday." It has behind it a record of forty centuries and preserves the most ancient ritual now observed on the earth. He made a visit to the sepulchre of Confucius, now three and twenty centuries old, and where "his memory continues as green as the cypresses that shade his sepulchre." Still do the doctrines of this man sway the minds of millions, their authority unbroken, and in every city of the land Confucius has his temple, and in every school is set up his image.

Dr. Martin devotes a few pages to "pidgin English" and gives one of the most curious examples of it we have ever seen—a translation of the first stanza of Longfellow's "Excelsior," as follows:

That nightee time begin chop-chop,
One young man walkee; no can stop.
Markee de snow; markee de ice!
He carry flag wid chop so nice—
Topside galow.

HEAVENLY LIFE.

A STORY OF THE HEAVENLY CAMP FIRES. By One With a New Name. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Not all persons in whose hands this serious work of the imagination falls will be likely to treat it respectfully, though their ridicule can never harm it. The marks of the genius which compels respect are not upon it. One must, perhaps, be as thoroughly devoid of a sense of humor as the unknown author is to get soon into sympathy with him and read his book reverently.

For, to tell the truth, much of it is startlingly like the imaginary conversations between the spirits of folk who were once on earth and made the lives of their fellow-men brisk while here that John Kendrick Bangs has lately been thinking out and putting into words—which is to say, that its seriousness is too often on the verge of the ludicrous.

There is, of course, nothing in it which can fairly be called new. Men and women of the poetic and highly emotional temperament have so often seen the place of departed spirits in dreams and described it that no absolutely new vision of it now seems possible. But the paradise now described is not aesthetic, Pre-Raphaelite, or Puritanical. It resembles somewhat the heaven of the Swedenborgians. Souls of the dead there take on spiritual bodies, which must be somewhat like physical bodies, inasmuch as fire is needed to warm them, and pursue the vocations they followed on earth or others to which they are better fitted.

There are writing and music and painting and statuary; there are planning and building; there are clothes to wear and trinkets for appropriate adornment. Sir Isaac Newton is discovered planning new spheres for the accommodation of the increase of inhabitants from our little earth and millions of other planets, for this heaven is a system of spheres with a central sun which lies beyond our ken and is the centre of all things. There is a golden city like that of Revelation, and there are myriads of other cities. Piers Plowman, Chrysostom, Samuel Rutherford, Cromwell, Alfred the Great, Gustavus Adolphus are there, and they all talk with satisfaction of themselves and with no indication of great intellectual force. It is, on the whole, a socialistic but a peaceable heaven.

The book will appeal strongly, we fancy, to a great multitude of readers. It is a new presentation of comforting beliefs. No one who manfully reads half or more of it can doubt the earnestness of its author or that it was produced in a time of affliction for which the labor of making it served as a sort of consolation.

MODERN ELECTRICITY.

THE STORY OF ELECTRICITY. By John Munro. 24mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. John Munro in a condensed form has written a volume of singular merit and quite up to date, since it includes most of what is worth knowing about the Röntgen rays. Practical inquirers will find the application of electricity seen in the trolley. In the final chapter, on "Electric Power," Mr. Munro goes into particular details respecting the works just constructed at Niagara Falls. He gives due credit to "the sagacity and prescience of Prof. Forbes," which we are ready to admit, with our regrets, too, that when Mr. Forbes wrote about the matter he should have expressed himself in a silly way. The book is an excellent one, crammed full of facts, and deserves a place not alone on the desk of the student, but on the workbench of the practical electrician.

STORIES OF ATHLETICS.

CINDER-PATH TALES. By William Lindsey. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

It is in accordance with age and bringing up whether one would fully understand "Cinder-Path Tales." One may appreciate, however, some of Mr. Lindsey's spurts, because, if one never had a pair of gloves on his hands or a spike in his shoe, he might still be carried away with the entrain of these stories.

The raconteur is a young Englishman who leaves his home under a cloud, and the man is so good a fellow that you feel sorry he has fallen from grace. He lands in Boston with nothing in his pocket and without a profession, and comes near starving.

Did George Washington, (Thackeray repeated the legend,) did our greatest and best of men ever jump 22 feet 8 inches in his top boots? If Washington without any training could cover that much ground, he was a phenomenon. The story, however, is not to be credited. Mr. Lindsey introduces this story, and also Mr. Richard Spotswood Fairfax of the Oaks, Fairfax County, Va., who never could jump further than 19 feet 6 inches, save when you made him mad. Then, when angered, he could at will add more feet to the jump. Once his revered mamma wrote him a cross letter, telling him he had no true Virginia pride in athletics, and that, as an F. F. V., he must do better. Then Master Fairfax jumped 24 feet 1¾ inches, and forever after subsided to his regulation 19 feet.

The English trainer, through his mouthpiece, Mr. Lindsey, says not to coarsen yourself with football if you want to be an athlete. It is a game for strong, coarse, shock-headed bulls. If you are blessed with a shapely body, well-proportioned legs, a slim waist, and a fine skin, let the thick-hided have the monopoly of the ball rows. "To see one with a turn to speed, with long, shapely legs, and slender body, mixed up in a scrimmage, and sure to end in the hospital at last, is more than I can stand."

These tales are not fewer than seven and all are with athletic flavorings.

LITERARY NOTES.

—George du Maurier's new novel, "The Martian," will be begun in the October number of Harper's Magazine. The author will illustrate it. He characterizes his hero as "in reality the simplest, the most affectionate, and the most good-natured of men, the very soul of honor, the best of husbands and fathers and friends, the most fascinating companion that ever lived, and one who kept to the last the freshness and joyous spirits of a schoolboy and the heart of a child; one who never said or did an unkind thing; probably never even thought one. Generous and open-handed to a fault, slow to condemn, quick to forgive, and gifted with a power of immediately inspiring affection and keeping it forever after, such as I have never known in any one else, he grew to be (for all his quick-tempered impulsiveness) one of the gentlest and meekest and most humble-minded of men."

—From The Athenaeum we learn that a local committee has been formed for the restoration of Austerfield Church, near Bawtry, Yorkshire, the birthplace of Gov. William Bradford. A fac simile of the parish register is given, showing the birth of "William sone of William Bradfourth" in 1589. Close by is Scrooby, where Cardinal Wolsey halted on his last journey. Some £1,500 is urgently needed, of which half has been subscribed, "but, strange to say, only £10 of this by Americans."

—A communication in The Athenaeum states that it was the youngest of the three daughters of Henry Selwood who married Alfred Tennyson's elder brother Charles. Lady Tennyson's other sister married Charles Richard Weld, author of "The History of the Royal Society" and of many other works, and a frequent contributor to the pages of The Athenaeum. Lady Tennyson "was devotedly attached to her sisters, both of whom she survived."

—Mr. Gladstone has been reading Felix Gras's "Reds of the Midi," first issued here by the Appletons several months ago, and says he found it to possess "great and sustained interest." He praises the skill with which the story is written, and adds that "such works, if faithfully executed, throw more light than many so-called histories on the true roots and causes of the Revolution, which are so widely and gravely misunderstood."

—Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler has recently completed a book on "American Highways," which the Century Company will issue. It will be extensively illustrated, and deals with the subject in a practical way. Prof. Shaler is at the head of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, the first educational institution to introduce roadmaking into its curriculum, and a member of the Massachusetts Highway Commission.

—The Messrs. Scribner announce that they have in preparation the first volume of "a very beautiful edition" of the works of Barrie, to be called the Thistle Edition. It will comprise eight volumes, printed from new plates, and will have sixteen photogravure illustrations. "Sentimental Tommy" and "Margaret Ogilvie" will be included in it.

—Edward Whymper, in his forthcoming volume on "Chamonix and the Range of Mont Blanc," has endeavored to give in a small compass information which some may desire to have at home, and that others will wish for on the spot. He deals both with the past and the present. The historical portion is followed by the topographical.

—The Rev. John Gerard, S. J., is announced in London to have written a book with the title "What Was the Gunpowder Plot?" which is the result of considerable original investigation.

—A volume on President Cleveland has been written for The Public Men of To-day Series. The author is Mr. Whittle. Justin McCarthy's sketch of Leo XIII. is the latest volume in this series.

—Rbdyard Kipling's American novel, which he calls "Captains Courageous," deals with the Gloucester fishermen. He is said to have sold the serial rights for $12,000.

—Miss Edgeworth's story of "Helen" will be added to the Standard Novels Series of the Macmillan Company, with an introduction by Mrs. Ritchie, Thackeray's daughter.

—The edition of Boswell's "Johnson," for which Augustine Birrell has written an introduction of thirty pages, will comprise six volumes.

—It is announced that only the first and second volumes of Gibbon's unpublished works can be issued this year.

—The first volume of the edition of Byron, prepared by W. E. Henley, will contain about 100 pages by the editor.

—A volume of "Recollections of Fenianism," by John O'Leary, is announced for publication soon in London.

—Dr. Henry van Dyke has a theological work in press with the Macmillan Company.

—Prof. R. L. Garner has in press a new volume, entitled "Gorillas and Chimpansees."

—Sir Edwin Arnold will bring out a small volume this season.

ANARCHY DID NOT WORK.

Colonies Without a Chief Proved to be Unpleasant Places to Live in.

Paris Dispatch to The London Standard.

In the Rue Lagbouat, an individual, named Delafond, planted himself yesterday straight in front of a sergent de ville, and shouted, "Vive Ravachol!" He was, of course, immediately conducted to the Police Commissary's office, where, after saying that his object in indulging in the seditious cry was simply to get arrested and secure himself against dying from starvation, he related a strange story.

He was, he said, formerly an Anarchist propagandist. Being in Genoa in 1891, he embarked, with several other Anarchists, with the object of attempting the foundation of an Anarchist colony. They, for various reasons, went to the vicinity of Palmeira, in Brazil. There they settled down as a community; but, in accord with their principles, there was no sort of social organization or rules. There was no chief. Each man worked as he liked. The best workman was a criminal, who had been condemned for robbery and homicide.

After some little time other colonists joined them; but soon grave discord arose between the first settlers and the newcomers, who wished to establish what the Anarchists called the bourgeois customs, such as the referendum, &c. The Anarchists who had come from Genoa, therefore, left, and founded what they considered a colony where "true liberty" prevailed.

This new enterprise succeeded for a short time. At one moment the fifty-eight individuals of whom it was composed possessed between them some £400. In November last year, Cecilia, which is the name they had given their settlement, was burned to the ground, and typhus fever, which broke out soon after, carried off a very large percentage of the inhabitants. The survivors, in despair, dispersed.

Among them was Delafond, who, having scraped together just enough money to pay his passage, embarked for France, where he arrived a few days ago, without a penny in his pocket.

VERY CHEAP MONEY.

The above is a photographically accurate representation, from l'Illustration, of a currency which possesses in the highest degree all the advantages claimed by Mr. Bryan for "free" silver. It is used in a stage of civilization to which Mr. Bryan's ideas logically carried out would tend to reduce us. It is the legal tender of Timbuctoo.

Irishmen's Savings.

The following figures from the return of the Registrar General for Ireland show the increase in savings at three periods in the last nine years:

	1887.	1891.	1896.
Post Office Savings banks...	$14,010,000	$19,350,000	$20,595,000
Trustee Savings banks...	10,150,000	9,900,000	10,640,000
Total.....	$24,160,000	$29,250,000	$40,235,000

In the same time the deposits in joint stock banks rose from $146,695,000 to $193,790,000, or $47,095,000.

THE UITLANDERS DEFENDED

Written by Richard Harding Davis.

On the day that Dr. Jameson and his officers were found guilty of infringing the Foreign Enlistment act and sent to Holloway Prison, Mr. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, who was a most active member of the Reform Committee in Johannesburg at the time of the raid, was staying in London at the Savoy Hotel. I happened to hear this, and remembering that Mr. Hammond had been one of those who invited Jameson to enter Johannesburg, and who had then left him to fight his way there unsupported, said that if I had to choose I would rather be in Holloway with Jameson than in the Savoy with Hammond.

This remark was carried to Mr. Hammond by a mutual friend, a classmate of Hammond at Yale, who asked me to keep my opinion in abeyance until I had heard Hammond's side of the story. The same mutual friend then invited me to dine with Hammond and himself, and for the first time I heard the story of the Jameson raid told in a manner which convinced me that the charges of cowardice laid against the Reform Committee were unmerited. The story has never been made public, but it is full of interest, putting many things in a new light, adjusting the blame more evenly, and, in my mind at least, removing the charge of lack of faith under which the members of the Reform Committee and the people of Johannesburg have been resting in silence. That they have been silent for so long is because they did not wish anything to appear in print while Dr. Jameson was awaiting trial which might deprive him of the popular sympathy he enjoyed during that period, and which, they hoped, might help to lessen the severity of his sentence. That sentence has now been passed, without much regard having been shown for the point of view of the populace, and Dr. Jameson is paying for his adventure like a man. And in time, having paid for it in full, he will come out again, as picturesque a figure and, with a great mass of the British public, as popular a hero as he was when he won Matabeleland and administered that troublous territory in the interests of the Chartered Company, and later made his ill-considered and ill-starred invasion of the Transvaal.

As he has had his turn, it seems only right now that he should give place in the public eye to those who have suffered as well as himself, and through his action, whose plans he spoiled and whose purposes his conduct entirely misrepresented to the world. For these other men of the Reform Committee have lain, owing to him, in a far worse jail than Holloway, and some still lie there, some have been sentenced to death, while others have been fined fortunes, and, more than all else besides, they have had to bear the odium of having been believed, both in the United States and in England, to have shown the white feather in deserting a comrade, and of failing to keep the promises of help they had held out to him.

I am not holding a brief for Mr. Hammond or for his friends, who are business men as well as reformers, and quite able to take care of themselves. But while they have not the least desire to pose as fighting men, they have a most natural dislike to being pointed out as cowards. And they have given me their side of the story, and Hammond has asked me to tell it, because he fears that his friends on this side of the water, those who petitioned Secretary Olney in his behalf when he was in the Pretoria Jail, misunderstand his part in the matter as I did, when I said in my ignorance that I thought of the two Jameson was the one deserving of the greater consideration.

On the other hand, I do not want to put Hammond or his friends in the light of turning on a man when he is down, or making a scapegoat of Dr. Jameson at a time when it is impossible for him to give reply, although the answer to that is an obvious one. Dr. Jameson could have cleared them from all responsibility for his act before going to jail, and he did not. He could have said then that he entered the Transvaal not only at his own risk, but against their expressed wishes and entreaties, and, though they wrote to him before he went to jail and pointed out to him that they were lying under a heavy burden of blame which he could remove if he wished, he did not answer their letters.

My authority for what I am now relating does not come only from members of the Reform Committee, but from friends of Dr. Jameson also; those who rode at his side when he made his armed invasion of the Transvaal and those who knew him in London and who visit him now that he is in prison. I have also had access to the green book of the South African Republic, and to the blue book of the Cape Colony; I was present both at the preliminary proceedings against Dr. Jameson and his officers at the Bow Street Police Court and at the formal trial before the Lord Chief Justice; I have seen the cipher dispatches the daily papers published at Johannesburg at the time of the raid, and I have been told the story again and again from every point of view, and heard it told to others by the men who were the leaders in the revolution.

The Reform Committee of Johannesburg was organized with the object of obtaining certain reforms for abuses which had grown so serious that the position of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal had become unbearable. There is an objection which is instantly raised whenever the condition of the Uitlanders is described as I have just stated it, and it is this: "If the Uitlanders did not like the laws of the Transvaal why did they not leave it and go somewhere else; the world is large enough for everybody? Why did they instead plot to upset the Government of the Boers who had sheltered them, and who only asked to be left to breed their cattle and to farm their ranches in peace?" The answer to that very fair question is that the laws to which the Reform Committee objected did not exist when the majority of its members had entered the Transvaal eight years before.

At that time the revenue of the country was barely able to support it, and immigrants were warmly welcomed. The law as it then stood was that a Uitlander could obtain full rights of citizenship after a residence of five years, and with this understanding many Americans and Englishmen bought land in the Transvaal, built houses, and brought their families to live in them, invested their capital in mines and machinery, and gradually severed the ties that had bound them to the rest of the world. But when the gold seekers grew into a majority, the Boer, who still retained his love for pastoral and agricultural pursuits, passed a new law, which declared that the Uitlander could not obtain the franchise until he had first renounced his allegiance to any other country, and then, after a lapse of eight or fifteen years he could, if it pleased the Government, become a burgher, with a right to vote, but that if it did not please the Government he could never hope to become a citizen of the Transvaal. In other words, the Uitlander was asked to give up what rights he had as a citizen of the United States or of Great Britain on the chance that in fifteen years he might become a citizen of the country, toward the support of which he paid eighteen-twentieths of the revenue, in which his children had been born, and in which he had made his home, but in the meanwhile he would be a man without a country and with no Government to which he could turn for help or to which he could look to redress a wrong. This uncertainty of obtaining the franchise was the chief grievance.

There were many other grievances, and though Mr. Hammond has refused, on account of his pledge to the Boer Government, to discuss them with me, other members of the Reform Committee have spoken and written of them freely, and they are so well known that they are described as the "admitted grievances." When the Uitlander first came to the Transvaal, the revenue of the country was $375,000; it is now $10,000,000, and, as I have said, the Uitlander finds eighteen-twentieths of that total revenue, and yet it has been practically impossible for him to obtain even an education for his children in the State schools which his money supported. The sale of monopolies by the Government to different companies made his expenses excessive beyond reason, and the mismanagement of the railroads led to delay in the transportation of machinery and of perishable goods, which robbed legitimate business of any profit. Another evil arose from the Liquor Trust, which gave the complete control of all the liquor sold on the Rand into the hands of one firm, which manufactured a poisonous quality of whisky and sold it without restriction to the natives, upon whom the mines depended for labor, and who for half the time were incapacitated from attending to the work they were paid to do. Land which had been sold to the Uitlanders for mining purposes was not regarded by the Boer Government as their private property. This being the case, the Polish Jews, who handled most of the liquor sold on the Rand, were able to place their canteens where they pleased, at the very mouth of a shaft if they wished to do so, with the result that the Kafir boys were constantly drinking, and in consequence as constantly falling into open shafts, fighting among themselves, and suffering from the most serious accidents.

Edgar P. Rathbone, late Mining Inspector of the east and central districts of the Witwatersrand under the Boer Government, said in a recent interview of this grievance: "Every Monday morning, when the natives have to go to work after their pay day, one-third of the men are laid off drunk. If they are apparently sober enough to be able to travel down the main ladderways and to go into the cages, as soon as they get under ground the different atmosphere utterly unfits them for work. The white miner runs a risk under the mining regulations in having a drunken Kafir at work in the mine, and he is forced to send such a man to the surface again. In my own experience I have frequently had to order natives out of the mines because they were quite unfit to be intrusted with drilling or any other work. You must also remember that it is impossible to examine, or even to distinguish, every case of drunkenness among some hundreds or thousands of Kafirs, and thus men who are at least partially under the influence of drink are allowed to go about their work in the mine. I have no hesitation in saying that a large proportion of the many fearful accidents which happen on the Rand are due, directly or indirectly, to this cause."

Another monopoly under the protection of the Government was the sale of dynamite, which gave one man the exclusive right to manufacture that most essential part of a miner's supplies on the condition that he would manufacture it in the Transvaal. He did not manufacture it in the Transvaal, but bought a low quality of dynamite in Germany, changed the wrappers in his so-called manufactory, and sold the stuff at any price he pleased. It is said that the accidental explosions which have occurred in the Rand are largely due to the low quality of this dynamite, which was the only brand the miners were allowed to use.

The Government's method of protecting the Netherlands Railroad is also interesting; the coal deposits run parallel with the gold mines, but at a distance of some ten to thirty miles. This coal could be bought at the mouth of the shaft by any one for 7s. 6d., but the Netherlands Railroad charged from 3d. to 1s. a ton per mile for carrying it over the few miles intervening between the gold fields and the gold mines. So that the coal which originally sold for 7s. 6d. cost, when delivered at the mines, from 15s. to 30s. The average charge for freight per mile in the United States is one-half cent per mile, in England it is three-quarters of a cent, which throws a lurid light on what the earnings must have been for the Netherlands Railroad when it charged from 6 to 24 cents per mile. There was so very little profit in this for the gold mines that the different companies purchased strips of land, and, giving each other permission to use the land already owned, they mapped out a railroad over which they proposed to carry what coal they needed. When the Boers heard of this, they passed a law forbidding them to build this railroad, and later, when the miners attempted to carry the coal in ox-carts, with traction engines, they were forbidden to do that also. Freight can be sent from the Cape in almost a direct line by an English railroad which stops at the border of the Transvaal, the rest of the haul being made over the system of the Netherlands Company. This point of the border is only forty miles from Johannesburg. Or it can be taken in a more roundabout way from a point much further east. If it comes from this direction, it travels 300 instead of 40 miles.

In order to make the Uitlanders use the longer distance, and so bring more money into the coffers of the Government railroad, the Netherlands Company allowed the freight to congest at the point forty miles from Johannesburg, and kept it there for three or four weeks, and subjected it to such delay and to such treatment on the way up as they hoped would finally drive the Uitlanders into abandoning the use of the more direct route from the Cape. Sooner than do this the Uitlanders organized a system of ox-carts and started to carry their freight overland in that slow and cumbrous fashion. To prevent their doing this, the Government closed the "drifts," as the fords of the rivers are called, and so prevented their crossing. It required an ultimatum from Great Britain to open them again.

These are a few instances of the laws and customs of a Government which has been seeking sympathy as a free and enlightened republic, and which compares, and not unfavorably, with the free and enlightened republics of Central America.

The spirit of discontent caused by these grievances grew slowly and showed itself when it first found expression in the form of perfectly constitutional agitations. In May, 1894, 13,000 Uitlanders petitioned the Volksraad for the rights of the franchise, and it is on record in the minutes of that legislative body that this petition was received with jeers and laughter. That in itself was not soothing to the petitioners, especially as it came from the representatives of those of the inhabitants who were in the minority, for even at that time the Uitlanders greatly outnumbered the original settlers of the Transvaal. Two months later another petition, signed this time by 32,500 inhabitants, was received by the Volksraad in the same manner, one of its members, indeed, going so far as to rise and say: "If you want the franchise, why don't you fight for it?"

His invitation was accepted later, when the inhabitants of Johannesburg, finding there was no help to be obtained through the "sacred right of petition," organized the Reform Committee and prepared themselves to take what they wanted by a revolution and the use of arms. I am not pretending here to defend the revolutionists; I only wish to tell what led up to the Jameson raid, and to show that, no matter what the Reform Committee have done or wished to do as revolutionists, they were at least not faithless to Jameson, who became one of their own party, and who was one of their friends.

No one denies that their purpose was to change the laws of the country, or that they smuggled arms into Johannesburg to accomplish that purpose if it could not be accomplished by any other means. But that they intended to upset the republic, I do not believe any more than I believe that they intended to turn the Transvaal into a British dependency or to raise the British flag, as it was repeatedly stated at the time they had meant to do.

One difficulty in dealing with the history of this revolution lies in the fact that, while the men in it had the same end in view, they were working toward that end with different motives. There were a great many men in our war of the rebellion who fought for the dollars they received for fighting, as they to-day fight for pensions, and there were a great many contractors who made money out of the war, but no one would argue from that that all the other men in it held low motives, or that the cause for which they fought was not a great one. There is an element in the affair of the Transvaal which can only be described as the unknown quantity, and that element is, of course, Mr. Cecil Rhodes. That he would have been benefited by a reform in the laws of the Transvaal is well understood, but so would have every one else who was interested in the mines there, and who was hampered by the restrictions, taxes, and monopolies, which added a burden of expense to every ton of ore that was taken out of the ground. Cecil Rhodes, as one of those most largely interested, was proportionately interested in seeing labor made cheaper, transportation made easier, and those men in office who were interested in the mines, instead of the Boers, who were not. As a matter of fact, Mr. Cecil Rhodes's interest in the Consolidated Gold Fields was but one-fifteenth of its profits, so it was not money, but the development of his cherished plan for a combination of all of the South African Republics that moved him. What he hoped from the revolution we can imagine; that he would have looked at a change of government in the Transvaal as another step toward the unification of all the republics in South Africa is most probable, and he knew that to such a union the Boers of themselves would never consent. But that the whole revolution was a plot to seize the Transvaal for the sake of its gold mines and for the aggrandizement of Great Britain, and that the men of the Reform Committee who risked their lives in the cause of revolution were the puppets of Rhodes, moving at his bidding, is absurd. There were other big men in the revolution besides Cecil Rhodes, and it was perfectly well agreed among these men that no flag but that of the Transvaal Republic was to be raised when the revolution began, and whatever the Englishmen may have wished, the Germans, Afrikanders, and those of the Boers who were in sympathy with the revolution, and the Americans, which latter composed one-sixth of the Reform Committee, formed a majority which certainly had no intention of turning the country over to the Queen, and, as a matter of history, the Transvaal flag floated over the Gold Fields Building, which was the headquarters of the revolutionists from the first to the last. Personally, I am convinced, after having talked with the men who were at the head of this revolution, that the greater part of them as honestly believed that they were acting for the best good of the country in trying to overthrow the Boer Government as did the revolutionists of 1776 in our own country, or as do the rebels in Cuba at the present day.

Six weeks before the Jameson raid the Reform Committee had mapped out their plan of action. They had spent £70,000 ($350,000) in provisions which they expected would outlast a two months' siege; they had arranged that the water supply of Johannesburg could not be cut off from the outside, and they had ordered rifles and Maxim guns and were smuggling them across the border. This was the most difficult part of their work, for guns are as strictly prohibited to Uitlanders in Johannesburg as are public meetings, and every one who owned a rifle was a marked man in consequence. It is well to remember this, for it is not as though Johannesburg in that respect resembled some of our own mining towns, where weapons are sometimes as plentiful as pickaxes and where a call to arms would merely mean the reading of the payrolls at the shafts of the different mines.

It was while these guns for defense were slowly coming in that Dr. Jameson, the administrator of the Chartered Company's affairs, was told of the movement of the

revolutionists and asked by them if he would, in case they needed his assistance, come across the border to the aid of his fellow-countrymen, bringing with him his mounted police and 1,500 extra guns, which they would send him to Mafeking. The gentlemen of the Reform Committee were Dr. Jameson's personal friends, they had trekked with him all over the surrounding country, hunting, prospecting, and exploring, they knew he was a man ready for adventure, and that in the easy spirit of the unsettled country about them it would not be difficult for him to gather around him a body of men ready to go wherever he led.

Jameson gave his consent readily, and agreed to the conditions under which he was to enter the Transvaal. These conditions were exceedingly important and exceedingly explicit; he was to move only when the reformers gave the signal for him to do so, and they, as the chief movers in the plot and the men having most at stake, were to be allowed to judge exactly when that time had come, or if he should come at all; that when he came he must bring 1,500 men with him, and the extra 1,500 guns on which they counted. This he promised to do, and asked in return that they should write him a letter inviting him to cross the border, which he could show later as his justification for his action.

The situation at this time was stretched geographically in the form of a triangle, with three bases of action, all working to the same end. The members of the Reform Committee, who were preparing to demand certain reforms and concessions, and ready, if they failed to get them peaceably, to fight for them, were at Johannesburg; Dr. Jameson, with his filibusters who were to rush in, but only when they were wanted and if they were wanted, was at Mafeking, and Cecil Rhodes, the unknown quantity, was at the Cape, aiding and advising them all.

The letter to Jameson was signed by five men, and the date was purposely omitted. These five men were Charles Leonard, a British subject born in the Cape Colony, educated at Cambridge, and a prominent lawyer of Johannesburg, where he had a practice which amounted to $50,000 a year; Col. Francis Rhodes, a brother of Cecil Rhodes and an officer in the English Army who has seen service in India and in the Soudan; John Hays Hammond, who, as a mining expert, now commands a salary just twice as large as that of the President of the United States; Lionel Phillips, the largest individual property owner in the Transvaal, and George Farrar, an importing merchant. These men, who, with the exception of Leonard, who escaped to England, were afterward tried by the Government and sentenced to be hanged, were properly described by Jameson as "leading citizens of Johannesburg," as they would have been leading citizens in any community in which they chanced to live.

The contents of their letter to Jameson are well known. As a literary effort in ended to plead a certain cause, it does not strike one as a very successful performance, as it does not sound sincere; it shows on its face that it was written for publication, and it has none of the simplicity which as a factor in the conversation of the men who signed it is their most convincing argument. It described the critical state of affairs in Johannesburg, and asked Jameson, "should a disturbance arise," to come to the aid of that city, and expressed fears as to the safety of the "unarmed men, women, and children of our race" who were there, in the event of a conflict. It was of this line that Jameson made use when he told his men they were going to protect "women and children," and which the poet laureate embodied in his absurd verses when he wrote:

"There are girls in the gold reef city
And mothers and children, too,
And they cry 'Hurry up, for pity,'
So what could a brave man do?"

As this letter was handed to Jameson by the signers six weeks before he made his raid, the idea of the girls of the gold reef city crying "Hurry up, for pity!" during that length of time and his not heeding them, has its humorous side.

During the six weeks which intervened between the delivery of this letter and the raid the Reform Committee continued actively in its preparations for the defense of the city. Its plan was to declare itself on the 6th of January. By that time it hoped to have 5,000 rifles, a sufficient number of Maxim guns, and 1,000,000 cartridges hidden away within the limits of Johannesburg and in the surrounding mines; it also counted, with reason, on having control of the forts which covered the city, and which were at that time guarded by a few Boer soldiers, who could have been driven out by assault. The committee relied confidently on the immediate services of at least 20,000 of the inhabitants of Johannesburg and on the help of many who would join them when they saw that it was safe to do so. With these men fully armed, with the town provisioned for a two months' siege, they felt they would be in a position by the 6th of January to send their ultimatum to the Government at Pretoria. The conditions of this ultimatum were to be that unless the Boers gave them the reforms for which they had petitioned without success they would, at the end of three days, set up a provisional Government and defend Johannesburg against all comers.

It was, then, at this point, when the minds of half the people in the country would be wavering as to whether it was better to join the reformers or to uphold the old régime, that Dr. Jameson was to have come in with his 1,500 police, like a "flying wedge" and bring the wavering ones, both Uitlanders and Boers, from ranches, farms, and villages, and deliver this triumphant addition to his own well-organized force into the hands of the provisional Government at Johannesburg. That is what was to have happened. What did happen was this.

On the 25th of December one of the Reform Committee was sent in great haste to the Cape to arrange some final details and to hurry up the arms, which were slow in coming, and without which the revolution was as formidable in appearance, but as absolutely impotent in fact, as an empty dynamite can. When at the Cape this member discovered a hitch in their plans, and so informed the Reform Committee, and this caused Samuel Jameson at Johannesburg to send the following telegram to his brother at Mafeking:

"It is absolutely necessary to postpone flotation through unforeseen circumstances here altogether unexpected. * * * You must not move until you have received instructions to."

This was on the 26th of December, just two days before the raid. On the 27th of December a telegram was received in Johannesburg by Jameson's brother to the following effect:

"Dr. Jameson says he cannot give extension of refusal for flotation for December, as Transvaal Boers opposition."

This telegram was the first intimation the Reform Committee received that Dr. Jameson had some idea of taking the bit between his teeth, of dragging the reins out of their hands, and bolting. Such a contingency had not occurred to them. They knew he was perfectly well acquainted with their helpless condition; they knew that he had been strictly enjoined not to appear on the scene until Hammond gave him the signal. And at once, in the greatest possible alarm at the possible failure of their long-matured plans, they sent two messengers post haste to warn him not to move from where he was. Major Heany, an American, a graduate of West Point, and a soldier who has seen service in the Portuguese and Kafir wars, was dispatched by Hammond on a special train, and Edward Holden was sent to Mafeking on horseback. So well did Holden understand the necessity of reaching Jameson in time to head him off that he made the 150 miles between Johannesburg and Mafeking in seventeen hours, changing his saddle to five different horses. He arrived outside the Jameson headquarters at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 28th of December, where he was met by his friend, Lieut. Grenfell of the Guards, who conducted him to Jameson, to whom he delivered Hammond's message. Heany and his special train arrived later on the 28th, and he handed Jameson his message. On the day previous the following telegram had arrived from Hammond: "Wire just received. Experts report decidedly adverse. I absolutely condemn further developments at present."

This was on Saturday morning, so before Jameson left Mafeking, and long before he had crossed the border of the Transvaal, and long before he had been ordered back by a Commissioner of the Transvaal Republic, and, later, by the representative of the High Commissioner for Great Britain, he had received two special messages from his friends, telling him he was not wanted, and a telegram from the man who was to give him the signal to start, begging him to stay where he was.

In spite of this, on Sunday, Sept. 29, Dr. Jameson started on his ride to Johannesburg against the wishes of Cecil Rhodes and against the entreaties of the Reform Committee, and instead of bringing with him the 1,500 men and the 1,500 extra rifles agreed upon, he came with only 504 men and carried no extra arms.

The first intimation that the people of Johannesburg received that Jameson had started was when they read of his having done so in the newspapers which came out on Monday afternoon, twenty-four hours after he had left Mafeking. The Government, at Pretoria, had, of course, heard of it at the same time, and at once sent a deputation down to Johannesburg, inviting the Reform Committee to send a deputation to Pretoria to meet the President and the Executive Council, and to consider what was to be done in the light of Dr. Jameson's invasion. The committee went to Pretoria, and there Lionel Phillips, as its Chairman, offered himself and the rest of the deputation as hostages for Jameson and his force, if the Boers would allow them a safe conduct out of the Transvaal. At that time, it must be remembered, no news had been received of any hostile demonstration having been made by Jameson, or by the Boers against him. The joint deputations came to no decision, however, beyond agreeing to invite Sir Hercules Robinson, the High Commissioner of Great Britain, to come from the Cape and act as mediator on the question of the grievances. The deputation from the Reform Committee then returned to Johannesburg to report what it had done. The position of the Reform Committee was now, owing to the precipitate action of Dr. Jameson in disobeying orders and in forcing them to show their hand, a most difficult one. They had, all told, but 1,000 rifles in the town, while the Boer Government had under arms and within call 8,000 burghers, each of whom was a fighting man. When Hammond asked Heyman, Dr. Jameson's military representative in Johannesburg, how long he thought they could hold out should they attempt to defend the town with the thousand rifles in their possession, Heyman answered, "About twenty minutes."

This, then, was the position in which Dr. Jameson had placed his friends and fellow-revolutionists. They were without arms to make a stand, and owing to his act the fact that they had meant to do so was no longer a secret, their purpose was exposed, and, as would-be revolutionists, they were justly at the mercy of the Boer Government. On Tuesday night 1,400 more rifles were smuggled hurriedly across the border, but in the confusion which had continued from the moment it was known that Jameson had precipitated the revolt, many of these were lost, and many more were distributed to the wrong people, and at least 500 fell into the hands of the Boers themselves. Those men who did not know how to handle a gun were armed with what rifles there were, and sent out into the streets to act as policemen, to protect the town from the Boers without, and from rioting within, the Boer police having entirely withdrawn from Johannesburg.

Another circumstance, which at the same time added greatly to the difficulties of the Reform Committee, was the fact that the inhabitants of Johannesburg knew that they had invited Jameson to come to their assistance, and they were now wondering why no preparations were being made to meet him on his way, but the Reform Committee knew, to its sorrow, that if it took the guns away from its policemen and went to Jameson, it would take every gun there was in the city out of it, leaving it absolutely unprotected from the Boers, who were gathering in large bodies at different points surrounding Johannesburg.

But the people of the city did not know this, and the Reform Committee could not tell them how helpless it was without the Boers knowing it also, and at that time almost their only safeguard against the Boers lay in the fact that the Transvaal Government believed that there were from 20,000 to 30,000 rifles hidden away in the town of Johannesburg.

It was stated at the time of the raid by many different people that Jameson had been promised a force of 2,000 men to meet him at Krugersdorp. No such promise was ever made to Jameson by the Reform Committee, and, even had it been made, Jameson knew when he left Mafeking that by coming in before his friends were armed he could not expect any assistance from them.

Nor, to be quite fair to both Jameson and the Reform Committee, did he expect such assistance, nor did the Reform Committee think he needed it.

One of Jameson's troopers reached Johannesburg early on Thursday morning at about the same time that Jameson was being surrounded at Doornkorp, and at once reported to Col. Rhodes and Hammond. The man said he had been sent on in advance by the doctor to tell them that he and his force were coming in easily, and would follow the messenger in "two hours," but that he wanted them to send a committee of citizens to meet him at the outskirts of the town in order that his arrival might not look like that of a something the name of which the trooper could not remember. Rhodes suggested "filibuster" and "adventurer," but the trooper shook his head until some one ventured "pirate," when he exclaimed, "Yes, that was the word." Rhodes laughed and said: "And I'll wager the doctor said d——d pirate." "Yes, Sir, he did," the trooper answered, and then curled up, completely exhausted, on the floor under the table in the committee room, and slept there for five hours.

After this message was received, the committee was so confident that Jameson was coming in safely that the women of the town gathered flowers together and rode out along the highway to Krugersdorp to meet him and his conquering heroes. Another message from Jameson which shows he did not expect any assistance, in spite of what statements he may have made to his men before starting, is a letter sent by him to Col. Rhodes in reply to one which had been brought him from Rhodes by a bicycler, who reached Jameson on Wednesday night, some twelve hours before the surrender of the following morning.

In this letter Rhodes told him that there had been no massacre or uprising in Johannesburg, and added that he would have a drink with him that night when he got in, and to this Jameson replies that he is coming in all right, and needs no help, but that if they can spare 200 men, he would be glad if they would send them out to meet him, as it would cheer up his troopers, who are tired with their long ride.

This letter never reached Rhodes until three months later, as the bicycler was stopped by the Boers on his way back, and his machine was thrown into the shaft of one of the mines. He escaped from the Boers, and three months after the raid fished his machine out of the shaft, and found the letter from Jameson, which he had hidden under the seat of the bicycle. It is now in the possession of Col. Rhodes.

This message, sent the night before the surrender, and the one brought by the trooper who had left the column only five hours before the surrender, shows that even at the eleventh hour Jameson had no idea but that he was coming straight into Johannesburg, and was neither expecting aid or asking for it.

On the night previous to the surrender, when it was proposed in Johannesburg to go out and meet him, the Military Committee, which was composed of Col. Rhodes, and Heyman, Frank White, and Jameson's brother, the last three being Jameson's own representatives in Johannesburg, the men who had been sent there by him to look after his interests, refused for an instant to entertain the idea that he needed help. Frank White had two brothers, Col. the Hon. Henry White and the notorious "Bobbie" White, serving under Jameson as officers, and Rhodes and Heyman were the doctor's oldest friends, and Jameson's own brother would naturally be supposed to have taken an interest in his welfare. But all of these men declared that sending a force to him meant leaving the city open for instant occupation by the Boers, and they insisted also that Jameson did not need help, even if it had been in their power to send it to him. They supposed, then, that he had with him 1,000 men, cannon, and three Maxims, and they thought that there were not more than 300 Boers between him and the city, and Frank White expressed the general opinion when he said, "The doctor is coming in with two columns of 500 men each, and he can walk through 10,000 Boers." This, then, is why the citizens of Johannesburg did not go out to meet Dr. Jameson.

In the first place, they had never intended to do so, nor had they ever made any promise to do so. It was Jameson who was coming to help them, and, in the second place, in spite of the fact that they had not guaranteed him any aid, even if they had thought that he needed it, they had no means of conveying it to him unless they chose at the same moment to hand the city over to their mutual enemy, the Boer. But what is more important to remember than all else besides is that there was no suspicion in the minds of any one in Johannesburg that Jameson was in need of assistance at any time during his ride.

As one of Jameson's officers expressed it to me in talking over the raid a few weeks since in London, "We thought," he said, "that we would go through the Transvaal like a glittering Lord Mayor's show."

Many different reasons are given to explain why Jameson started when he did, against orders, knowing the helpless condition of Johannesburg, and with such an inadequate force, but the reason that probably is nearest the truth is suggested by a remark he made just before he rode out of Mafeking.

"Those men are funking it," he said. "I'm going to stir them up." That speech undoubtedly is the real explanation for his remarkable action. He wanted to play the part they had assigned him, and he thought the others were afraid to play theirs and that the whole expedition would come to nothing. He wanted the acclaim which would follow his invasion of the Transvaal, and he thought that the chance of his doing so was slipping from him through the half-heartedness of the men of Johannesburg.

None of the men whose plans he wrecked assigns any motive to him other than the love of a fight, the desire to be in the centre of whatever is going forward, and the increased reputation that would have come to him. They describe him as a man who has no care for money. They say he could have made himself rich in Mashonaland had he wished to do so, and that in the daily routine of life he is unselfishness itself, but that in this case he failed because he undervalued his friends' and overvalued his own strength. The men whom he considered were "funking it" were in much greater danger for months than was Jameson during the three days of his ride. Their offer to go to jail as hostages for his safe conduct out of the country he had entered against their entreaties required much more courage on their part, knowing as they did that the Boers were only too anxious to get them there on any count, than it would have taken to have dashed across the veldt, gun in hand, to attempt an Adelphi melodrama rescue.

On the night Jameson was marched a prisoner to Pretoria the Reform Committee was all but lynched for not having gone to his rescue, and even then it could not tell the excited people that there were not over 1,500 guns in the whole city of Johannesburg. It was not until Jameson's brother stepped out on the balcony of the Gold Fields Building and assured the mob that he had been acquainted with all that was going forward during the ride, and that even had he known that his brother's life was at stake, he was satisfied that it would have been impossible to have helped him, that the people were quieted and dispersed. Three days later the Reform Committee was placed in jail, contrary to the promise made by Sir Jacobus De Wet, the agent of the English commission, that if it agreed to armistice it would not be molested. This promise he now denies having made, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is attempting to support him in his denial in the face of published cablegrams which testify to the contrary. The matter will be finally cleared up when the Parliamentary committee meets next Fall.

In the meanwhile the testimony of Capt. J. F. Younghusband, the author of "Where Three Nations Meet," as to the conduct of the Reform Committee after it went to jail is interesting as coming from one who was on the spot as a spectator only and in no way interested in the revolution. In The London Times of May 2 he writes:

"And certainly of cowardice the four leaders cannot be accused, for I can show that they did not fear to face death, even in the terrible form to which they were sentenced two days ago. On one of those critical days after Jameson had surrendered they were told that the Boers were clamoring to have them seized and shot at once, and it was suggested to them that they should quietly slip away from the country while they still could. I was myself present on the occasion, and heard Col. Rhodes and Mr. George Farrar say at once that even if they were to be shot they at least intended like men to stay where they were. The others agreed with them, and, with one or two exceptions, the entire committee gave themselves up when the warrants were issued without any attempt to escape.

"May I therefore ask their countrymen to remove the stigma of cowardice which has been cast upon them? To face any lawful punishment they are prepared. They did not flinch to face even death. But there in prison in a foreign land to have to bear the taunts of cowardice from their fellow-countrymen they feel is the cruelest blow that could be inflicted on them—cruel to them and cruel to their children after them. And now, when the severest sentence that can by law be given has been pronounced against them, will not Englishmen show their justice by repealing the sentence of cowardice they so hastily passed upon Johannesburg and give the reformers in their hour of trouble the sympathy they deserve?"

There is one story of Mr. Hammond which was told me by others of the Reform Committee, and which, while it will not surprise those who know the man, will give an idea of his character to those who do not. Hammond was very ill during his imprisonment, and in consequence permitted to go to the Cape for his health under a heavy bail. He was at that time under sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment, and the bail was not so heavy as the fine he has still to pay, which amounts to $175,000. He did not give his parole to return to jail, and his failing to have done so would have meant nothing more than the forfeiture of his bail, the amount of which he could have very well afforded to have paid. And when he had once crossed the border of the Transvaal every man he met was his friend. He could on reaching the Cape have stepped upon the first out-bound steamer and shaken the dust of the Transvaal from him forever.

"That is the last you will see of Jack Hammond," some one said to Krüger. "I think not," the President answered, "and even if Mr. Hammond would wish to escape, I know Mrs. Hammond, and she is too fine a woman to let him think of it." Two days before his leave had expired Hammond came back to Pretoria and knocked at midnight at the door of the jail for admittance to what, for all he then knew, meant fifteen years of his life in prison, and the jailers were so amazed to see his face through the wicket that when he threw his valise, which he had carefully packed with whisky and cigars for his three fellow-prisoners, at one of them, the Boer picked it up without examining it and carried it to the cell which Hammond, Rhodes, Phillips, and Farrar shared in common. Hammond had gained his temporary liberty because he was ill, and he did not take advantage of that act of kindness on the part of the Boers to fly the country, and so leave his fellow-conspirators to suffer a punishment which, if deserved by one, was deserved by all. It was a case of conscience and of moral as well as physical courage.

And when people accuse the Reform Committee of cowardice and of being men who failed to keep their word they should put before them these two pictures—the one of the Englishman Jameson, surrounded by his 500 troopers, saying: "Those men at Johannesburg are funking it. I am going to stir them up," and three days later raising the white flag; and the other of the American, Hammond, when still shaking with fever, he returned to serve out his sentence and stood alone at midnight knocking for admittance at the gate of the Pretoria jail.

DYNAMITERS IN PORTLAND

An extraordinary chapter in English history has been closed by the release from the convict establishment at Portland, Dorsetshire, of Dr. Thomas Gallagher, John Daly Whitehead, and others who were serving sentences of life imprisonment for treason felony in connection with the so-called "crimes of '81 to '83," when misguided friends of Ireland on both sides of the Atlantic sought to free the Emerald Isle from the yoke of Great Britain by blowing up public buildings in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other places in the United Kingdom, with a prodigal misuse of high explosives, that most commonly used being lignine dynamite. The crime for which Dr. Gallagher (who was a resident of Brooklyn) and his coadjutors were convicted, was committed in 1883, the whole series of dynamite outrages, horrifying to the entire civilized world, and to which public attention was everywhere drawn, extending over a period of four years—from 1881 to 1885. Although this period was exceptionally fruitful of outrages of this character, it would be a mistake to suppose that crimes of this sort have ever wholly ceased. Nevertheless, they have been of a minor

Bow and Arrow Castle, Portland.

nature, have been almost entirely confined to Ireland, and have become fewer in number as the years have progressed. The British Government has not seen fit to give the public its reasons for setting Dr. Gallagher and his friends at liberty, but it is tolerably safe to predict that the practical cessation of hostilities on the part of Irish advocates of force has had much to do in the matter of exercising royal clemency. It may not be generally known that none of these prisoners could be set at liberty without the personal authorization of Queen Victoria.

With regard to the heavy crop of political outrages between 1881 and 1883, it is interesting to note that not fewer than twenty-nine persons were convicted in connection therewith and sentenced as follows: 17 to penal servitude for life, 2 for twenty years, 1 for fourteen years, 1 for twelve years, 1 for eight years, 5 for seven years, and 1 to hard labor for two years, and 1 for twelve months. This is exclusive of the three men who, there is no reasonable doubt, lost their lives in the attempt to blow up London Bridge. On Dec. 13, 1884, a large charge of dynamite or other nitro-compound was discharged under the historic structure, and while fortunately very little damage was done to the viaduct, three unidentified men, who were supposed to have been the perpetrators, ignominiously perished.

None, save those who were living in England during the period named, can have any conception of the veritable era of terror that existed. London trembled and the provinces quaked. In all the garrison towns, and it was the lot of the writer to live in one, the precautions taken to ward off the unknown and mysterious dynamiter were stupendous. Sentries were doubled, trebled, and quadrupled, and any person clad in the ordinary garb of a citizen who at night approached within hailing distance of a barracks, or the Keep or magazine of a regimental district, was liable to have a ball cartridge inserted beneath his epidermis. Country town halls and public buildings were everywhere guarded, while the local jails were filled with strangers arrested under the wide latitude afforded by the Act for the Relief and Regulation of Mendicants and Vagrants. This may not be the correct title of the act of Parliament, but it will be recognized by every person who lived in England at that period.

But to return to Dr. Gallagher and those who suffered with him and who are described in an appeal just issued by the Irish National Alliance as "the men who for thirteen years have suffered untold tortures for the crime of loving Ireland," and who "have been thrown upon the world by the British Government now, when they are utterly broken in health and at the point of death." To describe these men as being "thrown upon the world" in view of the persistent efforts that have been made to secure their release, hardly seems appropriate. The history of the British Government has ever demonstrated its implacable attitude toward those whom it deems guilty of treason. It is reasonably safe to assume that her Majesty's Government would have preferred to keep those whom it considered guilty of treason under lock and key rather than have them "thrown upon the world," had there not been an overwhelming sentiment among civilised nations, backed up by strenuous appeals from successive American Governments, for their release.

In order to gain some idea of the chain of circumstances that led to the arrest and conviction of Dr. Gallagher and his associates, it is necessary to carry the memory back as far as January, 1881. At that time the dynamite crusade was inaugurated with an attempt to blow up the barracks at Salford by dynamite. The injury to the barracks was insignificant, and but one boy was killed. On March 16 an attempt was made to blow up the Mansion House, the residence of the Lord Mayor of London, a box containing from fifteen to twenty pounds of gunpowder being used. A policeman, fortunately, discovered the explosive and extinguished the touchpaper with which the canister was to have been exploded. The next effort to destroy public property was made on May 16, when gunpowder in iron piping was used to blow up the Liverpool police barracks. The damage to the building was inconsiderable, and no one was hurt.

An extraordinary effort was made on June 10 to blow up the Town Hall, Liverpool, by an infernal machine filled with dynamite. A great number of windows were broken, but no one was injured, and the two perpetrators were arrested. On one of the men arrested was found a document relating to Jeremiah O'Donovan, better known on this side of the Atlantic as O'Donovan Rossa. The second was found to be a subscriber to The Irish World. This was considered an evidence of guilt.

In the following July a diabolical attempt was discovered to blow up the steamship Malta at sea. This vessel sailed from Boston to Liverpool with a cargo consisting in part of twenty barrels of "cement." Distributed among these barrels in a manner difficult to detect were six machines, properly described as "infernal." Their intended use cannot be positively asserted, since no sender or receiver or maker was ever found, but machinists declared their only possible use was to produce an explosion at a given hour. One of the barrels contained no less than fourteen pounds of nitro-glycerine. A few days after the arrival of the Malta, the Bavarian, also from Boston, arrived at Liverpool, and among her cargo was found four additional infernal machines, likewise concealed in "cement."

In 1882 there were five dynamite outrages in the United Kingdom which might come under the classification of "big offenses." The most serious of these was the sending of infernal machines to various persons in Edinburgh by a man who was afterward convicted of the offense and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. About eight persons were injured. On March 26 of the same year an attempt was made to blow up the Weston House, Galway, with dynamite in an iron pot inclosed in a sack. Five persons were afterward convicted of the outrage.

In January of the following year occurred the disastrous explosion at the Glasgow gasometer. For this five men were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and five more for seven years each. The day after there was an explosion of lignine dynamite at Possil Bridge, Glasgow, whereby two or three persons sustained slight injury, and on the same day an explosion of lignine dynamite in a disused freight shed, at the Buchanan Street Station, at Glasgow.

England was in a fever of apprehension concerning these outrages, and public alarm was still further increased on March 15, when an attempt was made to blow up some of the Government buildings in London. An explosion at the offices of the Local Government Board, in Whitehall, did damage to the amount of $30,000, and on the same night an attempt was made to destroy by dynamite the office of The London Times, in Printing House Square. London was terror-stricken, and the officials at Scotland Yard were objurgated by press and public for failing to capture the culprits.

Then followed a series of arrests such as, considering the crime, the civilised world had never before seen. At Cork were arrested Featherstone, O'Herlihy, (who was not convicted,) and Carmody; at Liverpool were arrested Deasy and Flanagan; at London and Birmingham were arrested the Gallaghers, (Bernard and "Dr." Thomas,) Whitehead, Gorman, (alias Lynch, the informer,) Wilson, Curtin, Ansburgh, and Dayton, who was not convicted. These gangs were shown to have been connected by correspondence, telegrams, and interviews, and their resources were traced to the United States, whence the most guilty of them came. Upon Deasy were found documents in Featherstone's handwriting, and O'Herlihy carried letters from O'Donovan Rossa. The police raided the establishment of a paperhanger at Birmingham and found there 170 pounds of nitroglycerine. The paperhanger was arrested, and a man who carried a heavy box from his premises to London and jolted it over the pavement in the most carual manner was arrested also. The box was full of a high explosive. The other arrests followed from the connection between the men at the American Exchange in London. Dalton and Gallagher were fresh from New-York, Gallagher having long been a resident of Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint. One of Gallagher's first acts after landing in England was to telegraph to Whitehead. Gallagher had a bill of exchange for an amount quite unusual to a man in his way of living, and of which he gave no satisfactory explanation, though pressed. He and Lynch had English banknotes, not procured in England, but at a New-York broker's, whose stamp they bore. Whitehead wore a coat worn by a well-known New-York tailor. Their connection with the box of dynamite in transit through London from the Birmingham paperhanger was pretty clearly established, and their conviction was based largely upon this fact. Gorman made a clean breast of it. He swore he was a member of a secret society which was inspired by O'Donovan Rossa, and which met on the corner of the Bowery and Second Street, New-York. Dynamite explosions, he swore, were a part of this society's policy for freeing Ireland, and that was his errand. The men were traced across the ocean, and the dealers who sold the materials from which the explosives were made added their testimony. It was a clear case, and the men were convicted, four being sentenced for life, including Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead. Many petitions were circulated in the United States and elsewhere, and the interposition of the American Government to effect the release of Gallagher was frequent, but all these efforts were without avail until her Majesty's Government recently decided upon the release of these prisoners.

The conviction of Dr. Gallagher and his confederates did not materially diminish the attempt to destroy life and property in Great Britain by the agency of dynamite. Only the next October there occurred two separate simultaneous explosions on the London Underground Railway at the Praed Street Station, and between Charing Cross and Westminster. The time and the place were selected with deadly malice. The effect upon the victims and upon the inhabitants at large was such as might follow, not an accidental, but an intended derailing of an elevated railroad train in New-York. Forty persons were sent to the hospital, besides those who were quietly taken home.

Also, in October, 1883, were arrested Buchan and Holmes, who were traced from the United States to Halifax, N. S., and upon conviction were sent to prison. The technical charge was having explosives unlawfully in their possession.

In February, 1884, occurred the second underground railroad explosion. At Victoria Station seven persons were wounded and damage was done to the extent of $20,000. At Charing Cross Station, above which is a hotel, the dynamite bomb missed its mark by the merest fraction of space. It is appalling to think of what might have been but for what may seem a miracle.

Another machine was found at Lodgate Hill Station. There was no arrest for these crimes, but they were traced with some certainty to men from America, who were in England barely long enough for this purpose. They merely passed through the United Kingdom.

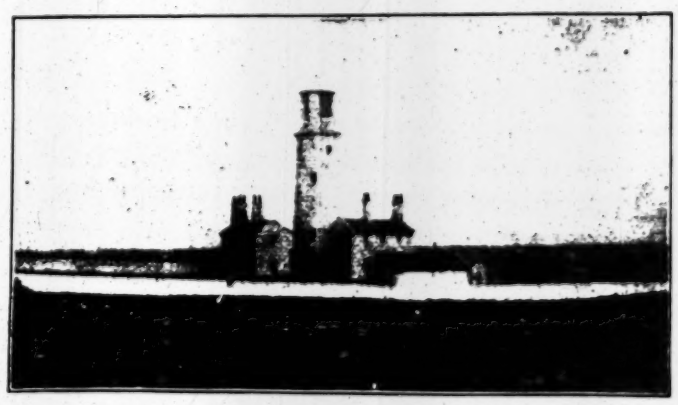
There was great activity among the believers in the free and unlimited use of dynamite in 1885. The second day of the year was ushered in by an explosion in the Gower Street tunnel of the Metropolitan Railway, caused by about two pounds of some nitro compound, fired, apparently, by a percussion fuse. This was followed on Jan. 24 by an attempt to blow up the Tower of London. The explosion, to quote The London Times, was "caused, beyond all reasonable doubt, by about five to eight pounds of Atlas powder, A. (American make.)" Three or four persons were slightly injured, and considerable damage was done to the armory. On the same day an effort was made to destroy historic Westminster Hall. Three persons were injured severely and others slightly, and very considerable damage was done to the hall and surroundings.

But this was not all that the good people of London had to suffer on this memorable day. That great forum, the Houses of Parliament, was not destined to be relieved from the cowardly assault of the dynamiter. Notwithstanding the fact that the vaults of Westminster Palace have, from the time of Guido Faux, been daily searched for evidence of would-be emulators of that worthy, a dynamiter got in his subtle work, and, while he was unable to inflict injury upon any person, considerable damage was done to the Houses of Parliament. In connection with these three last-named outrages two men, Burton and Cunningham, were afterward convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

With the explosion of an infernal machine containing dynamite, at the Admiralty, Whitehall, by which Mr. Swainson, in whose room the explosion occurred, sustained severe injuries, this memorable series of dynamite outrages practically closed. There have been dynamite explosions since this period, but they have been of a minor character and have accomplished but little damage.

Upon being sentenced to penal servitude for life, Dr. Gallagher and the others sentenced to like terms were removed to Pentonville, a peculiar institution in London, where the period of detention does not exceed nine months, and which serves as a sort of clearing house for the great convict establishments. Here the prisoners are sorted out and classified, and at the end of the probationary period are distributed among the prisons at Portland, Dartmoor, Chatham, and elsewhere. Men suffering life terms, the most hardened and degraded criminals, those who are desperate and threaten violence, and men serving sentences for political offenses, are invariably sent to Portland. The very name of this dreaded institution is sufficient to blanch the face of the most hardened criminal. Its horrors and hardships are surmised but indifferently by the public. Escape is impossible. Its iron-studded doors having clanged upon a "lifer," hope is practically extinguished, for, although twenty-one years is the generally accepted term of a life imprisonment, few of the convicts have constitutions sufficiently rugged to stand the climate, the accompanying hardships, and the scanty fare for that period. The great bare rock rising out of the sea at once becomes their home and their tomb.

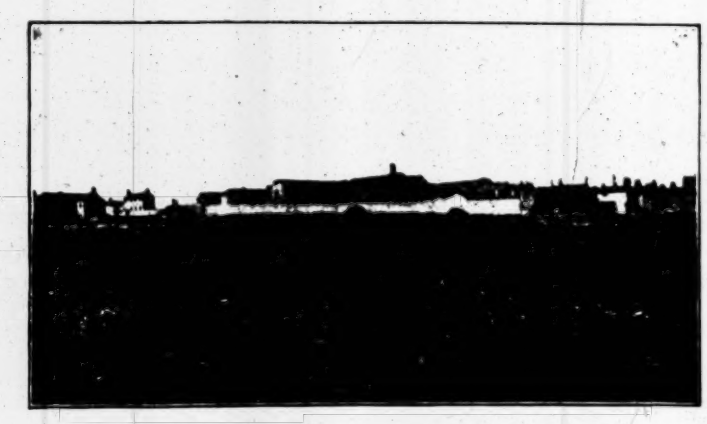
It was to Portland, therefore, in the natural order of events, that Dr. Gal-



The Bill of Portland.

lagher, Whitehead, and many other of the Irish prisoners were forwarded, after their short preliminary detention in Pentonville. Compared with this latter institution, harsh as are its regulations, Portland is a hell upon earth. At Pentonville the prisoner exchanges his own clothes for those provided by the prison regulations. The newly-made convict is then locked up in the cell which is destined to be his abode during the ensuing nine months. The furniture of this small apartment is scanty and of the simplest kind. A stretcher to sleep upon, a stool, a small table, a metal water-jug, a slate, pencil, and Bible; these are the fittings. At 6 o'clock in the morning the prisoner is awakened. Then follows the routine of cleaning out his cell; of oakum picking, by way of work; of bread and a weak, tasteless mess of gruel for breakfast; of a solitary promenade up and down a corridor for an hour, by way of exercise, of bread, meat, and the water it had been boiled in by way of dinner; of more oakum picking, more gruel, and finally twelve hours' sleep or meditation to wind up with. From morn till night not a soul does the prisoner see, save the warder, who brings him his food and his oakum, and even with him he is forbidden to speak. This is not a very exhilarating mode of existence, but it is as the delights of a Summer resort when compared with work in the quarries of Portland.

Having completed their nine months' probation at this prison, the alleged dynamiters were one day informed that they were to



Portland Convict Establishment.

be removed to Portland. The transfer is a simple, if degrading, operation. The prisoners, heavily manacled, and chained together in gangs of five and ten, are hustled into prison vans and conveyed to Waterloo Station. There they are placed in compartments distinguished by red labels, upon which appears the word "Reserved." There are nearly as many warders as prisoners, and they all are heavily armed. At every station at which the train stops a crowd gathers about the carriages and gazes open-mouthed at the wretched convicts, in their villainous garb of drabbet gray, plentifully bespotted with big, black, broad arrows. The average British convict is not of prepossessing appearance at the best of times, but when attired in the clothes provided by a paternal Government, no more wretched spectacle than he can be imagined.

The distance from London to Portland is rather more than 160 miles, and it is therefore some five hours before the convict gets his first glimpse of the big rocks which will constitute his home for many years. At the Portland Railway station he is met by a big vehicle not unlike a furniture van painted black, minus windows, and on the sides of which is painted in gold letters a foot high "V. R."

The first view of Portland is not prepossessing, and on closer examination it does not materially improve. The Isle of Portland is for the most part a rugged, barren bluff, whereon few would take up a residence from choice, though of late years many thousands have had to do so in consequence of unpleasant necessity. Portland, strictly speaking, is a promontory, and not an island, for it is connected with the mainland by that geological curiosity, the Chesil Beach, a bank of pebbles twelve miles in length, forty feet in height, and of an average breadth of 180 yards, dividing the English Channel from Portland Harbor. Portland is about four miles in length, and its widest point one and three-quarter miles. The extreme south is called the Bill of Portland, a familiar and welcome point to mariners and passengers bound up channel. The highest point of the island is 495 feet above the sea, and upon this huge cliff, popularly known as the Gibraltar of England, is built the Verne Citadel, the strongest fortress in England. Three sides of the island are absolutely inaccessible from the sea, the cliffs rising to an average height of 400 feet, against which the waves ever dash. The island is almost devoid of vegetation, the only spot on which trees grow being the grounds of Pennsylvania Castle, built by Sir William Penn, descendant of the famous founder of the State of Pennsylvania, when Governor of the island in 1800. The walk from the convict prison to the Bill of Portland, taking in Bow and Arrow Castle and Pennsylvania, is the most romantic and varied in Portland, and embraces the boldest features of its cliff scenery.

The convict establishment is divided from the fortress by a deep fosse, and its most easterly wing is built on the edge of a cliff more than 400 feet high. The prison was erected in 1848, and affords accommodation for 1,750 convicts, who are principally employed in quarrying stone and at work upon the fortifications of the citadel.

The prison is composed of three long and lofty parallelograms, (one of which is a double building,) and a large block in the form of a wing lying somewhat in the rear of one of the main structures. All these are built of stone in the same way as the houses of the island, the single buildings containing four and the double buildings five stories of cells, the upper ones opening from light iron corridors, similar to those at Pentonville, the corridors and the whole of the main building being lighted from the roof. The spaces between the blocks of buildings, spanned above by an iron bridge extending from one block to another, serve as open areas in which the prisoners are paraded every day before going to the quarries.

The cells are about 4 feet wide, 7 feet long, and 7 feet high, each furnished with a small window, and the walls formed of corrugated iron. They contain a slung hammock, with mattress, blanket, sheets, and quilt, a stool and wash basin, and a nest of deal shelves in which the prisoner keeps his plate, mug, his pannikin, and such books as he is allowed to borrow from the prison library. He never has a knife or a fork, and he has nothing to eat requiring the use of these implements. He eats his meals with a wooden spoon. His diet is calculated to a nicety in the number of ounces of food per day that will keep him safely over the border line of starvation. He must get up at 6 o'clock, and his breakfast is brought to him at 7:30 o'clock. He eats every meal in his cell. In the first stage of his imprisonment he has only bread and water for breakfast, and for dinner a pint and a half of "stirabout," a gruellike mixture of oatmeal and Indian meal. In the fourth and last stage of his imprisonment he has a pint of porridge with his bread for breakfast, and a better dinner, but even the fourth stage bill of fare is never changed throughout the year. There are no holiday dinners nor an extra dish on Sunday, as in some of the American prisons.

A very slight infraction of the regulations—to speak to a fellow-convict, for instance—will cause the unfortunate prisoner to be locked up in a dark cell for a week and confined to a diet of bread and water. A repetition of the offense means being tried up to the triangle and the administration of a sound flogging at the hands of a sturdy warden. The air of Portland is keen; the prisoners' appetites are large, and the consequence is that the gentlemen under the supervision of her Majesty's Government are far from satisfied with their dieting. Infractions of the rules are not frequent.

"It ain't the quality I complains of," remarks the released convict, discussing the diet pathetically, "but what's the use of supposing a first-class burglar eats no more nor a sparrow? It's a mockery. It's a mere keeping of us alive; that's what it is!"

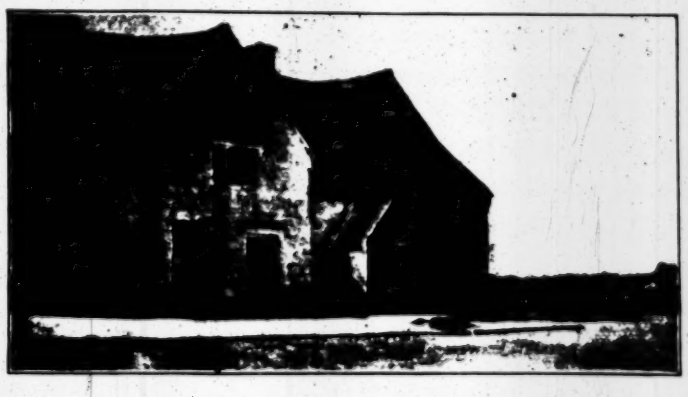
The entire system of discipline in English prisons is military in its rigidity, and it is never relaxed. There are no demonstrations of discontent, of delight, or of contempt on the part of the convicts, such as American prisoners indulge in. The English convict is not by nature more respectful or orderly than the American convict, but he knows that disobedience will be immediately punished; he knows that the statutes of Parliament have framed the conditions under which he is to serve out his sentence, and that the power and the system of the prison are such that he must obey the rules or suffer the consequences.

As has already been stated, the principal employment of the convicts at Portland is to quarry stone, and there is no reason to suppose that Gallagher and Whitehead have not been similarly employed. There is no distinction of persons or prisoners at Portland. Their very individuality is lost, and they are known only by numbers.

Imagine a bright, scorching August sun beating down upon the stone quarries of Portland. Nothing is heard save the clink, clink of hundreds of hammers upon huge blocks of stone, in the hands of hundreds of men in their prime, their complexions all burnt to a brick-dust color. The hum of honest toil is unheard. No human voice is heard. On all sides are blue-coated warders, armed with long muskets, all of which are loaded with ball cartridge. The scarlet tunics of the soldiers who aid in the duty of guarding the convicts contribute a ray of brightness to the scene. Can anything be sadder than this awful spectacle of hundreds of men in their prime, with the pulse of life beating strong in their veins, and no hope left for them in this world—a world in which they are destined never again to see all those near and dear to them? No prospect of change or amelioration in their lot. Nothing but the narrow cell by night—the eternal stone quarry by day. All are attired in gray drabbet coats and fustian knickerbockers, plentifully bespattered with the broad arrow. Blue, red-hooped stockings, coarse shoes, and caps of the variety known as Glengarry complete their attire.

Men whose terms have nearly expired from their having been shortened in consequence of good conduct are dressed in blue suits, with "P. P." stamped upon them in red letters. Some few among the number work in the quarries in heavy chains and quaint dresses of gray and yellow and gray and black. The former are those who have tried to break away, the latter are ruffians known to intend violence to the warders. Men of all ages, of all characters, of diversity of crimes, all burnt to that same brick-dust hue, and bearing at first sight a strange resemblance to one another! Think what a destiny! To wrestle with the granite rock all your days, at night the narrow cell and your reflections! Truly, it is a strange sight. Every phase of crime is represented in that quarry—larceny, arson, forgery, felony, burglary, swindling, manslaughter, murder! Exponents of all of them are to be found among those hundreds of brick-dust burnt men, clothed in drabbet gray, with pick and hammer, wrenching the stone from its bed, taciturn by compulsion, speechless by command. No sound but the incessant stroke of the tools as they meet the rock, the creaking of the barrows, the falling of the splinters, or the occasional stern voice of a bronzed, bearded warder. Blue-coated, cutlass-belted, these stand scattered through the throng, an apparent handful among those they control. It is not until one studies the scene that one becomes aware of the cordon of sentries with loaded rifles. Truly, a grim spectacle to gaze at, these silent laborers, outcasts of humanity! Escape is impossible at Portland, and has never yet been known.

It is from such awful surroundings that Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead have just been released. Can it be wondered that Whitehead should be a lunatic at large, and Gallagher a physical wreck? Whether convicted justly or unjustly, the circumstances attending their release should draw public attention to the rigors of the English prison system, and thus pave the way to real prison reform, and a beneficent work will have been accomplished.



Typical Portland Houses.

The American Workingman.

"Due to its protective system more than anything else, this country continually suffers from overproduction. When times are 'good' and there is an active demand for any commodity, a dozen men rush to engage in its manufacture. Everybody makes money until the demand is satisfied, then prices are cut, wages are reduced or factories run on half time, and great distress and depression follow. America controlling no foreign markets, there is no outlet for surplus products, and when the American manufacturer has flooded the country with his goods he is forced to wait until they are consumed before he can find another avenue for the output of his factory. And during this time the workingman is either idle or else working very irregularly. In the last few years the number of unemployed has increased alarmingly, and it has caused great discontent among the masses of workingmen. One other thing must also be borne in mind. Trusts and monopolies exist in this country as they do nowhere else. Thanks to the protective system, trusts are possible here, where, under free trade they could not live for twenty-four hours. The average trust exacts tribute from the consumer as well as the workingmen. The consumer is at the mercy of the trust, which dictates prices; the workingman is often thrown out of employment because when a trust is formed the usual thing is for the smaller factories to be closed and the work consolidated in a few large establishments."—London Chronicle Chicago Letter.

Cruel Revenge.

From The Chicago Record.

"Rose, did you ever get even with Isabel for giving you that out-of-style rug?"

"Yes; I gave her a music box that plays 'Listen to the Mocking Bird.'"

LARGE GIFTS TO LIBRARIES.

Men Who Have Made Them and the Sums They Gave.

In its number for Aug. 29 The Critic gives detailed lists of the large gifts of money that have been made for libraries in this country. The splendid record it has to present it hopes may inspire other rich men to go and do likewise. Here are the facts collected:

New-York Public Library.—Astor Foundation—John Jacob Astor, $400,000; William B. Astor, upward of $550,000; John Jacob Astor, $700,000. The value of the total endowment of the Astor Library on Dec. 31, 1894, was $2,105,871.87. Lenox Foundation—Mr. James Lenox's gifts to the Lenox Library from 1870 to 1880 (the year of his death) were, in 1870, $300,000; 1871, $100,000; 1872, $100,000; 1874, $130,000; 1875, $85,000; 1876, $20,000; total, $735,000, besides books, works of art, &c., and ten lots for the library's site. The value of all these gifts has considerably increased—especially that of the real estate. Tilden Foundation—The amount already handed over by the Tilden estate to the New-York Public Library is something over $2,000,000. The total amount the library is expected to realize from this source is set at $2,125,000.

By the will of the late John Crerar, the John Crerar Library of Chicago was made his residuary legatee, but with a provision that the executors of the estate should use their discretion as to the time of the payment of this bequest. Under this will the Directors of the John Crerar Library have received from the trustees and executors of the estate the sum of $1,851,131, and they have been informed that the trustees still hold for the library property of an estimated value of $863,000. This would make the total amount of Mr. Crerar's bequest $2,714,191.

The bequest of Mr. Walter L. Newberry to the Newberry Library of Chicago was one-half of his estate, which, at the time the bequest became available and was set apart for the library, was valued in round numbers at $5,000,000, thereby making the endowment to the library $2,500,000.

The gifts made by Mr. Carnegie to the library in Pittsburg, Penn., bearing his name are $800,000 for the erection of the main building, $300,000 for the erection of branch buildings, and an endowment of $1,000,000 for the maintenance of the art gallery and museum—a total of $2,100,000. Altogether Mr. Carnegie has within the last few years given more than $4,000,000 to the cause of public education in its wider sense—for the libraries erected by him almost invariably are devoted to music, art, and science as well. The principal of these are at Allegheny, ($300,000,) Homestead, ($400,000,) Braddock, and Johnstown, Penn.; Fairfield, Iowa, and Edinburgh, Ayr, and Dumferline, Scotland.

Mr. Enoch Pratt offered the City of Baltimore on Jan. 21, 1882, a library building, costing about $250,000, and an endowment of $833,333.33, on condition that the city create a perpetual annuity of $50,000, payable to a Board of Trustees, named in the first instance by Mr. Pratt and having the right to fill vacancies in their own number. This offer was accepted and the library founded.

The property bequeathed by Dr. Rush for the establishment and support of the Library Company of Philadelphia amounted to about $1,060,000.

The endowment which Mr. Mortimer Fabricius Reynolds made for the Reynolds Library of Rochester consisted of real estate, which is valued at present as being worth certainly over $500,000, and probably $800,000.

Mr. Leonard Case gave during his life to the Case Library of Cleveland $20,000 in Government bonds, besides smaller sums from time to time, amounting in all to, say, $25,000. In 1876 he gave real estate, then valued nominally at $300,000, but now worth $500,000. The total value of the endowment of the Case Library is now estimated at $800,000.

The Minneapolis Public Library was built, and is at present sustained, for the most part, from the product of taxes. Of the original cost of the building, ($380,000,) however, about $61,000 came from private subscriptions, usually of $5,000 each. Moreover, there is combined with the library, for the term of ninety-nine years, a proprietary institution, the Minneapolis Athenaeum, which has funds amounting to $200,000. This property was the gift of a certain Dr. Kirby Spencer, a citizen who died about 1890, bequeathing his estate in this way. At the time of his death, the property, which was in real estate, was far less valuable than now. It yields a varying income, sometimes above, sometimes a little below, $8,000 a year. This sum is used to supplement the funds derived from taxes, amounting during the present year to about $54,000.

The executors received in 1881, under the will of Judge Forbes of Northampton, Mass., $252,260. The money was suffered to accumulate for ten years, in accordance with a provision of the will and a vote of the town. In 1894 the executors delivered to the Trustees appointed by the city a building and lot which had cost $128,994, $1,350 of other non-productive property, and funds amounting to $355,565. This is the real endowment of the library, and not the amount originally received.

Mr. George Peabody endowed the Peabody Institute of Baltimore with $1,240,000, but as the Peabody Institute, besides a library, includes a conservatory of music, an art gallery, and a course of lectures, and all of these are in part or wholly supported from the income of this endowment, it is almost impossible to state just what the endowment really is.

Crack Warships and Steamers.

From The Troy Times.

And now the Brooklyn is the fastest warship of her class. This has been the unvarying statement regarding every one of our new cruisers after their trial trips. If this thing continues where will it end? With American line passenger vessels beating their own records and American fighting craft speedier than all others, this country will be a "flier" in peace or war.

Work and Play.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The actor works when he plays and the musician plays when he works.

SOME OF THE NEW PLAYS.

Among the many new plays of the week "An Enemy to the King," which Mr. Daniel Frohman and Mr. Sothern have produced at the Lyceum Theatre in a manner which satisfies the imagination and stirs the feeling for romance that lies dormant in the breast of the most prosaic practical folk, is first in importance. It is so good a play of its familiar but always acceptable kind that it is hard to believe that a novice made it. All the tricks of stagecraft can be learned, of course, but how many bright writers perish in the attempt to learn them. The author of this new romantic piece seems to have mastered them well. He has the adaptive faculty, so useful to the dramatist, fully developed. He has taken a long serviceable elemental plot and treated it with excellent skill, and infused into his work suggestions of the quality of the stories of Stanley Weyman and other leaders of the little romantic movement in English fiction which make it timely, for the people are taking to romance again in their reading, and Weyman is one of their prophets.

Mr. R. N. Stephens, whoever he may be, has succeeded admirably where Paul Potter and Pierre Berton failed a few years ago in using the decoy incident of "Les Chouans" effectively on the stage. Those playwrights, with the dialogue of Balzac at hand and a main plot that is now shown to be highly effective, (as it was on the English stage years ago when Marie de Fontanges was a popular heroine,) failed because they diffused the interest of their play. Their aim might have been a trifle higher than that of the author of "The Enemy to the King," but they missed the mark, while he has hit the bull's-eye. And too great fastidiousness about plays is not in order just now. We have seen some of the most thoughtful and expert modern works fail dismally because they were apart from the public taste, if not above it. The legitimate theatre is in danger of dying for lack of suitable dramatic material, while the people upon whom it relies for support are being drawn more and more to the music halls and variety theatres, where what is done is done well. A revival of romantic drama, in view of the public intolerance of the modern analytical and conversational drama, is greatly to be desired.

In the making of a play, as we see it, many intelligences co-operate. Mr. Sothern has the credit on the bill of producing "An Enemy to the King," and to him and to Mr. Frohman's wise liberality are due the superb scenic pictures, which are not only beautiful, but which exactly satisfy the idea of life in the era of Guise, Rosny, and the white-plumed Huguenot leader, that one derives from reading romance—not history. Doubtless there were squalor, hunger, hideous vice, dire poverty in the France of Henri Trois; but with these the romance of clashing steel and hairbreadth escapes, of the mask and the rose and the sculptured sundial, of the clattering hoofs and the shout of armed men, of the stealthy footfall, the convenient arras and the handy dagger, of honor unstained, of love that knows no doubting, has as little to do as possible.

Here we have that kind of romance in a play that is clear to the understanding, quick of movement, of cumulative interest, with good and imaginative talk, now where the flowers bloom and the fountain splashes in the sunlight, now when the moon shines pale green and illuminates storied ruins. The last act is splendid stuff, and he would be a dull chap who would feel, while the suspense is on, in a mood to analyse it.

The production of the play, the general tone of the whole, dramatic and pictorial, is delightfully artistic. "An Enemy to the King," presented with the ordinary stock scenery of a "combination" theatre by a scratch company, would be no such thing as the play at the Lyceum, where it is embellished with luxury and acted, if not always with superlative skill, with the nicest harmony of all the parts. Mr. Sothern is graceful and gay, dashing, impassioned, heroic, as the situation demands, and is always apt; Miss Harned, in a strong, grateful rôle, keeps him good company, while Mr. Erlynne as the lecherous man of brains, Mr. Flockton as the picturesque old outlaw, and half a dozen of the others do something, little as it is, out of the common. But it is not the acting alone, but the play, the whole thing, we have to be thankful for.

Of course, it is all old. So are the glories of chivalry as Weyman depicts them. So are love and honor and heroism—old as the world. There is nothing new except appendicitis and a few brands of brain disease.

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"Rosemary" is not one of the plays that stimulate one's critical faculties. It rather lulls them to sleep. The experienced observer is dimly aware all through its performance that it defies the probability of life with a naïf deliberation that would kill an ordinary play; that it contains, short as its four acts all are, many comparatively empty spaces that ought to be dull; that its text is not always of the best quality—if, indeed, it ever is—and that its use of "catch phrases" and some of the other comic devices of a past era is deplorable. All the same, "Rosemary" charms old and young alike, throws its gentle spell over the experienced as well as the inexperienced, and if you listen when you hear folks talking about it in public places you will find that they treat its personages and incidents as if they were real.

In short, it is a play with the breath of life in it, a vital work, though any careful student of the stage can tell you that it is not put together the right way, that its "unhappy ending" in the penultimate climax ought, by all the laws of modern play writing, to make it fail, and its epilogue, fifty years later, is superfluous and undramatic.

The wonder is that "Rosemary" was ever accepted by a manager, especially as its authors, Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson, had not previously hit the popular fancy. Their "Gudgeons" was clever and the critics praised it, but the "paying public" would have none of it. We all remember the doleful failure at Mr. Mansfield's Garrick Theatre of Mr. Parker's very pretty and ingenious "King of Peru." Mr. Wyndham, who brought out "Rosemary" at his theatre in London, must have been very much in need of a play when he took it. I do not believe any American manager would have risked producing it at first hand. In this respect, though, "Rosemary" is no novelty. Many of the most successful plays are equally fragile and defiant of the laws.

The sentiment of "Rosemary" has a Dickens-like flavor, a little of which is particularly refreshing just now. It has pictorial prettiness and quaintness, and once in a while it has genuine emotional force. So that the incident of the middle-aged baronet walking through the mud on a rainy night and reading "Nicholas Nickleby" as he walks by the light of a lantern; and the preservation for half a century of a dried sprig of rosemary loosely placed in a wallet, carried in a man's coat pocket, and the antique clowning are more than compensated for.

The scenery at the Empire Theatre might be better without raising the cry of "extravagance" from the too conservative folks; and the acting might be improved upon in several respects. Surely this was a piece to produce handsomely and carefully. Yet the representation, both pictorial and dramatic, is sufficient to assure an intelligible interpretation of the authors' meaning.

Perhaps one must like Mr. Drew very much to thoroughly like his portrayal of Sir Jasper Thorndyke, but the surface facts of his recent career prove that most playgoers do like him very much. This is a rôle in which he must act every moment, in which the light and easy passages are few, in which he must express rather violent passion so as to compel the spectator's sympathy, and, by way of contrast in the climax, represent for a few moments almost oblivious senility, the shell of a man with the passion all extinguished. In every respect the portrayal is able, amiable, and forcible. There have been actors—and there are a few still—who could put more fire in Jasper's passionate scenes, but Mr. Drew makes them comprehensible; and his acting is always harmonious, marked by the gentle dignity of good breeding, technically expert, the work of a resourceful dramatic artist. His picture of very old age is exquisitely natural and pleasing because of its absolute freedom from exaggeration. Maud Adams denotes Dolly's characteristics perfectly well, with such a semblance of reality that only the experienced observer sees the difficulty she has to contend with. For if in one little scene Dolly seemed to be an an insincere coquette the charm of the piece would vanish.

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The old series of Harrigan plays had their day, and a long sunshiny, profitable day it was. Along in its third quarter, about five bells, so to speak, some of our literary philosophers who regard the theatre from afar, with aversion tempered by curiosity, and rarely cross its portals, "discovered" Mr. Harrigan. He was then at the zenith of his popularity and had been cheering his tens of thousands for years. Yet the honor of being "discovered" by the élite was duly appreciated by him, for he is a practical man who knows the value of advertising and the actor's incessant need of it.

But long before the "discovery" of Mr. Harrigan, and his identification as a "growing force in the American drama," when his popularity began in the dingy little Theatre Comique far down Broadway, with his emergence from the song-and-dance "turn" to the elongated "character sketch," many of us who were not "discoverers," but humble mortals born and bred in New-York and familiar with its sights and sounds, its prejudices and its people, and the race jealousies in little which were Harrigan's material, fancied, in our small way, because of the verity of his characterization and the originality of his humor, that something reasonably great and lasting was to grow from them.

The germ of all the Harrigan cycle of comic drama, though, was in those crude early sketches. He struck all his keynotes there in the old Theatre Comique. In time his pieces grew longer—they have frequently been intolerably long on "first nights"—and took on the dignities of curtain climaxes and "waits" between the acts; his plots were more laboriously constructed, but his humor never grew richer, and none of the personages in his later pieces, or elaborations of former pieces, were more like real human beings than Dan Mulligan, Palestine Puter, Simpson Primrose, Walsingham McSweeny, Cordelia, Rebecca Allup, and Tommy. Through many transmigrations and transformations these droll individualities passed, but the time came when, after frequent removals of their habitat northward, with the growth of the town, they were disregarded by a new and restless generation.

The "variety farce" is the most profitable theatrical entertainment of the hour, and it must be borne in mind that Harrigan was a pioneer and inventor in this line. His ideas, his wit and humor, his stage devices, and his songs, with David Braham's simple and taking melodies, have been boldly appropriated by his rivals both here and abroad. But the "variety farce" of this hour must be pretty, as Harrigan's pieces surely never were. There must be showy scenes, electric lights, flowers, lace petticoats and spectacular hosiery, and in returning to the scene of his many triumphs, as a peripatetic star with a traveling "combination," Mr. Harrigan has wisely recognised this public demand to the best of his ability.

And that is why, in saying the Harrigan plays have had their day, I do not mean to express doubt of the lasting popularity of "Marty Malone," which, except in the quality of a few incidents of its first act, is a Harrigan play only in the sense that Mr. Harrigan is its author. After the first act in "Marty Malone" he falls into the characterless triviality of his contemporaries. He has often, in recent years, trained the guns of his irony on "high life" without hitting the mark, and in the "society" scenes of "Marty Malone" he is far from anything like the truth. But there is a certain amount of gorgeousness in his background, and the electric lights and lace petticoats are there.

It is all pretty good fun and certainly harmless, and Mr. Harrigan's fondness for his own wit, which leads him to needlessly prolong his passages of "repartay," is doubtless annoying only to the blasé old stagers for whose edification such pieces are not produced. There is some merit of composition in his own portrayal of the Irish sailor as well as an unfailing fund of personal humor and vitality. Catharine Lewis lends a new note to local comic drama as the volatile cockney widow, Gussie Hart's sketch of the vengeful darky coquette is novel and telling, Edward Mack as the fiery Cuban patriot is funny and not too grotesque, and the performance is generally skillful and competent in its lively way.

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The song-and-dance farces come and go, take new forms, and are acrobatic or terpsichorean, rattling and boisterous, or mild and gracefully adapted to the taste of the mulierose, as the seasons change; but the popular melodrama, except in the matter of enlarged pictorial effect, is rarely varied. Though some intensely practical folks will call "An Enemy to the King" a melodrama, and can scarcely be contradicted, since the word, in its popular application, has no meaning, Mr. Sothern's play is certainly not in the same category as "The Cotton Spinner," "The Great Northwest," "When London Sleeps," and some of the other pieces that have seen the light on the New-York stage within a week or so. In all these the villain is still as remorseless and devoid of all human virtues as he usually is, the hero as vociferously noble and sore afflicted and as great a fool, the heroine as distressed. In the long intervals between the production of plays of this kind that contain some fresh observation of human nature and some original humor, people forget that melodrama can be really sane. We have too few pieces like "The Lights o' London," "The Silver King," and "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

"The Long Strike" is a melodrama of the good sort, which might well repay the manager who gave it an intelligent revival now. For it has a subject that is always timely—the crime and suffering incident to a protracted labor strike; an ingenious plot and a number of startling situations. But not the scene of murder of Richard Radley, the picturesque insanity of Noah Learoyd, the escape of Johnny Reilly from the ship at the mouth of the Mersey, and his sudden appearance to give evidence that clears hero Jem at the trial, used to be more effective than the two scenes in which Jane and Lawyer Moneypenny are the central figures, which have been acted by Mr. Stoddart and Miss Hampton before the performance of "The Liar" at Hoyt's Theatre.

Of course, this single episode, though the telegraph-office situation is one of the most ingenious in modern drama, does not retain all its force and interest when separated from the incidents which skillfully lead up to it, and the denouement for which it is only the preparation. But the pleasure of seeing again Stoddart's delightfully droll acting as the fussy, nervous, hot-tempered, warm-hearted old solicitor—the impersonation of which made his fame secure years ago—was only appreciated by the old-stagers

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It was a bad mistake to appropriate the title of the famous English comedy Samuel Foote adapted from Corneille's "Le Menteur," and of Mr. Henry James's exquisitely "psychological" satire, for the vapid little piece written by Bisson and translated into New-York prose by Clyde Fitch. "The Liar" failed signally Wednesday night, in spite

of the fact that most of the old material—as old as dramatic literature—was there. It was cooked over again to no purpose.

Gustave Bravot's imaginative gift was found to be puerile. He was a degenerate descendant of Young Wilding, or perhaps of Garrick's Sharp, who was also of Gallic ancestry. He was never as entertaining as even the artificially mendacious hero of the late G. F. Rowe's "Brass," or as Mr. Florence's Governor in "Facts; or, His Little Hatchet," and he lacked the rich resource of Marryat's famous sea Captain, Kearney.

An unamusing liar is a bore. Mr. Fritz Williams is an excellent comedian, with plenty of "personality" and tact, but he could make nothing much of Bravot. The spectators laughed at his boxing lesson and his bathrobe, but they were pretty mild fun; kind-hearted folks saw how hard he was trying to do well things not worth doing, and tried politely to encourage him, but the first act was depressing, and there was nothing to lift one's spirits in Act II. but the episode of the visit of the man whose imaginary family Bravot had not saved from burning, which was, of course, a counterpart of the Sibthorpe incident in Foote's play. In the text there was an occasional line or phrase which provoked a smile. A few bits of "business" were telling. In the characterisation there was nothing.

Annie Clarke played the impossible, amorous elderly woman with all the skill of a veteran, but with no result. Even Miss Katharine Florence's beauty and intelligence could not make the wooden heroine interesting. E. A. D.

Rule, Britannia!

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What a comic opera plot might be made from the recent events in Zanzibar. The picturesque element would be strong, and the climaxes thrilling. Condensed down to pocket form it would run something like this:

Grand chorus of Zanzibarians: "Cold and stiff the Sultan lies; we must dance because time flies." They dance.

Kalid: "I'll be Sultan in his stead; put the crown upon my head."

Admiral Rawson: "You cawn't reign without a pull with the boss of all, J. Bull."

Kalid makes faces at the Admiral and retires to his papier maché palace, followed by his followers.

Admiral Rawson: "What! An insult here to us! Gunners, load that blunderbuss!"

The blunderbuss is fired, the palace falls flat and Kalid and his followers run out like frightened rats.

Admiral Rawson, forming tableau of horse marines and tarry sailors: "Thus do Britons crush their foes! Piff, paff, pouf! and away they goes!"

Scene at back opens, disclosing Hamoud standing on a candle-box throne, his knees beating time to "God Save the Queen."

Admiral Rawson: "'Ere's the Sultan we've picked out; get on your knees and raise a shout!"

Zanzibarians whoop feebly, red fire is behind, Admiral Rawson rests his elbow in a fatherly manner on Hamoud's head, and the horse marines bellow, "Rule, Britannia!" Curtain.

Free from Troublesome Questions.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

It is an interesting question for political inquirers how far the Nation suffers or benefits from a Parliamentary recess. One good is clear—namely, the members of the Government of the day are free from questions as to policy and administration, which questions are most numerous when Parliament is in session. Only those who think that the House of Commons ought to be the Executive Government as well as the law-making body for the empire can believe that in the multitude of questions asked in the House of Commons there is safety. Somebody must act if others will talk, and it is assuredly better that Ministers should have the knowledge that they cannot be troubled during negotiations by inconvenient questions, and that a policy half-developed cannot be debated as if it were complete. Ministers cannot but be willing that their completed doings shall be discussed by Parliament and criticised; but they may well object to debates being raised upon a policy which is only tentative; which has scarcely been developed in any direction; and which may have to be altered in accordance with events.

Sure of So Much.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"While it is pretty hard to say what constitutes a gentleman off hand," said the Cumminsville sage to one who had asked him for a definition, "it is a pretty safe assertion to say that the man who loudly asserts that he is a gentleman, isn't.

An Exception.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Dukane—I heard yesterday of a woman twenty-five years of age who reads the finest print without the aid of eyeglasses.

Gaswell—I'd like to know what there is remarkable about that.

Dukane—She is a Boston woman.

SANITATION.

MILK EPIDEMICS OF TYPHOID FEVER.

The Autumnal increase of typhoid mortality has been caused in part this year by several local epidemics in which the milk supply was the agent of infection. The original cases of this fever are usually due to the use of polluted water, but, as the number of cases originating in this way is larger in the months immediately following the hot season, the danger of infection through the agency of milk containing germs of the disease is greater during those months. The more notable milk epidemics of typhoid in the Eastern States in recent years have been the one at Springfield, Mass., (150 cases and 25 deaths, in 1892;) the outbreak in Montclair, N. J., (115 cases and 15 deaths, in 1894,) and the memorable epidemic at Stamford, Conn., (386 cases and 22 deaths,) in 1895. In the first two of these it was clearly shown that the infection proceeded from the premises of a milkman or dairy farmer. At Stamford the germs were introduced into the pails or cans of one milk dealer from a very foul well, the water of which had been infected by drainage from adjoining premises.

It is noticeable that there are milk epidemics of typhoid at the present time in the cities which are the seats of the two leading universities of the country. Nearly 100 cases have been reported since July 1, and an investigation made by the sanitary authorities shows that nearly all of the persons attacked were in families served by one and the same milkman. It was ascertained that there had recently been seven cases of fever, malarial or typhoid, in his family. The authorities are treating him with distinguished consideration. They decline to publish his name, explaining that if his name were known "his customers would flee from him as if he were the plague." Inasmuch as he has "promised" to take all "reasonable precautions," he is permitted to go on selling milk. "If he does not take all the requisite precautions," says the Health Officer, "we shall give due warning for the sake of the public health." In Cambridge, Mass., the epidemic now prevailing appears to have been caused by the infection of the milk supplied by one dealer, whose delivery agent has been affected by what is known as a "walking case" of typhoid, a case of so mild a type that he has not been prevented from doing his daily work. This outbreak will be the subject of a thorough investigation. There are no more complete and interesting reports of inquiries concerning the sources of infection in milk epidemics of typhoid than those of Prof. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Board of Health relating to the epidemics at Springfield and Somerville.

Evidence relating to 50 outbreaks of typhoid due to the distribution of infected milk previous to 1881 was collected by Ernest Hart of London. Dr. Rowland Godfrey Freeman of this city has added the history of 53 more, which occurred between 1881 and 1895. During these 53 epidemics there were about 3,200 cases, of which nearly 300 were fatal. Typhoid fever is not the only infectious disease the germs of which may be distributed from an original case by the milk supply. Dairy farms, dairies, and the premises of milkmen should be subjected to sanitary inspection by the health authorities. The consumer of milk in a city or town cannot protect himself and his family from the deplorable consequences of the ignorance or carelessness of milkman or dairy farmer. His only sure defense must be the frequent inspections of a competent officer.

TUBERCULOSIS IN DAIRY HERDS.

The Connecticut authorities are making commendable progress in the work of inspecting the dairy herds of the State. One of the Commissioners applied the tuberculin test to 106 cows in the town of Washington week before last, and 13 of them were condemned and killed. Ten in one herd appeared to be "in excellent physical condition," but the autopsies showed that they were all "well-defined cases" of tuberculosis. More than 500 cows have been "tested" in Litchfield, and applications for the inspection of 400 more in that neighborhood, and of about 1,000 in other parts of the State, are on file. The greater part of the work during the last two or three months has been done in the district from which a part of the milk supply of this city and Brooklyn is obtained.

We Haven't the Sand.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

It has been found that a bicycle runs easily on the sands of Africa, but that is no arguments against having good roads in this country.

WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD

From all indications the members of the Knickerbocker Club will find their clubhouse at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, which has been in the hands of the carpenters, plasterers, and painters all Summer, very much improved in every way when they begin to return from their Summer outings this week. The front sitting room on the Fifth Avenue side of the house has been made larger by the taking out of pillars and partitions and has been redecorated. While there have been few changes in the arrangement of the other rooms of the house, the entire house has been cleaned and renovated, and when the work is finished will present a most attractive appearance. Less is heard, perhaps, of the Knickerbocker Club than of any of its fellows among the leading social clubs of the metropolis, and yet it has perhaps a more distinctive character than any of the rest. For many years it stood second only to the Union in social importance, but with the enlargement of the Union's membership and the formation of the Metropolitan Club it has become distinctively the club of the more exclusive society element, and membership in it almost implies a position in New-York's most exclusive society set. The government of the Knickerbocker Club is really a close corporation, and the Trustees succeed each other with unvarying regularity. It is not generally known also that the Knickerbocker Club's constitution permits the levying of an assessment if necessary upon its members beyond their annual dues. The club has not been obliged, however, to have recourse to an assessment, and has been financially strong ever since its formation. Its membership is limited, and it has the reputation of being the most difficult organization to obtain entrance to in New-York.

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Judge A. G. Monson is still the President of the Knickerbocker, and among its prominent members are Messrs. Cornelius, William K., and Frederick Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, Robert and Ogden Goelet, Theodore Havemeyer, Elbridge Gerry, and representatives of the Schermerhorn, Rutherfurd, Stuyvesant, Gallatin, and other old New-York families. While many of its members are men of large wealth, and are consequently able to afford membership in all the leading clubs, they prefer the Knickerbocker as a rule, and it is noticeable that when for any desire to travel or economize they cut down the list of their clubs they seldom resign from the Knickerbocker. The club's house is in keeping with its character and gives the impression of position and solidity. While luxuriously appointed and furnished throughout, its exterior is very plain, and in fact the whole building is simply an old Fifth Avenue house altered to suit the purposes of a club. Older clubmen often say that they prefer the absence of pretension in the plain houses of the Knickerbocker and Calumet Clubs to the houses of such clubs as the Metropolitan, Union League, and New-York, which are more striking from an architectural standpoint. There has been an agitation among the members of the Knickerbocker Club at various times in its history for a more ornate building and a location further up town, but the conservatism of the club as a whole has in each case quickly and effectually disposed of this agitation. It is not probable that the Knickerbocker will build a new house or move from its present location for many years to come, and if the Union moves up town within the next few years, as now seems inevitable, and with the University in its new location, the Knickerbocker will be with the Calumet the only Fifth Avenue club south of Thirty-fourth Street.

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As most of the prominent members of the Knickerbocker travel considerably abroad and have formed many acquaintances in English and French society not only in Paris and London, where one will always find Knickerbocker Clubmen during the season, but at Pau, Cannes, and Nice during the Winter, it is only natural that the club should have become well known abroad, and there are probably more foreigners of distinction who may happen to come to the United States "put up" at the Knickerbocker during the year than at any other club in America. Since the subsidence of the feeling excited in the leading New-York clubs against the "putting up" of Englishmen, in consequence of the blackballing of several well-known members of the Union and Knickerbocker at one of the London clubs a few years ago, courtesies between the leading London and New-York clubs are now frequently exchanged. The Lotos Club has, or had until recently, a reciprocal agreement with the Savage Club of London, by which the members of each club were eligible to the privileges of each other without the payment of initiation fee when they visited London or New-York, respectively. While the Union, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, and Calumet Clubs have no definite arrangement for an exchange of courtesies with any of the leading clubs of London or Paris, there are few members of these organizations who do not have an acquaintance in these leading London clubs which enables them to take advantage of their courtesies when abroad. Most of the younger Englishmen resident in New-York, or who come for any visit here, are either members of or are put up during their stay at the leading New-York clubs. It almost seems as if a sort of clearing house might be easily formed which would enable clubmen in good standing everywhere to enjoy the privileges of the better clubs when on their travels.

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So rapid has been the spread of club life in America that there is hardly a town of any importance now in the United States which does not possess a fairly well-appointed club, and many men whose business compels them to travel more or less through the country now make it a point to secure, if possible, cards to the clubs in the cities where they have to stop. They find in these clubs better living, as a rule, at more reasonable rates, pleasant society, and a relief from the crowd and rush of even the better hotels. In fact, hotel keepers in some of the Western and Southern cities complain of the injury which the clubs of those towns have been to their business. This can be overlooked, however, when it is considered how much benefit they have been and are to many a man used to good living and refined surroundings, and who was unable to find these in many places before the club era.

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As predicted last week in this column, the New-York clubs, with the advent of September, put on a very different aspect from that which they have worn during the last two months, and the clubhouses again present, particularly at late afternoon and evening, scenes of decided activity. The restaurants and cafés are well filled, the click of the pool and billiard balls is heard, and the cardrooms are again occupied. The long stagnation in business has brought many men back to town at least a month earlier than usual, and although there is much discussion and complaint of the hard times, the very coming together of old friends and acquaintances and the livening up of their old haunts has produced an atmosphere of cheerfulness. Club stewards are seen to smile once more, and although the pop of the champagne cork is comparatively infrequent, the revenues of the clubs show a decided and beneficial increase. It has been hard pulling for some of the smaller organizations during the Summer, and, indeed, every possible economy has been practiced to enable them to get through the Summer. More club servants have been out of employment during the past two months than for many years past, and even the larger clubs have felt the stringency of the times decidedly.

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Now begins the most active season of the year in the near country, and especially the hunting clubs and the clubhouses at Westchester, Meadowbrook, Cedarhurst, Orange, and Staten Island will soon be scenes of life and gayety. The polo tournaments which have been held at Cedarhurst, Narragansett, and Newport this Summer and which will culminate in the matches for the National championship to be played at Prospect Park during this week have engrossed the attention of that element in the club and society worlds which is known as the hunting set for many weeks. As soon as these championship matches have been played off, the energies of the members of this set will be devoted to preparation for the hunting season, and the few weeks to intervene before the frost becomes too hard on the Long Island plains and the valleys of Staten Island, Westchester County, and nearer New-Jersey will hear "the horn of huntsmen, hoof of steed, and laugh of rider" several times a week. Then will come the hunt balls, which are the most enjoyable of all entertainments in the suburbs, and the hundred and one breakfasts, luncheons, and informal dances which are the accompaniments of the hunting season near New-York. Those country clubs which do not depend upon hunting or polo for their success, such as Tuxedo and Ardsley, will soon begin to receive their usual influx of Autumn visitors, while, of course, the numerous golf clubs which dot the countryside around New-York are already active and are entering on their Autumn season of play. There will be little else but golf at Newport for the next two months, and the centre of gayety there has, in fact, shifted from the Casino to the handsome Golf Club. There was much surprise felt, not only at Newport, but in golfing circles everywhere, at the bad defeat which the team of the Baltusrol Golf Club suffered at the hands of the Newport Golf Club last Saturday, and especially that such well-known players as Tyng and Toler and Hardwick should have been so easily defeated. The Baltsurol clubmen, however, say they will turn the tables when the return match is played on their home grounds on Nov. 7 next. An explanation of the Baltsurol defeat may lie in the fact that the Baltsurol links are perhaps the roughest in the country, while those of the Newport Club are perhaps the smoothest.

CLUBMAN.

William a Menace to Europe.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the Kaiser's belief in his divine right is a hallucination which constitutes a danger to the empire. His reactionary tendencies have of late asserted themselves strongly on various occasions in opposition to his responsible Ministers, the Reichstag, and even the popular voice. His readiness to compel the resignation of Ministers of independence and courage is a bad feature in his character, and in spite of the strong patriotism that prevails among all classes in the empire, it is possible that the German States may begin to feel that the limitations of the Kaiser's power might with advantage to all interests be more stringently defined. The Fatherland ought not to be run as a one-horse show.

ABOUT X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHY

While some discoveries of a purely scientific character appeal only to a limited class, others broadly affect the life and happiness of the human race, and thus become of universal importance. The discovery of Prof. Röntgen is unique in that it interests alike the scientific and non-scientific intelligent minds of all countries. To the world of science it suggests new problems as to the constitution of matter and the subtilities of electricity, while to the race at large it opens up a new means of diagnosis and relief of suffering and disease.

But much of the benefit of this marvelous discovery is for the time being in abeyance. Since its announcement there has been a perfect craze for X-ray photography. Many scientists and medical men who have used what has been put into their hands as X-ray apparatus have signally failed in their results. The failure has not seldom been due as much to ignorance of the proper technic of the new photography as to inefficient apparatus. The consequence is there has been much disappointment, and in not a few cases complete subduing of scientific enthusiasm. But the X ray is not for to-day only. Its use and development are destined to go beyond anything we can now even conjecture. Before long every physician, surgeon, and dentist will have to rely upon it for a large proportion of the diagnostic and possibly therapeutic purposes within the range of his practice.

A book describing in simple language the best outfit for X-ray photography and the method by which the most effective pictures can be taken is now in the press, and will appear shortly. The author of the book is Dr. William J. Morton. Dr. Morton has long been recognized at home and abroad as the leading electrotherapist in this country. His X-ray photography is as remarkable as his work in other fields. Mr. Edison recently wrote to a correspondent who applied to him for advice as to how to go about Röntgen ray photography: "Go to Dr. Morton; he is the best X-ray expert in America."

The first part of this book, which is entitled: "The X Ray; or, Photography of the Invisible, and Its Value in Surgery," treats of the various electrical features of the X-ray apparatus. A short chapter is devoted to the fluoroscope, which is not only of practical value in enabling the surgeon instantly to locate foreign bodies, such as bullets, needles, &c., imbedded in the flesh, but determines for the operator whether X rays are being produced or not in the Crookes tube, and if they are produced it indicates their degree of intensity. The value of this method of detection is supreme. It may be explained here that the X ray is often a most elusive quantity. An expert has expressed the opinion that for all-round aggravation it has few rivals. After hours of labor the green light, which is an assured sign of high efficiency, may show itself for a moment, and then suddenly fade out and leave the exasperated experimenter wearily to go over the ground again. An X ray, strange to say, will make an impression as quickly on a "slow" as on a "quick" plate, with even less chance of fogging. It is not so much a question of the length of exposure, as of the quality of the rays being developed.

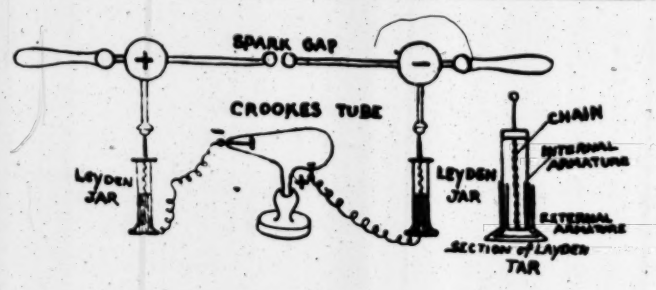

Figure 1.

The fluoroscope, therefore, saves the operator no end of uncertainty and anxiety. This splendid sequel to the advent of the Röntgen ray throws an interesting sidelight on the tireless quality of temperament which seems inseparable from the successful inventor. Mr. Edison investigated over 1,800 different substances before adopting for the screen of the instrument the tungstate of calcium which, by giving the maximum fluoresence, most effectively brings out the shadow of the object under inspection.

Figure 2.

A chapter follows on the choice of apparatus and the making of proper connections. Fig. 1 shows a diagram of the outfit found to be the best for ordinary work. In Fig. 2 the outfit is seen in operation. One of the operators is examining the bones in his hand by means of a fluoroscope upon which the X rays from the Crookes tube in front are playing. This is the method now adopted by doctors and others for rapid diagnosis. The second operator is having his hand, which is placed under the tube, photographed on a dry plate, without removing the slide from the plate holder.

Figure 3.

The induction coil is a most important part of the apparatus. For obtaining pictures of the hands, arms, feet, and lower portions of the legs a coil having a four-inch spark will suffice, but for pictures of the shoulder, chest, abdomen, hip, or thighs a coil with an 8 or 10 inch length of spark will be required. A condenser and blower should be used with high voltage current in the primary. The only other apparatus needed in this connection are the proper rheostats to govern the current respectively supplied to the primary of the induction coil, the motor which drives the break-wheel, and the motor which drives the blower.

The nature of the X ray is discussed and the opinions of various investigators are given. Edison believes that the X ray is of the nature of sound waves, a view also entertained by Oliver J. Lodge and J. J. Thomson. A sound wave is a longitudinal wave occurring in our atmosphere, but its counterpart has not yet been discovered in the ether. That the X ray is such a wave in the ether was Röntgen's original surmise. Mr. Tesla holds that the X radiation is a stream of material particles projected from the cathode capable not only of penetrating the glass walls of the bulb or tube, but also of being projected onward into space, penetrating in greater or less degree some substances, such as flesh, leather, wood, &c., and arrested by other substances, such as metals, bones, &c. According to this view a "bombardment" may be taking place outside of the tubes similar to that already generally recognised as existing within the tube. Many observers of the French school maintain that the X ray is of the nature of light—namely, (for lack of a better descriptive term,) invisible or black light. Fortunately these varying speculations are not interfering with the practical utilisation of the rays.

One of the great anxieties of the X ray operator is to maintain the low vacuum of the Crookes tube, which is essential to certain classes of work. Again, the vacuum must be raised, and the process may involve much perturbation of spirit. Dr. Morton's single sentence, "The amateur will often have an exciting contest with his vacuum," is pregnant with meaning. What such a contest may be is suggested in the description of one of its stages, which runs thus: "To accomplish the raising of the vacuum electrically, a moderate current must be passed through the tube continuously, the operator watching its behavior all the time with the fluoroscope, at the same time observing whether a spark jumps across the gap space, and watching the electrodes to see that they do not become too hot. When the vacuum is thus low in a focus tube, the platinum may heat to a red, or even to a white, heat. This should be prevented either by reducing the current still more, or by interrupting its flow for a few moments. In a few minutes, after passing this moderate current through the tube, it will be noticed that a spark will jump across the inch space between the discharging rods; these must now be moved half an inch further apart. After another interval the spark will again jump, and the rods must be again separated until another spark jumps. This process is repeated until a vacuum is reached which will force three, four, six, eight, or more inches of spark to jump across between the discharging rods, rather than pass through the high resistance of the tube." Again, if a lowered vacuum is produced while working with a large amperage, there may be a sudden rush of current through the tube itself, breaking down the glass at its contact with the platinum entering wire, and "the operator sees the characteristic green of his X-ray-producing tube suddenly turn to blue, then to purples and whites, and soon to an arching stream from electrode to electrode. The tube is ruined."

It is often found in practice that the fluoroscope gives a fleeting and indistinct view, and that for the purposes of delicate operations a fixed and permanent record upon a sensitive plate is of much higher value. One of the latest advances is a combination of camera and fluoroscope, whereby an object can be examined in the fluoroscope and be photographed at the same time. As soon as the operator has completed his examination, he presses a button and the image is instantly transferred to the sensitive plate. In this way valuable work has been done in shadowing out and recording tumors, abnormal growths, and various diseased conditions of the larynx and bones of the face, and their accessory cavities, as well as of the lungs, with their many complicated ailments. One of the first applications of this convenient instrument secured a picture of a silver tube, which had been placed in the throat, and had slipped down out of sight in the trachea. A singular fact confirmatory of experience in other fields of photography is brought out in the use of this instrument. It is well known that the camera will see more than the human eye, and that many of the planets and stars which have been made perfectly visible on a sensitive plate have never been reached by mortal sight. In the same way the picture fixed upon the plate by photo-fluoroscopy has more strength and detail than is evident when it is viewed by the eye in the fluoroscope.

Great as is the interest which has been excited by the X ray in the scientific laboratories of the world, among electrical engineers, photographers, students, and amateurs, its interest to the physician and surgeon is still more vital, for in its application to surgery lies its highest field of usefulness to humanity. The physician who, in the exploration of the mysteries of the human body, has been wont to employ the opthalmoscope, the stethoscope, the cystoscope, the percussion hammer, and the probe has now added to these the most valuable means of diagnosis ever known to the science and art of medicine. Conspicuous among the revelations of the X ray are those relating to normal anatomy. It might be claimed that the bones of the animal body could be studied from prepared skeletons, but such artificial arrangements of the bones can never, in reality, give their exact relation as well as the X-ray picture, nor in any sense afford a correct idea of these relations in the varied postures permitted by the changing position of the bones which compose the joints. In Fig. 3 is shown the normal anatomy of a woman's hand. Incidentally it may be noted that the diamonds in the ring have failed to intercept the X ray, whereas the gold ring and bracelet have thoroughly obstructed it. The bracelet has the appearance of being placed flat on the wrist. The reason of this is that bone is less dense than gold, and the far side of the bracelet is actually seen through the bones of the wrist. Fig. 4 shows the bones of the foot while incased in a stocking and leather shoe. The tacks are seen throughout the heel, in which over two inches of leather are made transparent. The outline is also shown of the flesh of the foot, while the joint in the ankle may be clearly discerned.

In teaching the anatomy of the blood vessels the X ray opens out a new and feasible method. The arteries and veins of dead bodies may be injected with a substance opaque to the X ray, and thus their distribution may be more accurately followed than by any possible dissection. The feasibility of this method applies equally well to the study of other structures and organs of the dead body. To a certain extent, therefore, X-ray photography may replace both dissection and vivisection. And in the living body the location and size of a hollow organ, as for instance, the stomach, may be ascertained by causing the subject to drink a harmless fluid, more or less opaque to the X ray, or an effervescing mixture which will cause distension, and then taking the picture.

For the exhibition of fractures, dislocations, diseases of the bones, and deformities, the X ray is now indispensable, and it is recognised that no hospital in the land can do justice to its patients if it does not possess a complete X-ray outfit. By this means it is possible to detect and diagnose fractures and dislocations, and the very important point which often presents itself, whether the case is a fracture or dislocation, or both. Deformities of the bone are discovered, and even diseases like tuberculosis and cancer, which, in destroying the bone structure, have varied its density.

In dentistry the X ray has already become of supreme importance. By it pictures of the living teeth can be taken,

Fig. 4.

showing each wandering fang or root, however deeply imbedded in its socket. Children's teeth may be photographed before they have escaped from the gums, and the extent, area, and location of metallic fillings may be sharply delineated, even though concealed from the outer view. The lost end of a broken drill may be found, and, what is most interesting, the fact that even the central cavity of the tooth may be outlined, so that diseases within the tooth may be detected. It is equally obvious that diseases of the bone and other tissue in the neighborhood of the teeth may also be observed.

One of the first applications of Röntgen's discovery was for the detection of foreign objects in the body, and for this purpose it is now being incessantly employed. Bullets and needles are difficult things to find when imbedded in flesh, but their discovery is made a certainty by the X ray. The English War Office has supplied its military expedition up the Nile with complete X-ray outfits, and our own Navy Department is said to contemplate equipping each of its vessels with similar apparatus. If the X ray had been known in its present form in the time of Garfield, the fatal bullet might have been located, and the life of the President saved.

The medico-legal side of the X ray is one of great moment. Already court records contain numerous cases in which the Röntgen ray has rendered valuable testimony. A picture has just been taken which may play a prominent part in a case soon to be brought into court. The patient was thrown down with violence in a trolley-car accident more than a year ago, and has suffered more or less ever since. An exposure was first made of the injured knee only, and no positive evidence of the seat or degree of the injury was afforded. By resorting to the comparative method, a picture of both knees was obtained, which showed that the upper portion of the large bone of the leg below the knee was nearly three-quarters of an inch wider in the injured knee than in the normal one. This was doubtless due to fracture and subsequent growth of bone. Such a picture would be likely to have great weight with a jury.

Of the physiological effect of the X ray little is yet known. The testimony on the subject is very conflicting, even taking only that of the highest authorities. Prof. J. J. Thomson, in the Rede lecture at the University of Cambridge, insists that X rays do not exert any of those deleterious effects on bacteria which are fortunately associated with ultra violet light. In contradistinction to this, Dr. Shrader of the Missouri State University stated, as the result of his experiments on the effect of the Röntgen rays on disease germs, that in nearly every instance the germs were found to be destroyed by the action of the rays. On this head judgment must be suspended until further data can be brought to light.

In respect to one of the effects of these rays, testimony seems to be unanimous. The flesh of those on whom the rays have been projected has become sunburned, and frequently the skin would strip off. In many cases the passage of the rays through the skull caused the hair to drop out, and active inflammation of the eyelids, upper lips, and of the skin of the face generally has been exhibited in experimenters who have devoted much of their time continuously to X-ray work. Many instances are reported where scientists have been prostrated, and have had to relinquish their Röntgen-ray work for a while. It is said, indeed, that the death of Dr. Shrader, whose investigations have just been referred to, was caused by exhaustion resulting from his unremitting study of the subject.

The Minister Did It.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"Kinneawinskootsker has the most unmanageable name on earth. He says that there never was but one individual who endeavored to designate him upon first acquaintance."

"Who was that?"

"The clergyman who married him. He looked at 'Kinney' for a moment, glanced at a card in his hand, and then said: 'I pronounce—I pronounce you man and wife.'"

Look a Requisite.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Mose Johnson (at the club)—I say, fellahs, let's get up a football 'leven. We's all got big feet an' could put up a powerful strong team.

Sporty Jackson (derisively)—Talk a reef, dar; talk a reef. How's we gwine to grow long hair?

Its Newness Attracts.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Western—If the West is so far behind the East intellectually, pray how do you account for the greater popularity of all educational movements in the West?

Eastman—Er—why—I suppose that sort of thing is still a novelty to you people, don't you know?

His Objectionable Way.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Doesn't your husband procrastinate, Mrs. Newly?"

"Oh, I don't think he's as bad as that; but he does have such an aggravating way of putting everything off."

Surely Tough.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Waiter," said the tired customer, "I can't eat that steak, and you may take it away."

"Shall I charge it, Sir?"

"Charge it! Why, a regiment of cavalry couldn't charge that steak with drawn sabres."

Cost of His Whoop.

From The Chicago Record.

"Isn't my wheel a beauty? It cost $200."

"Why, I didn't know bicycles ever cost that much."

"Oh, it cost only $50, but I spent the rest in repairs."

PUBLIC OPINION

Who Would Suffer.

From The Detroit Free Press, (Dem.)

Rising prices without rising wages mean serious injury to the workingmen and to everybody in the receipt of a fixed salary. Even when wages are advanced to correspond with the rise in prices—if that period ever comes, which is by no means certain—they will be no better off than they are now. Can they afford, purely as a matter of self-interest, to make the change or vote for it?

The pensioners are in the same boat. They will unquestionably be injured by any rise in prices, and there can be no compensation to them as it is sometimes said there may be to the workingmen in increased opportunities for employment. Their injury will be direct, absolute, and irretrievable. So will the injury of the depositors in the savings banks and the holders of life insurance policies. All these classes will be definitely injured by any rise in prices, the extent of the injury being measured by the extent of the rise.

That the vast business interests of the country will be also injured there is no question; but we prefer to leave them out of the discussion as belonging, possibly, to the class stigmatized by Bryan as believers in a gold standard—though they have the same right he or any other citizen has to vote for what they believe to be their own interest. We confine the discussion for the present, however, to the classes which cannot by any stretch of the imagination be included with those whom Mr. Bryan denounces for their selfishness.

In the judgment of The Free Press the contest can safely be left for settlement upon the ground of self-interest where Mr. Bryan really seeks to place it while ostentatiously pretending to put it on patriotic grounds. If all the voters in the country will only come to the polls and vote for their own best interest—whether they call it patriotism or not—there need be no fear of the result. Mr. Bryan and his platform will be overwhelmingly defeated.

The Uncertainties of Fame.

From The London News.

All that is mortal of Sir John Millais has been laid to rest. His works remain, and they will delight generations to come no less, we believe, than they have delighted the generation that is past. Will they endure for centuries as well as for generations? It were rash, nay, it is impossible, to say—rash, because judgments in art matters are often very uncertain; impossible, because the reputation of a painter depends upon his pigments, and whether his pigments will endure only time can show.

Those who stood yesterday in the "artists' corner" of the Crypt must have recalled instances of each of these disturbing factors. Among the artists buried there is Benjamin West. He, too, was President, and the great painter of his time, whom all the world admired, and who was followed to the grave by the affectionate admiration of cultivated society. Yet who knows of West's pictures now? There are some in the possession of the National Gallery, but they have been sent to limbo. The fashion which produced them and admired them has passed away.

In the other cases suggested by the history of the artists' corner, it is not the fashions but the pigments that have gone. There are several of Reynolds's pictures which have been fading away in the sight of men still living, and it seems only too likely that the men and women with whose counterfeit presentments he filled the halls and castles of England will one day be only the "ghosts of ghosts."

And as for the great Turner, who pursued and seemed to have caught "the light that never was on land or sea—the consecration and the poet's dream"—many of his wonderful impressions are already, in literal truth, "like unsubstantial pageants, faded!"

He Will Rank as an Event.

From The London News.

The American bar, like the American public, were prepared for an intellectual treat in hearing Lord Russell. He performed the difficult task of surpassing their expectations, and the result was a display of generous fervor which will be reciprocated in this country with extreme pleasure. It is thirteen years since Lord Russell's distinguished predecessor visited the United States. The late Lord Coleridge charmed and delighted all who were brought into contact with him. He was not in the least like Lord Russell. He belonged to a different school. He was a product of Eton and Oxford, of academic sentiment and social tradition, of the Church of England in its literary and cultivated aspect. Lord Russell, the first Catholic who has been Lord Chief Justice since the Reformation, and, we believe, the first Irishman who ever held that post, has made his own way in the world by the force of his ability and the strength of his character. Before the Parnell Commission he was recognized as the first advocate at the common law bar. But his speech to the Commissioners showed that he was something more than an advocate, and will rank as a great historic event.

Sewall and the Ticket.

From The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, (Rep.)

The failure of Mr. Bryan to excite any enthusiasm among the leading Democrats of the East, his failure as an advocate of the free-silver cause compared with the Democratic sound-money reasoner who opposed him, point to the abandonment of the effort to secure additional Democratic support in that section, and, as the candidacy of Sewall has been an affront to the Populist Party from the start, the natural and inevitable thing in the effort to consolidate all the remaining Bryan forces and preserve the important and indispensable strength would be to abandon Sewall. There is much in the attitude of Mr. Bryan since he left New-York City, that shows how he feels personally in the matter, and the assumption of a tone in his speeches, more and more Populistic, indicates his desire to cut loose from all the restraint that the conservative Democratic alliance imposes. He was on his good behavior in New-York City, and was very careful as to what he said, but he has dropped all that now, and his true inwardness is manifest. Certain prominent leaders among the Populists declare that they have assurances that Sewall is to be taken down, and Watson alone to be left with Bryan on the Populistic ticket, and it would not be surprising if the event should prove that their prognostications are correct.

Dishonesty in Partisanship.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Times, (Dem.)

The man who utters an untruth without the least intention to deceive is not guilty of lying, and the man who fails to fulfill a promise or obligation without intending to do so cannot be called dishonest. But there is a great deal of dishonesty that passes unnoticed. It has nothing to do directly with money or things of real value, and thus escapes proper classification. Dishonesty of this kind is particularly rampant during political campaigns and is of every grade, from the starting of false rumors to affect the voting to the stuffing or stealing of ballot boxes. And, unfortunately, the public conscience is not sensitive on this subject. A public speaker or a party organ spreads false stories or works recklessly upon the passions or prejudices of the people to gain their votes, and it is accounted to them for "smartness" if they succeed in deceiving. Strictly speaking, such a man or newspaper is guilty of dishonesty and swindling, and should never again be trusted. Whether they prevent a free and fair vote by deception or intimidation, they are equally dishonest.

The Eastern Democrats' Opportunity.

From The Chicago Chronicle, (Dem.)

If the Democratic organizations of New-York and the East generally will do their duty the work of crushing out Bryanism and spurious Democracy can be accomplished long before the Presidential election. All that is necessary is that those Democratic State Conventions which have not yet been held shall refuse to indorse the Chicago ticket and the Chicago platform. Such a refusal will result in the disintegration of the Populist forces and the collapse of the Populist campaign. The Eastern Democrats have it in their power to effect this desirable consummation merely by fulfilling their obvious duty. If they shall fail to do so—if they shall surrender to trimmers and wire pullers whose ideas of Democracy are bounded by political expediency—it will then become the duty of real Democrats to force the fighting by the nomination of a third ticket in every State where dishonor and treachery are indorsed. There can be no compromise in this contest. He who is not for Democracy is against Democracy, and support—active or passive—of the Chicago ticket is a declaration of war against the National Democracy.

Tombs That Will Tell No Story.

From The London News.

If in our funeral customs we thought of posterity, the practice of honoring the dead with flowers—which in some recent funerals has prevailed on so extensive a scale—would give way to some more enduring tokens. "The flower fadeth," and, indeed, generally, how empty our tombs will be of archæological interest to the antiquarians of future centuries! It is curious to reflect how much of our knowledge of antiquity and how many of our recovered treasures of ancient art are the result of the practice of burying trinkets and utensils with the dead. Ancient tombs are thus full of information—and, we may add, of puzzles—for the meaning of those exquisite little Tanagra figures found in Greek cemeteries has not yet been convincingly explained. The tombs of the modern world, when they are dug up by the curious of after ages, will contain no buried history, no buried art, no buried treasures. To the archæologist they will be full only of emptiness; which, however, will itself carry its lesson with it—the lesson of the greater spirituality of the faiths of the modern world.

Not Democratic.

From The Rochester Post-Express, (Rep.)

A regular, orthodox Democrat is a man who believes in certain well-established principles and policies; is a man, for instance, who believes in hard money, in the conservation of law and order, in the inviolability of contracts, and who has a decent respect for the Supreme Court of the United States and abhors the malign forces which make for anarchy. Tried by this plain, common-sense test, Bryan cannot read his title clear to membership in the Democratic Party. On the contrary, it convicts him of being a Populist—a first-rate Populist, if you please, but not a Democrat. They used to tell of an enterprising Montana restaurant keeper who was fond of using words which took his fancy without inquiring too particularly into their precise meaning. On one occasion he hung out a placard reading: "Ice cream; ice cream! I desire to inform my patrons that I shall serve this delicious bivalve during the ensuing season." Now characterizing ice cream as a delicious bivalve is scarcely more preposterous than referring to Bryan and the platform upon which he is making his campaign as Democratic.

Every Seller Also a Buyer.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Globe, (Dem.)

Neither Bryan nor his school takes into account, any more than do McKinley and his school, the very vital fact that every seller is also a buyer; that, complementing the motive to get the most possible for product as seller is the motive to pay the least possible for it as buyer. Increase in the price of that which is sold does not compensate for that of the thing bought. The satisfaction for the former is lost in the contemplation of the latter. The philosophy needed to perceive the compensating balance does not abide in the souls of the mass of mankind. They want to sell high and buy low. They may be caught for a time by a proposition to let them sell high, but the reaction comes with terrific force when the inevitable fact is sensed that they must also buy high. It is this very human disposition that both these candidates ignore, and which is sure to bring disaster to the one whose scheme is adopted in November.

Newark's Shoe Interest Disproves It.

From The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, (Rep.)

The shoe-manufacturing industry of Newark furnishes a conclusive reply to the argument that the decrease in prices in the last twenty-three years is due to the demonetization of silver and its consequent fall in value. In the last twenty-three years the shoe industry has been revolutionized by labor-saving machinery, so that now, to borrow a current joke, one has only to drive a cow into one end of a machine and bring out at the other end fully made boots and shoes and other articles of manufacture produced from the carcass. The effect of all labor-saving machinery is, of course, to reduce the cost of production and the selling price of goods. A shoe that cost, say, $5 a pair twenty-three years ago costs now not much more than one-half. The manufacturer gets about the same margin of profit on the manufacture that he did before, and the benefit of the reduction is given to the consumer.

Interesting and Interested.

From The London Standard.

Li Hung Chang's three weeks' stay in England has, at any rate, furnished the British public with a spectacle of unusual interest, and his movements have been followed with an even keener attention than is generally bestowed on illustrious foreigners. From the moment he landed the ex-Viceroy of Pechili has been, indeed, the most prominent man of the day. Whether he has been equally interested in what he has observed here can only be known to those who enjoy his complete confidence, but we may certainly flatter ourselves that his visit has been quite as instructive, and possibly as entertaining, as his earlier experiences of Western civilization on the Continent. We have shown, perhaps, a trifle more restraint, and, it may be, a somewhat stricter regard to National dignity, than his Excellency met with elsewhere, but his daily programme has never been monotonous.

Delay but Adds Difficulty.

From The London Standard.

It seems unfortunately too clear that the return of M. de Nelidoff to Constantinople has rather encouraged the Sultan than otherwise, and that the Cretan insurgents will get no assistance from Russia. The Greek Government has contrived with great adroitness to avoid all responsibility for the rebellion, and to deprecate any proclamation of union with Greece. But the ignoble fear of consequences still paralyzes the counsels of Europe. There are consequences of inaction as well as of action, and the longer the settlement of the Turkish question is postponed, the more difficult the problem will be.

Bryan's Prototype.

From The Chicago Tribune, (Rep.)

The fact of the matter is that the Boy Orator's prototype was not Cicero, nor yet Demosthenes, but Gratiano, in "The Merchant of Venice." Gratiano was persistently voluble, and it was said of him that his thoughts were as grains of wheat in a bushel of chaff—"You shall search all day ere you find them, and when you have found them they are not worth the search."

Has No Monroe Doctrine.

From The Rochester Union, (Dem.)

The London correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES says: "England's Foreign Office needs long years for meditation over such a problem as arbitration with Venezuela, but it can settle such an issue as that of Zanzibar in three-quarters of an hour." Of course—because Africa has no Monroe doctrine.

Free Silver and the Workingmen.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.)

The workingman who favors free silver may be honest, but he is badly mistaken, as he can find out by an hour's careful study of the question of cheap money as related to his wages.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

HER POINT OF VIEW.

A private letter from a member of the traveling party, which also included Mr. and Mrs. Youmans, gives an account of the sad fatality which cost them their lives in Norway in early July.

"At Stalkheim," says the letter, "we had made great preparations to celebrate the Fourth, but a dreadful tragedy occurred. These people use a little cart in climbing the hills—a low, two-wheeled cart, a boy sitting behind to drive, with the lines running between the passengers. The horse is a sturdy little animal, but as contrary as a mule. Mr. and Mrs. Youmans of our party had a smart pony, and Mr. Youmans wanted to drive ahead and take some pictures. It is supposed that he took the lines from the boy and tried to stop the horse to take the picture of a packhorse, when the pony backed them into the river. There was not a sign of horse, wagon, or people when we drove up five minutes later. The water was ten feet deep. A prominent doctor, with his wife and nurse, came along as soon as the bodies were found, but too late."

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A further paragraph of the same letter gives some interesting notes.

"Our courier is a woman. Women could not travel very well alone here, as there are eighty on the little steamer, and such a rush for carriages and quarters. I wouldn't advise any one to go further than Frondheim, as the finest scenery stops there, and it takes a whole week more simply to reach the Cape. We went ashore Saturday night to visit a whaling station. Five large whales lay on the shore. The foreman told us that they would average ten tons of oil each. The catch has been eighty-eight since April. The foreman's wife invited us to see a typical Norwegian home of the better class. There were white bearskin rugs on the floors, inlaid and repoussé work everywhere, and the yard fenced with the rib-bones of the whale, white and even as a picket fence. The Emperor William had been there, and left his photograph and a jewel box. I'm getting very tired. It is almost impossible to go to bed with the sun shining. Last night the sun did not go down by several degrees. There is a weird, strange light at night, quite unnatural; daylight as bright as ever at 11:30. There are many people living in among the mountains where there is no sunshine during eight months in the year. To-night a party have gone six miles inland to see the Laplanders and their reindeer, but some of us staid on board to write, and a group of Laps came on board the ship."

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The value of the opposite was shown the other morning in a ferryhouse very aptly.

An intoxicated fellow was trying to shake hands all around. Most of the men humored him, but one, annoyed, turned his head away, with a gruff "Go 'long."

Whereupon the other drew himself up with tipsy dignity.

"Good morning, Sir," he said, slowly and with some difficulty. "I'm sorry to see you looking so well this morning."

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The oft-contested and doubtful source of malaria has received another investigation by an accepted authority, Dr. Bachmann, who is of the opinion that the germ is a protozoa developing in the soil where low, moist ground is warm enough to favor its growth. It passes rapidly from one stage to another, and is at certain times so light as to be easily blown about by the wind, but it is not at this stage harmful. It is in the surface water where it readily propagates that it reaches a point of virulence, and if then taken into the system chills and fever follow.

Drinking the surface water is where the danger lies, and the scientist advises exclusive use of deep-seated water.

Many incidents bear out the truth of these conclusions. Boston has only been malarious since the filling in and digging out of some low, marshy ground along the Charles River some four years ago. Experts declare that the workmen, who ate their meals with hands covered with soil from pick and shovel, in this way conveyed the germs into their systems, for, strange to say, at first scarcely any others were afflicted. By carefully washing the hands before handling food it was found to reduce infection materially, and by prohibiting the use of the water a greater decrease was noted. Any investigations to lessen malaria will be eagerly welcomed. It is one of the most depressing afflictions to which mankind is subject.

"But for the 'blues,'" said a chronic case lately, "I could endure the pain, but they unfit me for everything, even endurance."

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To make a poultice may seem a simple thing, that every one can do without practice or training, yet at the classes in home nursing, poultice making is a topic that occupies an entire morning to demonstrate.

In the first place, the pupils are told how to get along without a poultice—that is, in an emergency when a poultice is needed and no material for one is at hand. This is by dipping absorbent cotton in hot water and squeezing it partly dry. If absorbent cotton even is not at hand, though no nurse ought ever to be without it, ordinary cotton batting will do.

A bread-and-milk poultice was made by crumbling bread (after the crust was cut off) and dropping it into the boiling liquid, beating it light the while with a fork, until the compound was so thick it would not run. It was then spread quickly upon a piece of cheesecloth twice the size of the poultice needed. The half left was turned over the poultice and the edges basted together with thread and needle, ready before the poultice was mixed. Water can be used instead of milk.

Flaxseed poultice is made by stirring the meal into boiling water until it is the consistency of mush. Elm-bark poultices are made in the same way, using, of course, the powdered bark.

Deftness and quickness are requisites of poultice making, and poultice applying. The good nurse slips the poultice quickly in under the bedclothes and detaches the cooled poultice as she slips on the hot one, leaving the inflamed part bare scarcely a second.

The writer once watched one of those good women, who is ranked "such a good nurse" in her community because she is friendly and willing, at the bedside of a pneumonia patient in a little country town. Flaxseed poultices, kept hot and changed frequently, was the doctor's order, and the good woman thought she obeyed it. She made each poultice down stairs and carried it through the cold halls of a stove-heated house to the sickroom; then she went to the bed, laid back blanket and nightdress, took off the cold poultice, left the chest bare to the air while she ran across the room and got the fresh one and applied it. The cold poultice was, indeed, cold, a chilling mass, worse than none, left on minutes after its virtue had become changed to a vice. Modern nurses lay over the poultice a piece of oiled silk or gum tissue and a sheet of cotton batting. If the poultice is inclined to adhere, rub the skin with sweet oil before applying.

Finally, never try to use a poultice twice. Burn as fast as used.

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Many women are deploring the loss of a favorite shopping place in the downfall of the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. Old New-Yorkers particularly, to whom the prestige of "Stewart's" was not simply a tradition, express deep regret that the house has ceased business.

A venerable woman, speaking of the failure, said: "In my shopping days 'Stewart's' was a rendezvous for all New-York society women. I remember the delight with which we welcomed the revolving stools which he was the first to introduce into New-York shops. The store competes easily to-day with the finest in the city so far as the building goes, and at the time when, as 'Stewart's,' it was known all over the country it easily led every other one in spaciousness and beauty. To go up in one of the upper floors and look down in the rotunda was a sight that persons from out of town knew of and wanted to see when they came here. I remember there were notices posted on the pillars warning employes not to stand gazing over the railing on pain of dismissal. Stewart was a great disciplinarian.

"The place was like a club for us women; we made appointments to meet there and visited quite as much as we shopped. In those days it was almost the only big store—all the shopping centred there just below Fourteenth Street. For years it was my husband's orders in the stables that the carriage horses were not to be driven below Stewart's. He feared the traffic of Broadway further down for us, and Stewart's was the end of everything."

The airy, light store was almost as much of an attraction to shoppers in this generation, though other stores shared their favoritism. Most women divide their prejudices for stores, liking this place for one thing, that for another, and so on.

"Hosiery and handkerchiefs at Hilton's," said a woman alliteratively a day or two ago, "were always most satisfactory to me. I could get better of each for less money than anywhere else, it seemed to me, and I have supplied my family there in these articles so long I feel lost to turn anywhere else."

But the philosopher tells us, in this world "everybody is missed a little and nobody very much." In the numerous other splendid dry goods stores of Greater New-York, Hilton's following, however faithful, will soon be contentedly swallowed up.

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Whist parties for the cool Autumn mornings are favorite recreations for those permitted to linger in country places after the tocsin of school has sounded—a note which brings thousands of families back to town who would otherwise prolong their stay.

Now that September has introduced the saving R, "oyster cocktails" are often served on the piazzas between hands. To make them, mix seven or eight drops of Tobasco sauce, or some other equally hot relish of the same kind, half a teaspoonful of grated horse radish, the same quantity of vinegar, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and half a teaspoonful of tomato catsup. Add ten medium-sized oysters, and serve in the glasses used for cocktails, passing hot wafers around at the same time.

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Chafing dishes are now made with double blazer, making it possible to cook two things at a time. The chafing dish is intended to be a delicate accessory to the kitchen resources. If it becomes too capable, half its charm will be gone, though the double chafing dish does not imply a taint. It is frequently needed to prepare two dishes, or a dish and its sauce at the same moment, and the amplified utensil will serve good purpose.

There are chafing dish cooks, however, who will have none of them. These pride themselves on their ability to keep several in use simultaneously. One such "chef of the alcohol lamp" officiated at a card party supper last Winter in a big country house and prepared lobster à la Newberg for forty persons, using four chafing dishes. When the steaming blazers were sent around among the company each contained the dainty in equally perfect condition, a result very difficult, as any one who has tried to do one "Newberg" alone will attest.

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Syracuse, a remarkably wide-awake town in sanitary measures, has followed Chicago's example in overseeing its ice supply and sale. It has even gone a step further than the Western city. It has not only adopted an ordinance which forbids the selling of ice intended to be used so as to come into contact with food which has been cut from waste or stagnant water, but it has taken measures to make the ice dealers honest in carrying out this law. Each ice dealer is required to keep ice from different sources in separate storehouses or separate compartments of the same storehouses, every receptacle to be plainly placarded with the kind of ice it contains. Similar signs must also go on every delivery wagon. A penalty of $10 is imposed for each offense or for each day's neglect to comply with any one of the requirements of the ordinance.

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A new industry is that of lullaby singing. Young women who are studying vocal music very often turn their growing talent to small account, at least, by going to nurseries two or three times a week to sing to the children, at bedtime hour, soft, crooning lullabies. It is in households, of course, where the mother has no singing voice, and who believes in the influence of sweet and correct singing on the developing ear of her child. This may seem the exaggeration of detail, but in these days it is the trifles that are considered in their bearing upon the large results.

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Always a new sandwich filling. Here is the latest, compounded of grated cheese, whipped cream, and the crispest, most tender of celery stalks—none other will answer. Chop the celery very fine, mince it, in fact, and chill on ice. Add the cheese as a seasoning just before the whipped cream is lightly tossed with the mixture to be spread on dainty, crustless squares, oblongs, and triangles of thin bread.

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The almond icing made for the Princess Maud's wedding cake was after the following formula: Mix eight ounces of very fine powdered almonds with double that quantity of sifted sugar a little orange water, and sufficient whites of eggs to form the whole into a soft paste. Spread a coating of this all over the surface of the cake. After it has become cold and hard, ice a second time with the following preparation:

Place eight whites of new-laid eggs in a convenient sized basin, add a pound and a half of sifted sugar and work together with a wooden spoon, adding occasionally a little lemon juice until the whole presents the appearance of a thick, shiny substance. Use this icing to mask the entire surface of the cake, making a coating of about a quarter of an inch in depth. The icing should dry in a warm atmosphere.

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A doll party was the form which a children's fête took recently. The little guests were asked to come dressed as a doll of some sort. The result was a surprise to some of the onlookers, who have rather entertained the notion that a doll was a doll, and that was all. French dolls, rag dolls, Brownie dolls, darky dolls, wax dolls, and even paper dolls were only a few of the cleverly represented puppets which the children displayed.

WOMEN AND NEWSPAPERS.

Are the Former Growing More Fond of Reading the News?

"Women are accused of not reading the newspapers," remarked a man recently, "but I have noticed that, at least on the cars, they read them much more than was formerly the case. On my daily ride into town from a suburban village I notice that the women who chance to be on the train are almost, without exception, reading a morning paper as eagerly as the men. At a Summer resort where I have spent a few weeks, too, I noticed the news stand was much patronized by the women of the place. If, as they say, magazines have got to yield to the growing demand and the better supply of newspapers, women are going to help in the revolution quite as much as men."

All of which does not accord with Frances Willard's observations, who said recently, talking on the subject: "Women are a set of passivities on that subject as a class," and added: "I am never more annoyed for my 'sect' than when the newspaper boy goes trotting through at full speed if he finds the car contains chiefly women, never dreaming that they may want a paper. I clutch his sleeve with a vim and buy one of every variety he has, and ask him what he is thinking about to lose patronage in that way. Gossip is nothing but small news, the nickels, pennies, and dimes, while the newspaper deals in dollars and V's and X's; so it widens the mind more to read the newspapers that to gossip about the neighbors."

FOR HEALTH AND ORDER

"In my Summer jaunting about," says a woman who has just returned to town, "I have been impressed with the growth of the village improvement association movement. My itinerary has taken me into small towns and hamlets in the interior of this and one or two adjacent States, and I have not been in a place where one of these organizations did not exist in a more or less flourishing condition. It is one thing," she continued, emphatically, "that we have to thank the woman's club movement for. Although associations exist in towns where there are no clubs, the idea sprang from the woman's club in the beginning as emphatically as better roads from the wheelmen's invasion of the country."

In this, perhaps, the speaker was right, but the real impetus to this movement for better conditions in towns and villages was given at the World's Fair. That great exposition was as epochmaking as its predecessor, the Centennial. Previous to Chicago's enlightening congresses and displays of methods, a few large cities had formed associations for crying down nuisances, but their work was sporadic and only partially successful. Many obstacles confronted the promoters of such work, not the least being the impression that dainty femininity undertook something quite out of its sphere when "poked into such unsavory businesses as garbage disposal, slaughter houses, expectorating in cars, and other unpleasant nuisances. So strong was this impression that few women were courageous enough to undertake the double burden of fighting both public opinion and nuisances at the same time.

But, as has been said, the ventilation of the subject in Chicago proved a great awakening. The history of what had been done was encouraging, and the recital of what needed to be done stimulating by its size and importance. With this impulse the movement has grown persistently, spreading surely, though slowly, all over the country, from Maine to California. It would take pages to tell of the many towns, villages, and boroughs where health departments, village improvement and ladies' protective associations, municipal order leagues, and the like are doing their excellent work. Public opinion has long since changed from contempt, then indifference, to indorsement and co-operation.

One of the most important elements of the movement is its influence upon the coming generations. This is a veritable campaign of education which is going to do away entirely with the old order of things. Unkempt villages, disorderly alleyways, filthy gutters, dirty streets, unsightly dumps, and the rest of the unsanitary and unbeautiful things will in the future gradually disappear. The coming men and women, trained from childhood to notice dirt and disorder, will neither add to nor permit its existence.

The children are brought into the work in the right way. Formed into associations, officered and policed by their own members, they enter heartily into the matter, and are, in fact, in most cases more vigilant than their elders. The small boy at play in streets and parks has a better opportunity for detecting delinquencies than any patrolling Inspector could possibly have. The small boy is omnipresent. He takes part in the disorder himself; he is one of the most frequent perpetrators of defacement. The average village boy is not a child of order; he is apt to be the very opposite, and, therefore, this organizing and training in which he, to be loyal, must condemn the very thing he himself has been guilty of, have a most salutary effect. The evidences of great improvement in the actions of the regular "village gang" have been so satisfactory that from town to town the good news has flown on the wings of gossip, and wise mothers and sisters and friends have coaxed into active beneficent duty some of the most incorrigible youths. Unconsciously they have been brought to be the most valuable officers, because their very ability to be leaders in unruly behavior enables them to lead and "boss" in another direction. The word "boss" fully describes the trend of the average lad's capacity. He can do that, if nothing else.

In one pretty little borough, where a certain boy had long been distinguished for his unruly behavior, extending to breaking fences for bonfires, stealing fruit, and defacing stone walls, and even stoops and houses, with vulgar inscriptions and sketches, the junior auxiliary of the village improvement association has entirely changed the lad. He has developed into a fine, manly fellow, occupying the President's place after a rapid promotion from one post to another. His interest in the work and pleasure in his new rôle of "good boy" has stimulated him to improve in other ways, and thus indirectly the work for order has been, in his case, a work for morality as well. Village life, from its long hours of enforced idleness, is one of the most severe ordeals for a lad's growing into manhood. Any interest to occupy them beneficially is of the greatest value, irrespective of any other good.

Down in Florida, at Green Cove Spring, boys do all of the work of the association. The membership is 160, with Mrs. Lowe as President. The association is divided into committees, each intrusted with the management of some special subject. They have their classes in singing, botany, microscopy, sanitation, besides any number of beneficent duties to perform; and

the result is a happy community of children and such a model village as has made Green Cove famous among all improvement associations, and one of the most popular of Florida resorts.

Nearer home is the fine work of the Junior Association, in Cranford, N. J. It has had the valuable leadership of Mrs. Percy Griffen, who is peculiarly gifted in attracting and instructing the young. Her dexterity in handling the children is remarkable. Gather together twenty or thirty boys and girls, untrained in parliamentary law and without organization, each keeping its own little tongue wagging its distinctive nonsense, with no idea of law or order, or no visible idea of courtesy, and train and quiet them down into a vigilant band of workers, earnest and sincere, willing to give up play to do little acts of society obligations hitherto supposed to belong to the public sweeper or garbage collector, and there must have been a magnetism of no mean quality to produce the result.

Such a result has not been effected in a day, but is a gradual growth of weeks and months by Mrs. Griffen with her boys and girls of Cranford. From the Wednesday Morning Club of the town sprang the Village Improvement Association. From this grew the Junior Auxiliary, a band of two companies each, under the guidance of a Captain. These Captains are known by the staves they carry when inspecting their "men," using sharp, pointed sticks with which they are expected to impale whatever they pick up from sidewalk or street on their tour of duty. They pledge themselves to see that the town is kept clean by reporting delinquents and defacements, and to pick up papers flying loosely about the walks, tear down old posters from trees, and generally keep an eye for order. Periodically they make trips with some receptacle in which to put what they find that may easily be conveyed away.

A funny incident that occurred in a suburban village very recently shows how effort has to be guided or it is worse than useless. Two small enthusiastic "juniors" started out on their first gathering round armed with their prodding sticks and drawing their little express wagon. Their zeal soon filled the wagon to overflowing, and then what to do with it became a serious question, as the territory assigned to them had not been covered. After a short discussion the happy thought occurred to one of them that under the side porch of his home would be the best sort of hiding place for the refuse, and thither accordingly the load was duly conveyed. It was not until several more wagonfuls of the motley accumulation were tucked away that the "nice place" was discovered by the mother of the suggester. It took stronger hands later to rake the unsightly mass away and to its proper ground. The boys learned a lesson, though to the inconvenience of others and the defilement of a velvety lawn and immaculate area under the porch.

The little folks pledge themselves also to be kind to dumb animals, and not to annoy young birds, and so on.

Their efforts to be vigilant sometimes assume comical aspects. When Mrs. Griffen the other day called the meeting to order and read the minutes of the previous meeting and asked if they were approved and no corrections to be made, a little chap rose in his seat and said: "Yes. Some cruel boys threw sticks at some little birds in a nest in our tree, and Charlie and I picked them up and they were all bleeding and we put them back, and those bad boys ought to be arrested." Such were his corrections to the minutes of the previous meeting.

But what a growth for the lads is promised by these very incidents!

The conservative East offers the most stubborn field to the village reformers. Western towns are much more inclined to prompt and thorough indorsement of the idea. But everywhere the seed is being sown, and we may hope that in a few years no settlement, whatever its size, will be without its organization for health and order.

ART STUDIES IN PARIS.

Some American Women Who Have Become Famous There.

Fifteen or twenty years ago it was much more unusual to see women art students among the Parisian group, some of whose characteristics have been sketched by Mr. Du Maurier. At that time it was an almost unheard of thing for a woman to draw from the life. Miss Gardner's discouragements in her attempts to sketch animals have been spoken of, and her final appeal to Rosa Bonheur, with its ready response.

Elizabeth Gardner was among the advance guard from this country of girl artists, while among the latest arrivals there is Virginia Gerson, who left New-York in April of this year. Miss Gerson is sister-in-law to W. M. Chase, and on her own account distinguished for her graceful magazine illustrations and the wonderfully clever and beautiful work on Clyde Fitch's book "Pamela's Prodigy." Elizabeth Gardner has won distinction not alone by her paintings, but by the fact that she is the only American woman ever awarded a medal at the Salon. Her recent marriage to M. Bouguereau has brought her into special prominence of late.

Fifteen years ago in Paris Elizabeth Strong of California was supposed to be a dangerous rival of her's in animal painting, and was called by her ardent admirers the "Bonheur of America." Miss Strong had been an intimate girl friend and near neighbor in her Monterey home of another member of this interesting group, Isabel Osborne.

It was while this last young woman was pursuing her studies in France, patronized by her mother, that Mrs. Osborne and Robert Louis Stevenson met and fell in love with each other. The young author followed the middle-aged woman to this country, where she obtained a divorce and was married to him only a few months before her daughter Bell's wedding to Joseph Strong, brother of the animal painter, and himself an artist of no mean ability. He and his wife had for some time a studio together in San Francisco, but they finally separated, and Mrs. Strong went to live in Samoa in that curious household whose daily life is portrayed in her book of Stevenson's table talk just published. The great man's affection for them all is made most apparent in every line of this work and of his correspondence. But to those who feel how precious was that frail cruature's existence to literature and to posterity there is something almost resentable in reading his pathetic cry that he must work beyond his little strength at potboilers because of his family's needs. That family was composed not only of his wife and his mother, but also of a stepson, a great strapping fellow about Stevenson's own age; of a stepdaughter quite as old as himself, and quite fitted, by her varied talents, to take care of herself, and of even a stepgrandson, whose education and physical no less than mental outfit must be provided for by one weak invalid.

Yet if it had not been for Isabel Strong's residence in Vailima we might never have received those last novels dictated to her by Stevenson, and we assuredly would never have come to know the man as intimately as we do through the delightful snatches of his conversation that have thus come to us. That record of his daily life is an eyrie finis to the beginning of an acquaintance made a score of years ago in the old life in Paris.

GRANDMA'S WEDDING GOWN.

Lo! here is grandma, just stepped down
From the picture on the wall,
Dressed in her famous wedding gown,
To attend the fancy ball!
No wrinkle mars her dear, sweet face,
She looks, with cheeks aglow,
Just as she looked in pearls and lace,
Seventy years ago!

No wonder she was worshiped then
In all the countryside!
No wonder hearts were broken when
She wore this gown, a bride!
And oh! to-night she's just as fair
As when she wore it so,
With girdled waist and powdered hair,
Seventy years ago!

The satin, once of spotless white,
Is yellowed with the years;
The veil that fell in folds of light
Is stained, but not with tears;
For grandma's life was one long May,
As free from ill and woe,
As was her perfect wedding day,
Seventy years ago!

To-night in all her youth and grace,
For all to praise that see,
The old love-light upon her face,
She comes to dance with me.
Ah, rose so like the parent flower!
Full soon our love shall know
The joy that crowned her bridal hour,
Seventy years ago!

—Lewiston Journal.

IT IS CALLED CELLARITIS.

An Autumn Malady Preventable by Easy Measures.

The word "cellaritis" has been wittily given by a writer upon sanitary science to that general malaise which frequently attacks people very soon after their return from the Summer outing to the city home. She ascribes the annual "sick time" not so much to the "country malaria" with which people declare they are affected as to the condition which obtains in the house closed, almost hermetically sealed, indeed, during their absence.

When it is remembered how few housekeepers take decisive measures toward routing Winter dust and dampness before the Summer closing takes place it does not seem irrational to suppose that if there has been little or no ventilation and no cleaning done during the hot weather, the house must necessarily have been a grand culture field for all the germs and bacteria likely to have been left unmolested. And of all places which may, nine times out of ten, be found to be neglected, the "dark, damp home in the ground and under the house called 'cellar,'" as Mr. Edward Atkinson puts it, is pretty sure to be the one.

It goes without saying that darkness and dampness and warmth of Summer days are the invisible genii which cultivate the ubiquitous microbe, whether it be in cellar or parlor or my lady's chamber. Every condition for the quick and effectual propagation of unhealthy bacteria is found in the house which has been tightly closed or left to irresponsible servants for three or four months without a thorough cleaning beforehand. The more poorly built the house the more likely that all sorts of germs will find lodgment by reason of cracks, crannies, and other evidences of poor workmanship. The unwelcome guests like the dark hiding places. They are never found where beneficent old Sol shines and oxygen is admitted. Their deeds are those of darkness, and if one is a little below par physically they make an onset not easily shaken off. They rise from out their hiding places when the stirring of brooms and dusters makes the air blue with their kind, and the helpless individual, all unconsciously, takes in the inimical microbe, to be or not to be vanquished by those guardians of peace the white corpuscles of the blood.

Many careful mothers guard with jealous care the health of their children in a thousand ways, and forget that right beneath their feet lies the likely cause of colds, sore throat, and numerous other ills.

Few homes can be exonerated from the stigma of a case of cellaritis, much as we may all wish to feel ourselves blameless. Indeed, it is too often true that the cellar is left to itself from one year to the other, holding such a collection of unworthy objects, both animate and inanimate, that one blushes to belong to a race of housekeepers of such inertia and culpable neglect as this condition evidences.

Of course the remedy is not far to seek, nor is it hard to find. Clear, clean space, no rubbish or useless objects, whitened walls, and concrete or asphalt floor, and perfect drain pipes, with frequently flushed pipes, assuredly precludes a case of mistaken "country malaria."

"German scientists have demonstrated that no other available agent kills so many kinds of microbes so quickly as good lime whitewash," says our sanitary friend. "People can use it with redoubled vim, 'sustained and soothed' by this scientific indorsement. It is cheap, and to be had anywhere.

"Let us call the Autumn suffering from supposed country malaria by the expressive name 'cellaritis,' and to your cellars, O city housewives; air them, search them for hidden nuisances, cleanse them, apply the microbe-destroying whitewash, and live happier ever after."

THE KING OF FRUITS.

Ways to Serve the Wholesome and Luscious Apple.

These are the days when the apple orchards are giving up their mellow fruit and the housekeeper finds a most wholesome and tempting addition to her already rich Autumn board. She will do well to serve the apples in the ways best suited to their freshness, for later in the season—quite in Winter, indeed—she will find the faithful apple her chief reliance in pies and sauces.

Baked apples are never more delicious than when the fruit is fresh from the trees. They should be wiped clean, cored, sugar, a little water, and a clove put in each core, and baked with frequent basting. Served with whipped cream they are a veritable company dish.

Idealized baked apples are not baked at all, but steamed. When they are done fill the core cavities with candied fruit. For the filling in eight apples a cooking-school receipt is four ounces of candied cherries and two of candied pineapple. Chop the fruits and simmer them in a half-cupful of sugar and a cupful of water. Arrange the apples, when cooked, on an ice-cream dish; fill the centres heaping full of the fruit, draining it free from the syrup. Boil the syrup till thick as honey, flavor with vanilla or good sherry, and baste the apples with it. Serve cold, with whipped cream heaped around the apples just as they are sent to the table.

Apple jelly needs crisp, tart apples, the blush apples or pippins being the best. They should not be pared, but wiped clean, cored, and cut into quarters. When the preserving kettle is full of apples, fill it about one-third full of water. Let it all simmer until the whole mass is perfectly soft. Strain through a jelly bag without squeezing or pressing, which clouds the jelly. A spoon may be passed down the inner sides of the bag, however, if the juice seems to get clogged. After straining, allow to a cup of juice a cup of sugar, a clove, and an inch of lemon peel; then set back to simmer gently till signs of jellying are noticed. Test by filling a soup plate with ice water. Then pour a little of the jelly in a saucer and set the saucer in the soup plate. It will cool rapidly and show the condition of the jelly. If the juice has been carefully skimmed as it boiled it will not need a second straining and may be ladled from the kettle into the glasses. These should be left on the kitchen table for a while, then set in a cool place to cool, and in an hour or two the jelly should be firm and clear.

Apple fritters, with an orange glaze, is one of the dishes of this fruit that belong to one of the later months of the year than September. The batter for the fritters is made by beating an egg, adding to it a gill of sweet milk, a cupful of pastry flour, a teaspoonful of olive oil, and a level teaspoonful of baking powder. Peel, core, and quarter the apples, dip them in the batter, and fry them. Fritters made with olive oil are more crisp than those made with butter. The glaze for the fritters calls for a half cup of powdered sugar, mixed with the grated yellow of an orange and a tablespoonful of the juice. Stir in a saucepan over the fire till the sugar is warm, and pour over the fritters.

Apple charlotte is a simple and wholesome dessert, made as follows: Cut bread into inch-thick slices, and soak for an instant in cream or rich milk. Line the bottom of a deep pudding dish with bread, adding a layer of sweet apples, sliced fine. Sprinkle well with sugar, and give a liberal grating of nutmeg. Fill the dish with alternate layers of bread and apples, covering the top with bread. Pour over the whole a cupful of milk, and bake slowly. It is best eaten slightly warm and with cream.

A breakfast dish of apples said to be very appetizing is prepared in this way: Fine, soft, tart apples should be selected, peeled, cored, sliced, and set to soak for at least three hours in sugar moistened with brandy and lemon juice. Drained from this, they should be fried a clear brown in butter, then sprinkled with powdered sugar and cinnamon and served.

They are still better, however, at this season or at any time in their natural state. Wiped, piled tastefully in an attractive dish, whence they are transferred to the individual plate, peeled, quartered, and eaten with a pinch of salt, before or after the meal, as the appetite indicates, the apple is the king of fruits in flavor and wholesomeness.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

The professional storyteller still exists in Turkey. In that land books are not in every home, as in this, the newspapers are few and far between, and never the interesting sheets they are here. It follows that a person who has a fund of bright stories which he can tell well is in great demand. These storytellers are usually found in the large public restaurants, where they attract customers, and after a story collect their fees from the crowd. In the month of Ramazan, when night is turned into a carnival of revelry, the storyteller is at his best. Gayly dressed, in jacket, waistcoat, and full, baggy trousers of gaudy colors, richly embroidered in gold, he sits, cross-legged, on a raised dais above his audience. Quick witted, fertile in imagination, he speaks with inimitable action, accompanying his description of every scene with all the accessories of protruding tongue, changing expression, eloquent shrug, and gesticulation that his subject demands—gestures and signs whose full significance can be appreciated only by a native-born Oriental. Sometimes the storytellers go in pairs, like Karaghens and Hadji-alvat, who are the acknowledged princes of storytellers in Constantinople—adopting the question-and-answer style, after the fashion of the endmen in the old-time minstrel entertainments. Probably the cleverest and brightest storyteller of them all is Nasartin Hodja.

Nasartin is always represented as an elderly man, with flowing white beard and innocent expression, dressed in a long gown and turban and holding a cane in his hand. His stories are numbered, like those of Aesop, and comprise 136 in the original. The language is Turkish and the style pithy and concise.

Among his stories are:

The Rich Man and His Donkey.

One day a wealthy man called upon Nasartin Hodja to ask him how much he would charge to educate his son. "Three hundred piasters," said the Hodja. "What are you talking about?" exclaimed the man. "That is too much. I can buy six donkeys for 300 piasters." "That is well said," answered Nasartin, "but if you buy six donkeys with your 300 piasters instead of educating your son you will be master of seven donkeys, including your son."

Nasartin as a Musician.

One day Nasartin Hodja went to the Turkish bath, and, finding no one there, seized the favorable opportunity and began to sing. As his voice was very shrill, and the vacancy of the bath added to its effect, a sound that echoed and re-echoed was the result. At this exhibition of his voice Nasartin became very much pleased with himself and said: "I really had no idea that my voice had been so highly cultivated." As soon, therefore, as he finished his bath he rushed out, and, going to the tower of the mosque, began to exhibit his new-found accomplishment by repeating Mohammed's prayer. But the Muezzin started by this unexpected and inharmonious voice, seized a stick, and, rushing after him to the tower, began to beat him vigorously, saying: "Be quiet, you donkey! What are you shouting like this for? What an inharmonious voice you have!"

Then Nasartin fell to weeping loudly and said: "Isn't there a merciful man anywhere who will build a Turkish bath on top of this tower, wherein I can sing, so that this evil man will be forced to appreciate my fine voice?"

The lesson this teaches is that surroundings do not of necessity make ability.

Nasartin and the Watermelons.

One day Nasartin entered a watermelon field and began picking every melon that came in his way. While thus engaged in picking and putting them in his bag, the gardener spied him, and, rushing to him, took him roughly by the neck, saying: "What business have you here, man?"

Then Nasartin, surprised and uncertain what answer it was best to make, began hesitatingly to say: "My son—the other day—there was such a great storm—do you know—" and the gardener, without releasing his hold, said: "Well, what of it?" Then Nasartin continued: "It was this storm that brought me here." "That is all right enough," said the gardener; "but who picked these melons?"

And Nasartin, still casting about for a suitable reply, answered: "It was because the storm was so strong, I was obliged to hold to anything that came in my way, and these melons could not resist the force." "All right again," said the gardener; "but who threw them into this bag?" This was too much for Nasartin's logic, and he could not think of anything else to say, excepting: "Well, I was just thinking about that point myself when you interrupted me." This pleased the gardener so much that he released his hold, and Nasartin pursued his reflections unmolested.

Nasartin's Wife's Picnic.

Nasartin's wife often complained to her husband, saying: "It is a shame that you have never given me a picnic near a river on the green grass. I have never had anything that bore heavy on your shoulders." (That is, anything that was a cost or burden to him.)

Upon hearing this, one day Nasartin took his wife upon his back, and, carrying her into the garden, set her down near a large tub of water.

"There," said he; "you unappreciative woman! Sit by this tub of water on the green grass, and have all the fun you want, and hereafter never complain that you have never had any fun that bore heavy on my shoulders."

Nasartin's Grafting.

One day while Nasartin was wandering around in the fields, he came across a woman hanging from the branch of a tree. Seeing this, he ran to get a saw, and began eagerly to cut a few branches from the same tree. Some of his friends, finding him doing this, asked what he was going to do with the branches, to which he answered: "It looks as though women like to hang themselves from this kind of a tree. For this reason I am going to graft the trees in my garden, so it will be convenient for my wife."

The Modern Way.

She (as he finishes mending her tire)—Oh, thank you so much. What should I have done without you?

He—Don't mention it. I wish I could always carry the repair kit for you—(tenderly.) May I, Eleanor?

And two bicycles continued to lean against the grassy bank.

A Probable Outcome.

Mrs. Up-to-Date (laying down a newspaper)—What a saving of time for us housekeepers when co-operative housekeeping becomes an established fact!

Her Husband—Yes. You'll be able to join a couple more clubs, won't you?

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS

"I hear that 'Augy' Belmont is to be back some time this month, and that then the question will be settled as to whether he will make a campaign in England next season," remarked The Traveler, as he came in and settled himself in his favorite corner, to enjoy the chatter of the sporting crowd. "He will not face a very satisfactory condition of affairs when he gets here. Met one of his friends, who had just come from the track where his racing stable is quartered, and he says that every horse that Belmont has in his string has another attack of the catarrhal fever which created such havoc among his horses in the Spring. Belmont has had about as bad an attack of hard luck as anybody can possibly have and survive. Such luck is enough to discourage any one, even though he may be as bound up in the sport as Belmont is."

"Belmont has not had such a hard run of luck after all," responded The Owner. "Because Henry of Navarre, Hastings, and Don de Oro have been laid on the shelf and Octagon has proved to be almost worthless, we are apt to overlook the fact that at the earlier meetings of the year he had everything his own way. I was running over the list of winning owners this season, and was rather surprised to see that Mr. Belmont heads the list, up to the time of the running of the Futurity, at all events, and that his stable has earned for him something like $60,000 already this year. Of course, with the Futurity and the stakes that he has won in the West, Marcus Daly will now head the list, but Belmont is still well in advance of any other Eastern owner, and, considering the trouble he has had with his horses, Hyland has made a good showing for the Blemton Stable."

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"Even if he has won that amount, it will make but little showing against the expenses of his string," said The Oracle, who always seems to have a little something up his sleeve on about every subject that is broached at the club. "His forfeit list for the year will easily eat up one-half that amount, and there will be a mighty small margin left to meet the salary of his trainer and jockey, after the ordinary running expenses of the stable are paid for. It is said, and I think truthfully, that Belmont puts aside every year $100,000 for the running expenses of his stable of racers, and that if he finds any of that amount left after the season is ended he considers himself that much winner at the game. As he is a man that does not bet on his horses to any amount, if at all, he adds nothing to that account except the money received from the sale of horses during the season.

"Now, Mr. Belmont pays more for his trainer and jockey than any other man in America. He has something like 100 horses, old any young, at the Nursery all the time, with a big force of men to care for them, and all men who get well paid for their services. One trainer and his assistants do nothing but break yearlings, that are then turned over to John Hyland, to be tried, and either entered for future engagements, or turned away as of no account, except for what they will fetch in the open market as 'cast-offs.' Another trainer is at work at the horses that have gone stale or have been turned out of Hyland's hands, for one reason or other, as no longer fit for active campaigning. When all of this is paid for at the end of the season I reckon Belmont will be lucky if he has not only paid out all the $60,000 you say he has won in stakes and purses, but all the $100,000 that he sets aside as a racing fund as well. It would not surprise me if he had to go to his bank account to settle a deficiency as well. People generally seem to have a very poor idea of what it costs to run a first-class racing stable, but, take my word for it, it needs a lot of very rich stakes and the prompt payment of racing forfeits to the winner to make a racing stable pay its expenses."

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"Mr. Belmont's friend, Leopold de Rothschild, seems to have done better than he this season," put in The Britisher, who was a visitor at the club this evening. "When I sailed I noticed that one of the English papers had him at the head of the list of winning owners in our country, with about $220,000 of your money to his credit. Of that amount nearly $165,000 was won for him by one horse, St. Frusquin, who would surely have won the St. Leger had he not broken down as he did just before I sailed. Even with these enormous winnings, a friend told me that Mr. Rothschild would hardly more than balance his racing accounts this season, so that what Mr. Oracle has said about the condition of Mr. Belmont's racing expenses is more than likely to be true."

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"Racing costs a good bit more on our side than it does here," continued The Britisher, "as there are all sorts of ground expenses at the various courses in the country for stabling and all that sort of thing that, I am told, you do not have here. Besides, stables are always on the move there, as the sport is not concentrated as it is here, but scattered all over the kingdom. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to maintain a home establishment from which a few horses that are intended for a certain meeting can be shipped and to which they may be returned when their engagements at that meeting have been filled. That adds enormously to the cost of running a stable, as your people who have been over there during the last two seasons have discovered. There is big money to be won there, but there are also big expenses to be met, and a man must needs be, as you put it, 'well fixed,' if he would race in our country.

"All English sporting people hope that Mr. Belmont will make us a visit next season, as we like his sporting spirit. It is like that of the very best of our racing men. We all know of Henry of Navarre and Requital, and they would receive a cordial welcome on the English tracks. Your Santa Anita and Americus (Rey del Carreres) have not shown at all well and have been disappointments to us who have heard of and know what your horses are, and we would really like to see an American tip-topper, such as Iroquois and Foxhall, once more."

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"There is a chance that you may get them after a bit," put in The Plunger, "for I see by the Racing Calendar, that the Americans are large nominators for the Epsom Derby of 1898. Besides Pierre Lorillard and Richard Croker, who are already there and have made entries, the list includes entries from August Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, L. O. Appleby, H. K. Knapp, J. J. McCafferty, J. E. Madden, J. W. Rogers, W. C. Rollins, and W. P. Thompson. They have entered a mighty well-bred lot for the race, too, and out of the party there surely should be one good colt, if we are ever going to raise good horses here again. This year's crop of youngsters is certainly not very promising, and yet we heard last Fall that they were wonderfully well-tried yearlings. Now no one is willing to admit that there is even a good second-class horse in the whole batch. Perhaps the catarrhal fever that went through all the stables in the Spring, and which old man Virginia Bradley says is epizootic, may account for the bad showing the party has made. If this English racing craze continues, I can't see what is to become of racing in this country. There will be no horses left here to race with."

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"We can all go to the bicycle races if the desire to win English Derbies continues," said The Lounger, "or get wildly excited over golf, or tiddlewinks, or croquet, and so save some of our pocket money, about all of which the bookmakers are getting nowadays."

"And for excitement we might go to Greenwood and watch the funeral processions or take a run over to Fresh Pond and bet on the number of weekly incinerations in the crematory," snarled The Plunger.

"Which would be about as sensible as going to the tracks and betting on the 'dead uns' that they tell me the fields are very largely made up of nowadays," was the comment of The Lounger, who had been playing in bad luck recently.

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"Something has also got to be done to boom yacht racing next year," said The Amateur, who hauls on the mainsheet on a racing schooner. "With the exception of the thirty-footers and the half raters, racing has been very dull this year. The Colonia in her earlier races with the Emerald, of course, furnished good sport, but as soon as her superiority was settled all interest in the class died out. Seems to me the fault lies in the system of classification on this side of the Atlantic. We make a class for all yachts, say, between eighty-five and ninety-five feet racing length. This allows a yacht of eighty-six feet to race against a yacht ninety-four feet in length, and, of course, the ninety-four-foot boat has to allow time to the eighty-six-foot boat, and there is no end of figuring and time calculating. Now, on the other side of the ocean—and some of the clubs here have adopted the system for certain classes—there is a limit put on the measurement in each class. It must not exceed thirty, forty, or fifty feet. Each owner is supposed to build his yacht to the limit in his class. If he doesn't it is presumed that he thinks a smaller boat is good enough to win. Then, when racing, they are given a one-gun start; that is, they are practically given the word 'go' instead of having the actual time of crossing the line taken, and the first boat home wins the race. Now, that is all as simple as A B C. There is no elapsed time to be figured, no time allowance to be calculated and taken off at the finish, and no such absurd anomaly as the last boat home winning the race is furnished."

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"Speaking about sports on the water," interjected Old Sawbones, who pulled an oar on the Schuylkill while most of the fellows in the club were in swaddling clothes, "let me get in a bit of prophecy. Next year the University of Pennsylvania will have a great crew and win the four-cornered college regatta. Ellis Ward, who coached the crew this year, will have them again next season. In the last race he picked out freshmen and figured on next year's race and the race of 1898 rather than that of last June. He thought his boys would get experience and improve each year. Now, when it is taken into consideration that the Cornell, Harvard, and Columbia oarsmen had nearly all rowed in college races, the green crew of Pennsylvania made a remarkable showing at Poughkeepsi last June."

"What about Yale?" asked The Enthusiast from New-Haven.

"My idea is that Yale will not row in a general regatta at Poughkeepsie. If a race cannot be arranged with Harvard—and the prospects for such a contest are not at all bright—then I think Yale will try to arrange a race at Poughkeepsie with Cornell. Yale's policy in athletics has always been to prevent other colleges from getting any more advertising than she can help at her expense, and the Yalensians want to meet the best in each department of sport and then tell the others to go and win their laurels first."

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"That brings us to the football question this year," said The Veteran Quarterback. "The four big games of the season will probably be Pennsylvania against Yale, Pennsylvania against Harvard, Princeton against Yale, and Princeton against Harvard. Yale would like to play Harvard, but there is now no likelihood of such a game being arranged, and so the challenge of Pennsylvania will in all probability be accepted. The Pennsylvanians are very anxious to meet Yale on the gridiron. They have certainly played good enough ball in the last few years to demand the attention of the New-Haven players, and if the game is arranged it will be one of the best of the season."

Photograph by J. C. Schaarwachter, Berlin.

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

The portraits of Emperor William to which prominence have been given in this country have generally shown him in the character of war lord, and if any of his children were included in the picture they have generally been the boys, often the Crown Prince, and sometimes a group showing the many Princes. The portrait of his only daughter, therefore, is additionally interesting.

Facts as to the American Farm Debt.

"Cold facts" as to whether the Western farmer is "ruined," or likely to be, are submitted in The London Economist by Messrs. Close Brothers & Co., 17 St. Helen's Place, London, E. C., under date of Aug. 11:

"We have on our books some 4,000 Western farmers whose financial condition it is our business to know, for we are engaged in lending money to them on mortgage. We lend money to farmers in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, a small portion of Dakota, and the eastern portions of Kansas and Nebraska. We do not lend money in the droughty region comprising the western portion of Kansas or Dakota, nor in the western portions of Nebraska, where or near to which Mr. Frewen carried on his ranching business, and which has doubtless caused him to view with dark spectacles the entire Western region.

"We will not quote from the mass of agricultural reports of different States which may be made to prove anything, in order to prove that the Western farmer is not ruined, but we inclose the report and balance sheet down to Sept. 30, 1895, of a mortgage company we have to do with, the accounts of which are audited by a well-known firm of English accountants. You will see from the balance sheet that, of a total amounting to £870,000 lent in the West, the foreclosure account amounted to only £4,968, and the lands on hand, the result of previous foreclosures, to only £9,436, both items together amounting to about 1½ per cent. of the total invested—a mere bagatelle. Moreover, the same auditors certify that there was no interest overdue from borrowers more than twelve months at the date of the balance sheet. These facts, Sir, cannot be got over.

"Besides the above, the Western farmer owes us for lands sold to him on the time system some £200,000. It is a rare occurrence when he does not pay up his installments, and when a farm comes back on to our hands we almost invariably sell it at a better price.

"If further proof is needed, we can show you the balance sheets and accounts of an English company we manage for, which bought some 148,000 acres of land in Western America some fifteen years ago, and year by year the lands were steadily sold at better prices. The lands now are nearly all sold off, but the worst of the lands are now selling at better prices than the best of the lands some five years ago."

Doubted Its Authenticity.

From The Buffalo Express.

"Angelina," said Jimsmith, looking up from his book with an injured air, "I thought you told me this was one of William Black's stories."

"So it is," replied Mrs. Jimsmith.

"I don't believe it," was the blunt rejoinder.

"Now, George, don't be stupid. There is his name right on the title page."

"I can't help that; some imposter is using Black's name."

"Why, what makes you think so?"

"I've read fourteen pages of the novel and no one has caught a fish yet."

The Teacher's Idea.

From The Washington Star.

"I suppose," said the school teacher's acquaintance, "that you are sorry to see vacation coming to a close."

"No," was the reply; "I think it has lasted long enough to serve its most important purpose."

"You mean that the pupils and their instructors have had a chance to recuperate."

"No; that is an unimportant incident. What I mean is that vacation gives parents a chance to realize that their children are not the angels they always assume them to be when they get into trouble at school."

ALPHONSE DAUDET,

Dean of the Goncourt Academy.